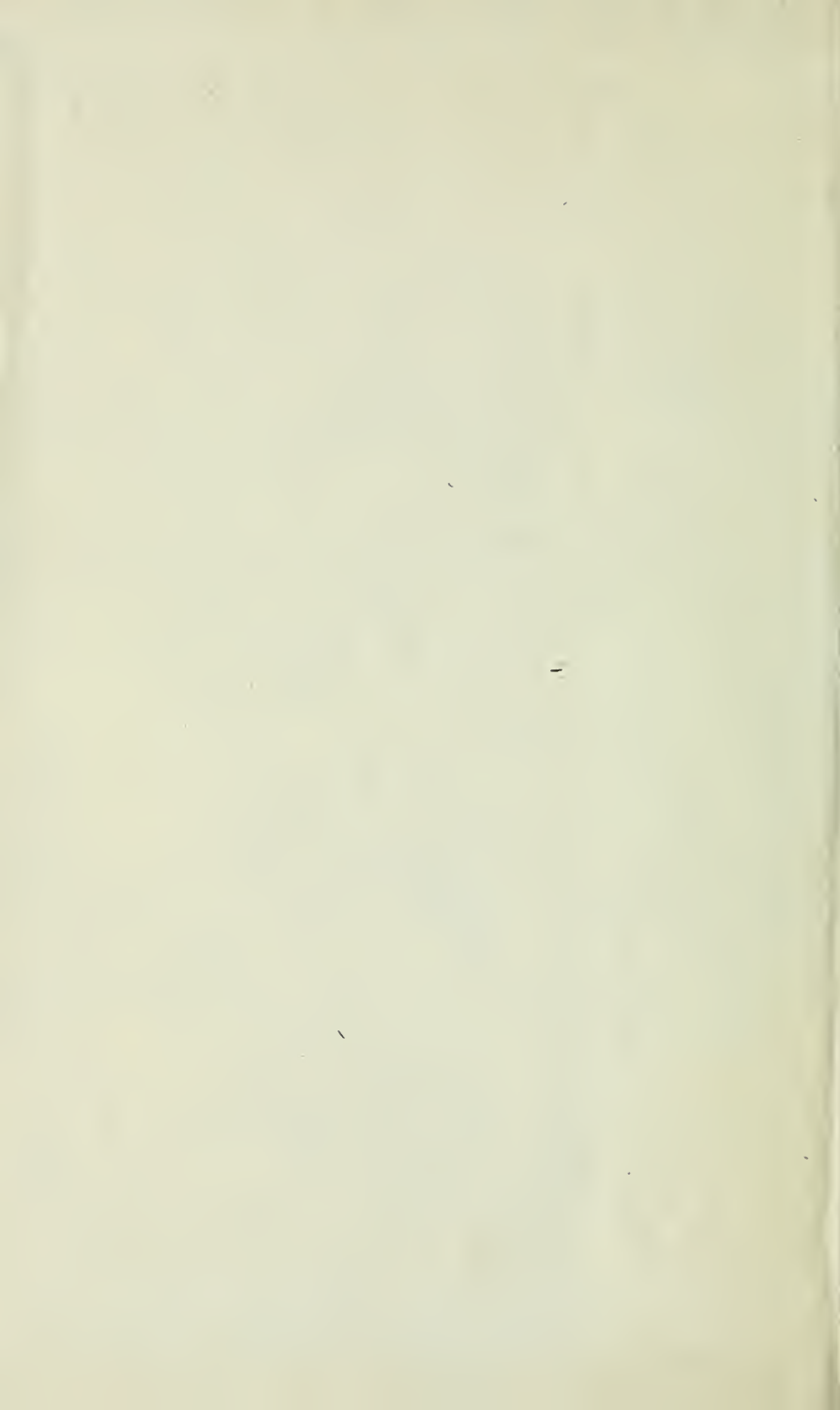
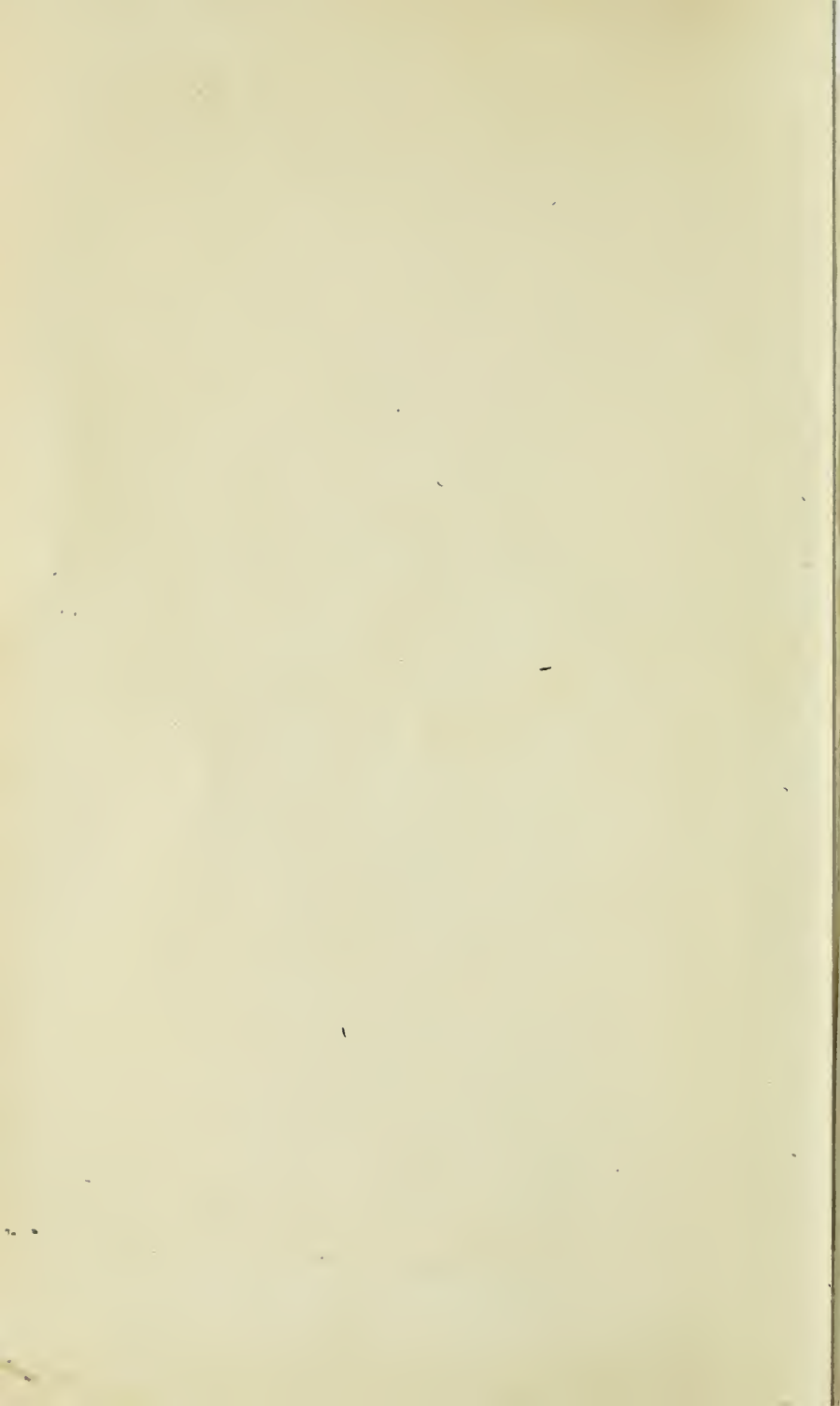




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Reynolds
OVID'S

METAMORPHOSES,

IN FIFTEEN BOOKS;

WITH THE

NOTES

OF JOHN MINELLIUS, AND OTHERS,

IN ENGLISH.

WITH A

PROSE VERSION OF THE AUTHOR.

BY

NATHAN^L. BAILEY :

WITH THE ADDITIONS OF

I.—An Essay on the rise, nature, use
and extent of fabulous compositions.

II.—Abbé Banier's arguments and explanations of the history and mythology of each fable.

III.—An explanation of the labours of
HERCULES. page 539.

IV.—An account of the siege of TROY, with the history of the commanders, for the better understanding of that event, so much the subject of our Author's Piece, as well as other classical writers. page 427.

A NEW EDITION, CAREFULLY REVISED.

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embellishments and disguises, and reduced them to the plain historical truths in which the poets first found them : whereby he hath, with the greatest penetration and success, opened a fair view of the most remarkable events in Pagan Story, in their original simplicity, and laid down a most rational plan for a thorough comprehension of a very essential, but difficult branch of profane learning. So that if youth were instructed in this system of the *Abbé's*, it is presumed they would be less embarrassed in their conceptions of the fabulous works of the ancients, and make a more advantageous and quick progress in classical acquisitions.

The *Editor* would consider himself unpardonable, should he omit this opportunity of making his acknowledgements to such gentlemen as have favoured him with their assistance, and whose remarks he has made use of for the improvement of this work ; where, beside the attention, already mentioned to have been paid to the Text, a variety of new Notes will be found, others materially altered, and a most assiduous attention paid to the whole.

AN
ESSAY
ON THE
RISE, NATURE, USE, AND EXTENT
OF
FABULOUS COMPOSITIONS.

FABLES are, for the greatest part, so ancient, that their origin is lost in the most distant antiquity. The first authors of them are as little known, as the times when they first appeared; and those who have made the deepest researches, do not pretend to make them of earlier date than the time in which the posterity of *Noah* dispersed themselves into different colonies; therefore, it will perhaps seem no improbable conjecture to suppose, that fables were neither all of an equal date, nor the product of the same soil, nor the inventions of the same authors.

In the earlier times of the world, mankind knew but one Deity. *Noah* preserved the worship of the true God in his own family, as his forefathers had handed it down to him; but his posterity soon departed from that purity in which he left them. For, however innocent they were in their early state, as the corruption of the heart of man dilated and enlarged itself, a disrelish of spiritual things gradually came on, and the mind grew more devoted to sensible objects. Of all created things within his view, the Sun was the most glorious and the most likely to engage man's attention first, and, next, his wonder and his worship. Accordingly, it hath been considered from the beginning as the great or primary emblem of the Divinity, being not only the most beautiful of all bodies in its appearance, but the most beneficent in its effects; the regulator of the seasons, and the natural parent of light and fertility. From the Sun they proceeded to the adoration of the Stars and Planets; and, to use

the words of *Moses*, "All the Host of Heaven was honoured with religious worship." The intercourse the Almighty held with the Patriarchs, which was known only by tradition to the Pagan world, gave rise to that medley of gods and men which is found in their works, and on which they have erected their system of mythology. Their zeal, which was not to be limited, carried them yet farther; Nature herself was erected into a Deity, and, under different names, had divine honours in different countries. At last, great men or heroes, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their conquests, were ranked amongst the Gods, and greatly added to the Pagan creeds.

To this source of Pagan superstition, many others may be added. That which has been principally productive of a great variety of deities, was the folly mankind were led into respecting the heroes of their times, whose transactions they set off with every embellishment of fiction, to render them more worthy of admiration. Hence all the false sublime we meet with in the histories of the ancient heroes. Besides this, in the first ages of the world, when learning was but little cultivated, and people had no other registers of transactions than the memories of those who had seen them; those were afterward conveyed to posterity with such ornaments as the relater thought necessary to engage wonder and admiration. What greatly contributed to this source of evil, was the extravagance of their orators, who thought they could not sufficiently sooth the ambition of the living, without mixing the marvellous or supernatural, in their panegyrics of the dead. False informations, and ill-related hearsays, have intruded a multitude of fictions into the world for realities. A rude and undigested philosophy, by which the ancients were not able to account for phænomenas, led them to attribute life to stars, fountains, and rivers: ambiguous terms in foreign languages, they interpreted in a sense that carried with it most of the miraculous; a strong ambition of descending from divine ancestors, then filled the heads of mankind with genealogies deduced from *Hercules*, *Apollo*, and *Jupiter*. The sinister purposes of their Priests increased the delusion; as under the sanction of sacred characters, they concealed their own debaucheries, as well as those of princes and great men, prostituting their deities to lucrative purposes. From this source and no other, has sprung that variety of debaucheries and absurdities that appears in the accounts given of many of the heathen deities; for of their priests it was literally true, that they made a traffic of their gods, and abused their altars. This mammon of unrighteousness was the corner stone and support of the Heathen divinity, which grew upon

succeeding generations, and was only to be overthrown by the *Sun of Righteousness*, who came with *healing in his wings*, to dispel the dark clouds of superstition, and show the ways of God to the *Gentiles*. These several causes just related, have all contributed in their turn to the introduction of fables into history, and to the involving the first ages of the world in an impenetrable obscurity. But the poets, yielding too much to the heat of their imaginations, have been of all others, the most fertile source of fable; and their works, being greatly admired by posterity, gave the finishing hand to what had already been carried to too great an excess. It is in their works chiefly that truth is sacrificed to wit, and reality to the offspring of fancy.

Ovid never excels so much as when he touches on the passions of love, which he manages in so masterly a manner, as to render it impossible but the reader must be sensible of the same emotions: in his free treatment of this passion, he appears indeed more reprehensible than in any other, as it sometimes transports him into indelicacies which we could have wished his writings had never shown.

Beside this license which has been taken by the poets for the establishment of fables, the following observations may be considered as a general key to ancient fiction. To escape from any imminent danger, was to be changed into a bird; and if to avoid a pursuit one should hide himself in a cave, he was said to be transformed into a serpent. Should excess of grief have forced another into tears, he became a fountain. If a young creature lost herself in a wood, she was made a nymph, or a druid. The likeness of names also gave rise to several fictions; thus *Alopis* was metamorphosed into a Fox, *Cygnus* into a Swan, *Coronis* into a Crow, and *Cerambis* into a Beetle. So that however insignificant some of these particulars may appear, for the formation of such unexpected superstructures as have been raised on them, yet such was the strange cast of those early days.

Dramatic and Epic poets have, of all others, been the most forward in adopting fables. The first, to make their shows more interesting, have filled the action of their pieces with fiction, and have not scrupled to introduce the Gods themselves to unravel their plots; while the latter abound in designs no less extravagant.

Hesiod and *Homer* were indebted to fables for their principal ornaments; and beside these, several other authors, both poets and historians, adopted

that plan, viz : *Nicander the Colophonian, Heraclitus of Pontus, Anticlides, Silenus of Chios, Phylarchus, Theodorus, Berosus, and Apolodorus.* Strabo has a remarkable passage to this purpose. "Nor," says he, "were poets alone in the use of fables; critics and lawgivers adopt them also both for their utility and agreeableness to the inclination of a rational creature. Man is desirous of knowledge, and fables open to him the way. By them children are engaged to attend to what is told them, as every fable is a new story; and nothing delights the understanding more than what is new and strange; the foundation of that esteem which has ever been paid to the sciences. But if the wonderful and marvellous are added to fables, they infinitely increase our delight, and are the first inducements to learn. It is therefore highly proper to make use of fable to engage the tender minds of youth to the love of knowledge."

In general it may be said of *Ovid*, that he had a most extensive wit, a quick and lively fancy, and a just conception, which appears by his tender, agreeable, and sublime expressions. We find in him an interesting manner of relating a story, by inserting in their due places those little circumstances so essential to attract our attention. We may even venture to say, that he was so perfect a master in his way, as not to leave any doubt of his prophetic declaration respecting the success and duration of his work.

*The work is finish'd, which dreads not the rage
Of tempests, fire, or sword, or wasting age :
Come soon or late, Death's undetermin'd day
This mortal being only can decay ;
My nobler part, my fame, shall reach the skies,
And to late times with blooming honours risc.
Whate'er the unbounded Roman power obeys,
All climes and nations shall record my praise :
If 'tis allow'd to poets to divine,
One half of round eternity is mine.*

This prediction has so far proved true, that this poem has been, ever since, the source from whence the greatest part of the succeeding ages have furnished themselves with fancy and allusions, and the most celebrated painters with subjects and designs; so that an acquaintance with ancient fable has become a necessary branch of polite literature, as without

it, it would be impossible to obtain a competent knowledge of the Classics ; to form a judgment of antiques, medals, statues, or paintings ; or of even the works of the moderns, who, in a great measure, frame their designs, or take their stories, from one or other of the ancient poets.

The morality that may be drawn from the fables of *Ovid* is often arbitrary ; while, in other places, it naturally flows from the subject. As a proof of this, who does not perceive at first sight, that the story of *Narcissus* is an example of the weakness of self-love ? or that the transformation of the companions of *Ulysses* into Swine, is meant to figure the dismal consequences of a debauched and voluptuous life ? The protection given to *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha*, is the reward of piety and innocence. The fate of *Phaëton* shows the rashness of an inconsiderate youth, and that parents frequently indulge their children to their destruction ; as does that of *Midas*, that nothing can be more fatal to us, than to be indulged in many of our wishes.

It is quite otherwise with regard to the history contained in those ancient fictions ; which, with their moral instructions, often convey to us the most important facts. These are only discoverable to men of reading and knowledge in antiquity, that have resolution to engage with such toilsome and embarrassing discussions, for which Mons. *Banier* is not a little remarkable, from the number of pieces he has published on this subject, which we have with great freedom made use of in the course of this undertaking.

At the time that *Ovid* was engaged in his *Metamorphosis*, human knowledge had arrived at the highest perfection ; for in the *Augustan* age lived *Horace*, *Virgil*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius*, with many of the most enlightened of the philosophers, who for refinement of taste and strength of judgment, have not been exceeded, but have ever since been considered as the standard of excellence ; yet in this period of the perfection of the human mind, the religion both of the *Jews* and *Gentiles* stood greatly in need of reformation ; the latter, in respect of their religious institutions, were remarkably deplorable ; for whatever advances they made in other parts of learning, contributed nothing to their information of the true God. On the contrary, every introduction of some useful art, instead of leading them to a knowledge of the great Author of Nature, did but estrange them from Him, as they paid that homage to the inventor, which was alone due to Him. So that the people became more corrupted, as they became more acquainted with His works. Never were the most impure superstitions at

agreater height, or the Deity more disfigured with superfluous rites; yet in this state of corrupt infidelity, the Roman State was in or near the meridian of its glory, and its dominion so extensive as to take in, in Europe, *Italy*, both the *Gauls*, *Spain*, *Greece*, *Illyricum*, *Dacia*, *Pannonia*, with part of *Britain* and *Germany*; in Asia, *Asia Minor*, *Armenia*, *Syria*, *Judea*, with part of *Mesopotamia* and *Media*; in Africa, *Egypt*, *Numidia*, *Mauritania*, and *Lybia*, with a number of islands. At this time all was peace, as *Augustus* had closed the Temple of *Janus*, which had been open for more than two hundred years. Thus far did idolatry triumph, enjoying a state of tranquility that for ages before had not been experienced; and instead of a right knowledge of the Deity, our author at this period did not more than convey some lessons of morality: but so blended truth with error, and obscurity with fiction, that he has, as it were, wrapt in clouds the most important doctrines; such as the creation of the world: the fall of man; the destruction of the human race by an universal deluge; the change produced in nature by that great event; the origin of natural and moral evil, and the final restitution of all things to their primitive glory and splendour. These, it is true, are most artfully represented in allegories and lessons of Pagan morality. However, in such veneration was this method of conveying instruction when properly used, that we find it is not confined to the profane writers, for the Scriptures, both the New and the Old, do frequently give the most interesting truths in that way: of which, perhaps, the following are not the least remarkable.

Jotham's fable of the Trees is the oldest that is extant, and as beautiful as any which have been given since that time. That of the Poor Man and his Lamb, which *Nathan* made use of for the instruction of King *David*, is also of very early antiquity; the happy effect of this fable is worth attending to, as it conveyed instruction to the ear of a king, without offending; and was so effectual as to bring the man after God's own heart to a sense of his guilt and his duty. Beside these two, which are preserved in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, we shall mention another from profane history, of remarkable importance from its happy effects in appeasing a mutiny of the people in the early days of the Roman Commonwealth, this is the fable of the Belly and the Members, which appeased an incensed rabble, at a time, when, perhaps, they would have torn to pieces, any one who should have preached such doctrine to them in a more direct manner. Fables, doubtless, must be allowed to have their beginning with the infancy of learning; yet they gradually rose into excellence as learning improved, and became as it were the only medium through which instruction was to be conveyed.

Our SAVIOUR, who entered on the office of his love in this æra of the Roman grandeur, both for knowledge and power, taught his followers in this way, according to their capacities and dispositions, as he knew well how to be *all things to all men*; therefore we find him very early instructing the people by a parable (on the lake of *Tiberias*) in the state of the gospel dispensation, and the nature and different effects of the doctrine of Christianity, by several similitudes, particularly that of the Husbandman who went out to sow corn. Many others might be pointed out which might well be thought unnecessary, as they offer themselves to every reader; more especially, as we have already sufficiently shown the great use that has been made of fables, parables, and allegories, for conveying the most important truths.

In the course of this ESSAY we have been necessarily led to consider the state of the human mind, as well as that of human learning, in both which are discoverable great improvements; yet, we find, notwithstanding these great advances, that the method of conveying religious and moral truths in a fabulous dress, for which *Ovid* was eminent, was totally insufficient to dispel the cloud of darkness in which mankind were involved, respecting a right knowledge of the Deity, and of a proper mode of worship; so we may conclude, that the progress of science in *Ovid's* age was insufficient indeed to instruct man in these important matters, and can only be considered as a useful preparative for the better reception of that purer light, with which they were soon to be favoured. In this age, the utmost efforts of human reason to arrive at perfection must have been made, as in it the greatest ornaments of learning, taste and science shone, which in course has been particularly pointed out; and which at this day places their professors in the highest rank of literature: yet, in whatever eminence they stood, they only served to mark the insufficiency of the human understanding to bring men back to the knowledge of the true God by its own natural powers; yet it must be allowed to have been indulged with the fairest opportunity of exerting its own strength, as it never since has been wrought up to greater, or so great a degree of improvement and penetration, elegance and acuteness, as at that very time. Philosophy and the sciences were then more generally cultivated, and learning of almost every degree more common than in any other age of the world; and therefore this period proved the critical juncture, the very fulness of time, in which the human race was to be blessed with the presence of the Son of God; when all circumstances were at once conspiring to render it the very fittest season for the glorious

purpose, as mankind were then in the most favourable situation to examine the credentials of our Saviour's mission, and to inquire into the truth and authority of his doctrine; beside these desirable circumstances, it had the advantage of a very extensive communication (the better to convey the glad tidings of the gospel,) from the great extent of dominion that was under *Augustus Cæsar*, who also gave to the world a tranquillity that had not before been enjoyed for many ages. So that we may close this *ESSAY*, and with the apostle *Paul* declare this epoch to be, "*The very fulness of time, in which God would send forth his Son to redeem them that were under the law, that they might receive the adoption of sons, and as sons become heirs of eternal life.*"

These reflections greatly illustrate the subject, and add much to its importance, by laying before the young reader a train of incidents, that perhaps would not, (however important) have been so early the employment of his mind; which, whilst led to admire the beauty of the Heathen writers, is made acquainted that they alone are not to detach it from the great worth, importance, and superior excellence of the Scriptures, written under the influence of the Divine Spirit; which, while they enforce the most noble sentiment, display a beauty in composition no where else to be found; and above all, make known "*the ways of God to man.*"

P. OVIDII NASONIS

* METAMORPHOSEΩN,

LIBER I.

THE ARGUMENT.

* METAMORPHOSIS, in Latin transformatio, from μεταμορφωσθαι, to change one thing for another, or to put on another shape or appearance. Ovid in this fabulous History, describes these transformations, both of things and persons, in a continued series of events from the creation of the world to his own time.

IN nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas 1 Animus fert dicere formas
Corpora. Dî, cœptis (nam, a Dî, mutâstis mutatas in nova corpora. Dî,
et illas) adspirate meis: primâque ab origine mundi, adspirate meis cœptis (nam, Dî, mutâstis et illas) que deducite perpetuum carmen ad
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. 4 mea tempora ab primâ origine mundi.

a vos.

NOTES.

1. In nova, &c.] It is generally the practice of poets, at the very beginning of their works, first to mention what things they intend to treat of; after that, to invoke; and in the third place, to relate. Here Ovid briefly mentions those things which are to be the subject of his undertaking; and then entreats the assistance of the gods, and, in the last place, begins his narration from the very beginning of the world.

Fert.] Me understood, inclines me, i. e. I have determined.

Mutatas.] By an hypallage: for it means bodies changed into new forms and shapes. And the poet, intending to treat of the transformations of bodies, begins very elegantly with a changed structure of words, that he may in some measure shadow out the mutation of things by the type of words.

2. Dî.] He invokes the gods, that they would be pleased so to assist him, that he

may be able to comprise, in a continued poem, the mutations that have been from the beginning of the world down to his own time.

Nam Dî, &c.] "For, O Gods! ye have changed even them:" and therefore with great reason, I implore your aid in relating them.

3. Adspirate.] Favour: a metaphor taken from the winds, which while they fill the ship's sails, are properly said aspirare. So Virgil: "Aspirat primo fortuna labori."

4. Deducite.] Hand down, draw out the length, like a thread, all the matter of the verse. Perpetuum, i. e. continued, without interruption. So Hor. Lib. I. Od. 6. "Carmine perpetuo celebrare." So that one transformation may be aptly connected with another.

Tempora.] Unto the time of Augustus's empire.

FAB. I. CHAOS IN SPECIES.

God reduces the Chaos into order. He separates the four elements, and disposes the several bodies, of which the universe is composed, into their proper stations.

Ante mare et tellus et cælum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus naturæ in toto orbe, quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigestaque moles; nec quicquam nisi iners pondus, que discordia semina rerum non bene junctarum congesta eodem. Nullus Titan adhuc præbebat lumina mundo; Nec Phœbe reparabat nova cornua crescendo; nec tellus pendebat in aëre circumfuso, librata suis ponderibus: nec Amphitrite porrexerat brachia longo margine terrarum. Que qua fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër: sic tellus erat instabilis, unda innabilis. Aër egens lucis: sua forma manebat nulli. Que aliud obstabat aliis: quia in uno corpore

ANTE mare et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia, cælum,
Unus erat toto Naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere Chaos; rudis indigestaque moles;
Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners, congestaque eodem
Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum. 5
Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan;
Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phœbe;
Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus,
Ponderibus librata suis; nec brachia longo
Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. 10
Quaque fuit tellus, illuc et pontus, et aër:
Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,
Lucis egens aër: nulli sua forma manebat.
Obstabatque aliis aliud: quia corpore in uno

a terras.

NOTES.

Ante.] This is the narration with which the poet begins to describe the first mutation of things. For in the first place he says, all was a chaos, i. e. a certain confusion of all things, without any form. Afterward he relates how the chaos (as the ancient philosophers will have it) was changed into Æther, air, water, and earth: and so divided, that the Æther, on account of its lightness, ascended to the upper regions, the air to the next, the water to the third: and the earth, from its gravity, descended into the lowest.

Cælum.] Whatsoever others conjecture, that Cælum is derived either of cælando or calando, it seems more agreeable to me, that it took its name *απο του κοιλου*, from its concavity.

2. Naturæ.] Nature is that power, by which all things are supported.

4. Iners.] Sluggish and immoveable.

Eodem.] The seeds and first originals of things confusedly joined together, disagreeing among themselves, in the same place.

5. Discordia.] From discors.

Semina.] The four Elements.

6. Titan.] Neither was there any sun to diffuse light, nor a moon which sometimes increased, and at other times decreased.

7. Phœbe.] The moon, which seems to be renewed every month. Phœbus, the sun:

Phœbe, the moon; *φαιδρος*, in Greek, pure.

8. Circumfuso.] Encompassing it. Nor did the earth, poised by its own weight, hang in the air, as it now appears.

9. Brachia.] So the waters are called the arms of the ocean, with which it embraces the earth.

10. Margine.] A margin is the extremity of a thing; as though he had said, the ocean had not yet clasped the extremities of the earth in its embraces.

Amphitrite.] The daughter of Oceanus, the wife of Neptune, of whom Triton was born. It is here and in other places put for the sea, so called *παρὰ του ἀμειτρίσειν την γην*; because it wears the earth by washing it.

11. Pontus.] For water. Meton.

Aër.] It is derived, as some will have it, *ἀπὸ του αἰρειν*, i. e. from elevating or lifting up.

Instabilis.] Ubi stare non datur: there was no standing on the land.

13. Nulli.] None of the elements had its proper figure and nature.

14. Obstabatque.] The elements fought among themselves, because there were contrary qualities in the same subject.

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, 15
 Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.
 Hanc Deus et melior litem Natura diremit:
 Nam cœlo terras, et terris abscidit undas;
 Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cœlum.
 Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo,
 Dissociata locis concordî pace ligavit. 21
 Ignea convexi vis et sinè pondere cœli
 Enicuit, summâque locum sibi legit in arce.
 Proximus est aër illi levitate, locoque:
 Densior his tellus, elementaque grandia traxit, 25
 Et pressa est ^a gravitate sui. Circumfluus humor
 Ultima possedit, solidumque coërcuit orbem.

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, mollia cum duris, habentia pondus (cum) sine pondere. Deus et melior Natura diremit hanc litem: Nam abscidit terras cœlo, et undas terris; et secrevit liquidum cœlum ab spisso aëre. Quæ postquam evolvit, que exemit cæco acervo, ligavit dissociata locis concordî pace. Ignea vis convexi cœli et sine pondere enicuit, que legit sibi locum in summa arce. Aër est proximus illi levitate que loco Tellus densior his, que traxit grandia elementa, et est pressa gravitate sui. Circumfluus humor possedit ultima, que coërcuit solidum orbem,

^a Gravitate sua.

cumfluus humor possedit ultima,

que coërcuit solidum orbem,

NOTES.

16. Sine pondere, &c.] With light. "Habentia pondus pugnabant cum rebus sine pondere."

Habentia pondus.] Heavy things.

17. Natura.] God, for it is here taken expressively, q. d. Nature, or God, i. e. Nature.

Diremit.] Put an end to. Contentions and wars are properly said dirimi, when they are determined and taken away.

19. Liquidum.] Pure, clear.

Spisso.] From the thick, in which clouds and rain are generated.

Secrevit.] He separated, from secerno.

Cœlum.] Is here put for Æther and Ignis, which is the most pure and clear, and signifies the heavens, and æthereal regions.

20. Quæ, &c.] After God had laid open the four elements, and brought them out of that mass they call chaos, although they were separated as to place, yet he joined them by a certain concord.

22. Ignea.] Æther and fire, which, because of their lightness, laid claim to the uppermost place.

Convexi.] A round orbicular body is so called, when the outside is convex; the inside is said to be concave.

23. Legit.] Elegit, chose.

24. Proximus.] And came next to fire and air.

25. Densior.] Thicker and more heavy.

Elementa.] Drew the great and heavier parts from that mass along with itself. Very well is traxit used; for all heavy things are drawn downward by a certain natural power. An element is a simple body, into which other bodies are resolved. Some will have elementum, as if alimentum, from alendo; because all mixt bodies are nourished, cherished, and conserved by them. An element properly so called, is that which is first in any thing, and of which the thing itself is composed; as letters are the elements of a word. It is also taken for the first principles and precepts of any art. So we call the precepts or rudiments of grammar, elements. So, according to the opinions of ancient philosophers, elements are taken for these four simple bodies, fire, air, water, earth; of the mixture of which, all inferior bodies, which are properly said to be mixed, arise.

26. Pressa, &c.] Kept down. Because of its gravity, it descended into the lowest place. Made solid.

Humor.] The water.

27. Coërcuit.] Confined the solid orb of the earth. For it could not be said to confine it, unless it surrounded it on every side.

AN EXPLANATION OF FABLE I.

The creation is a mystery above the conception of human reason. The philosophers, who were never able to comprehend how something could be produced out of nothing, established this principle, *Ex nihilo nihil, et in nihilum nil posse reverti*. But observing the beauty and admirable structure of the universe, they were under the necessity of attributing it either to a being superior to nature, or to nature itself; they therefore supposed a pre-existent

matter, which, though at first confused and without form, was afterward brought into order by some powerful cause. According to their opinion, God was not supposed to be the Creator, but rather the architect to range and dispose of the elements, and to place them in such situations as were most suitable to their respective qualities. This confusion of matter is the chaos so often sung by the poets, and of which Hesiod gave them the first model.—It is very perceptible, that this system, however monstrous and absurd, is no other than a disfigured tradition of the Mosaic creation of the world. But though disfigured and obscured by the wild imaginations of the poets, and of all that they have fabled respecting it, we still perceive the force of some truths, which they could not conceal under their fictions. For a full explanation of this fable, we need only consult the Bible, and read the two first chapters of the Book of Genesis, where we shall find its mythology fully unravelled.

FAB. II. TERRA IN VARIAS PERSONAS.

After the separation of matter, God gives form and regularity to the universe; and all other living creatures being produced, Prometheus tempered some earth with water, and moulded it into the form of a human body, which was animated by Minerva.

Ubi quisquis Deorum ille fuit, secuit congeriem sic dispositam, que redegit sectam in membra, Principio glomeravit terram in speciem magni orbis, ne foret non æqualis ab omni parte. Tum jussit freta diffundi, que tumescere rapidis ventis, et circumdare littora ambitæ terræ. Et addidit fontes, que immensa stagna, que lacus; que cinxit declivia flumina obliquis ripis: quæ diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsâ; partim perveniunt in mare, que recepta campo

SIC ubi dispositam quisquis fuit ille Deorum, Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit, Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis. Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis. Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare littora terræ. 6 Addidit et fontes, immensa que stagna, lacusque; Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis: Quæ diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsâ; In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta

a Conveniunt.

NOTES.

1. Quisquis.] He intimates this God, the Creator of the world, to be some more mighty God than these who were commonly accounted gods.

2. Secuit.] He separated and divided.

In membra.] He reduced into parts.

Principio.] After he had distinguished the chaos into their elements, he made the earth round on all sides, and furnished it with various things.

Æqualis.] That it might be equal on every side.

Glomeravit.] He rounded it like a great globe or ball, which has every side equal. Glomerare, is to wind up like a bottom of thread, which is round on all sides.

3. Freta.] Narrow seas between two lands

are properly called "freta, à fervendo."

Rapidis.] Boisterous, carrying all things along with them.

Tumescere.] To swell and be raised into a storm.

6. Jussit.] He commanded.

Ambitæ.] Encompassed by the sea on every side. Shores properly belonging to the sea.

7. Immensa.] Great marshes.

8. Cinxit.] He girt, defended.

Declivia.] Gliding downward, shelving.

Ripis.] Banks properly belong to rivers.

9. Quæ.] He describes the nature of rivers. For some of them are absorbed by the earth itself, some flow into the sea.

Ipsâ.] Scilicet terrâ.

Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsant. 11 liberioris aquæ pulsant lit-
 Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, ra pro ripis. Et jussit cam-
 Fronde tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes. pos extendi, valles subsidere,
 Utque duæ dextrâ cælum, totidemque sinistrâ, sylvas tegi fronde, lapidosos
 Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis; 15 montes surgere. Utque duæ
 Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem zonæ secant cælum dextrâ
 Cura Dei: totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur. parte, que totidem sinistrâ,
 Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu; quinta est ardentior illis; sic
 Nix tegit alta duas, totidem inter utramque lo- cura Dei distinxit inclusum
 cavit; 19 onus eodem numero; que to-
 Temperiemque dedit, mistâ cum frigore flammâ, tidem plagæ premuntur tellu-
 Imminet his aër; qui, quanto est pondere terræ re. Quarum quæ est media,
 Pondus ^b aquæ levius, tanto est onerosior igni. non est habitabilis æstu; alta
 imminet his, qui, quanto pondus aquæ est levius pondere terræ, tanto est onerosior igni.

^b Pondere aquæ levior.

NOTES.

11. Liberioris.] Because the sea-water is not confined between narrow banks, as that of rivers is.

Æquore.] For campus is properly the superficies of the earth.

Pulsant.] They beat. He very elegantly distinguishes shores from banks; for we use littora of the sea, and ripæ of the rivers.

12. Extendi.] The plains to be extended.

Subsidere.] To sink down to the bottom.

Valles.] That oblong concavity (hollow way) that lies between two neighbouring mountains, is called a valley.

13. Fronde.] Trees to grow in the woods.

Lapidosos.] Craggy mountains to rise aloft.

14. Duæ.] Girdles, circles, for Ζώνη is that space of the earth that lies between the two Tropics, or between either of the Tropics and the nearest polar circle, or either of the polar circles and the next polar point. According to which definition there are five zones, of which the two outmost are called frigid, and the middle ones torrid, and the two between the torrid and the frigid, temperate. Hence Virg. Georg. 1. says thus:

“Quinque tenent cælum zonæ, quarum una corusco

“Semper solis rubens, et terrida semper ab igni:

“Quam circum extremæ dextrâ lævæque trahuntur,

“Ceruleâ glaciæ concretæ atque imbribus atris;

“Has inter mediamque, duæ mortalibus ægris

Munere concessæ divûm.—They are also called zonæ, because they are certain broad circles, encompassing heaven and earth like girdles. The torrid zone is that which lies between the two tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, in breadth 47 degrees, being divided in the middle by the equi-

noctial circle. It is called the torrid, from the continual heat of the sun which it lies under; by reason of which it was accounted by the ancients to be uninhabitable. The northern temperate zone lies between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle. The southern temperate zone lies between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. They are called temperate, because they lie in the middle between cold and heat. The northern frozen zone lies between the arctic circle and the northern polar point, from which circle to this point are 23 degrees and a-half. The southern frozen zone lies between the antarctic circle and the southern polar point. The two outmost are called frigid; they are placed very remote from the heat of the sun; and, on account of the intenseness of the cold, were accounted uninhabitable.

14. Dextrâ.] Which inclines to the north pole.

Sinistrâ.] Which inclines to the south pole.

15. Quinta.] The poet calls the middle zone the fifth, which he therefore says is the hotter, as the sun runs through it twice in a year.

16. Onus.] The mass. For the earth, which is ponderous, is confined in five zones.

17. Cura Dei.] The providence of God. Plagæ.] Regions.

18. Æstu.] By fervour and excessive heat.

19. Locavit.] He placed the two temperate zones between the two extremes and middle one.

20. Temperiemque.] They are called temperate (as is said above,) because they are placed in the middle between cold and heat.

22. Onerosior.] More ponderous, more heavy.

Et jussit nebulas consistere illic, nubes illic, et tonitrua motura humanas mentes, et ventos facientes frigora cum fulminibus. Quoque fabricator mundi non permisit aëra habendum passim his. Nunc vix obsistitur illis, cum quisque regant diversa flamina tractu, Quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum. 29

Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regna recessit, Persidaque, et radiis juga subdita matutinis, Vesper, et occiduo quæ littora Sole tepescunt, Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque Trionem Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus

c Considero.

NOTES.

23. Illic.] In that air.

Nebulae.] Thick vapours (fogs,) that do not ascend very far from the earth and waters.

Nubes.] A moist dense vapour carried up as far as the middle region of the air; and there being condensed by cold, it shades the Heaven from us.

24. Tonitrua.] A sound which a dry exhalation, shut up within a dry and thick cloud, makes when bursting, as with a violent blow.

25. Fulminibus.] Thunder and wind, producing cold, are begotten in the air. Fulmen, is a fiery exhalation breaking out of a cloud with a great force. The wind is an exhalation large and copious, proceeding out of the earth; which, being repelled and repressed by resisting cold, is by little and little turned aside, and rushes with force through the air.

27. Vix.] The violence of the wind is very hardly resisted; or it is a hard matter to stand against the force of winds, although there is a proper place assigned to every one of them; so that if they had the liberty of the whole air, all nature would be destroyed.

Obsistitur.] A verb impersonal: and observe, that no verb neuter, as *obsisto*, is ever formed passively, but as an impersonal.

28. Sua flamma.] Their blasts.

Quisque.] Scil. ventus.

Diverso.] In different regions, Eurus from the East, Zephyrus from the West, Austro from the South, and Boreas from the North.

29. Lanient.] They would rend in pieces.

Fratrum.] Because they are fabled to be the sons of Aurora and Astræus the giant.

30. Eurus.] The principal or cardinal

winds are here described, which blow from the four Cardines, i. e. principal points of the world, the East, West, South, and North, from whence they are called Cardinal.

Auroram.] This blows from the Equinoctial east, which, with its collateral winds, is moderately warm, dry, and serene, and the most healthful of all, and renders bodies lively and soft.

Nabathæaque.] Eastern. For Nabath (as history says,) the son of Ishmael, (as is related,) with his eleven brethren, possessed all that part of the earth from Euphrates to the Red Sea, and named it the province of Nabathæa, whence they were called the Nabathæan kingdoms.

31. Persidaque.] Persia, which is called Persia, it is a region bordering upon India.

Radiis.] To the rays of the rising sun.

Juga.] The tops of the mountains exposed to,

32. Vesper.] Zephyrus (which the Latins call Favonius, because it sufficiently favours all things,) is opposite to Eurus, proceeds from the western equinoctial, and with its collateral side-winds is cold, moist, cloudy, tempestuous, and inclining to rain, less healthful both to bodies and minds.

33. Scythiam.] A region situated northward, so called from king Scythia.

Trionem.] The ploughing oxen or Charles' Wain. Seven stars are so posited in that part of the Heaven, that they seem to resemble a waggon with oxen, and are called Septentriones, and give the name Septentrio to that quarter of the world. But I make it Septentrio, following the best copies; so does "Virgil: Talis hyperborea septem subjecta Trioni, Quem effrena virum." Helinsius.

34. Horrifer.] Causing shivering and cold.

Nubibus assiduīs, pluvioque madescit ab Austro. 35
 Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate carentem
 Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.
 Vix ea limitibus dissepserrat omnia certis :
 Cum, quæ pressa diu massâ latuere sub illâ,
 Sidera cœperunt toto effervescere cœlo. 40
 Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba ;
 Astra tenent cœleste solum, formæque Deorum :
 Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ :
 Terra feras cepit : volucres agitabilis aër.
 Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ, 45
 madescit assiduīs nubibus ab pluvio Austro. Imposuit liquidum Æthera, et carentem gravitate, nec habentem quicquam terrenæ fæcis, super hæc. Vix dissepserrat omnia ea certis limitibus ; cum sidera, quæ latuere diu pressa sub illâ massâ, cœperunt effervescere toto cœlo. Neu ulla regio foret orba suis animantibus : astraque formæ Deorum, tenent cœleste solum : undæ cesserunt habitandæ nitidis piscibus : Terra cepit feras : agitabilis aër volucres. Sanctius animal his, que capacius altæ mentis,

NOTES.

Boreas.] This blows from the north, which with its side-winds is cold and dry (for it passes through cold, snowy places,) and therefore produces hail, snow, thunder : purges the air, and strengthens bodies.

35. Pluvioque.] The south wind is warm and moist, and therefore rainy (for it blows over the sea from moist and warm places,) from the south. Others reckon more winds, which they call collateral or side-winds, which are added to the sides of the cardinal winds, as associates and companions : so that in the whole there are twelve, comprehended in these verses.

" Flat Subsolanus, Vulturnus et Eurus ab
 " Ortu :

" Circius occasum, Zephyrusque, Favonius
 " afflant.

" Et media de parte die Notus, Afrius,
 " Auster :

" Conveniunt Aquilò, Boreas, et Corus ab
 " Arcto."

36. Hæc.] The sky is placed above the air in which the winds reign, which is free from all gravity and perturbation: and Æther is derived either ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθέριον, from always running, or ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθέριον, from burning, and is said by Cicero to be the heaven, in which the fiery bodies run their determinate courses.

37. Nec.) Sig. et non.

38. Dissepserrat.) Had distinguished, viz. God and better nature.

Certis.) By fixed and immutable limits.

39. Massâ.) Under the mass itself, or under that heap which the ancients called Chaos.

40. Sidera.) Sidus is a sign composed of many stars, as Aries, Taurus, &c. Stellæ, stars, as single and by themselves, and not mixed with others, as the planets.

41. Neu.) The parts of the world were

so adorned with animals, that the gods and stars possess the heavens : the fishes obtained the seas : the beasts occupied the earth ; and the air was assigned to the fowls.

Suis.) Proper and agreeable to it.

Orba.) Deprived.

42. Astra.) He follows the opinion of those who say, the gods and stars are living beings.

Solum.] Is whatsoever sustains any thing, as the sea is said to be the Solum of ships and fishes ; the earth, of men ; the air, of fowls ; the heavens, of the stars and gods ; whence we call one's own country Natale Solum : and say, that one that is banished from his own country, is as it were cast out from his native soil.

43. Cesserunt.) Submitted themselves ; cedere sometimes signifies, to become any one's right, as hoc mihi cedit, i. e. comes to be my property ; otherwise cedere is to go away, and give place.

Nitidis.) Because of the glittering of their scales, which, like a looking-glass, reflects the light.

44. Terra.) The earth received the brute animals.

Volucres.) Birds, so called à volando ; concerning this, 2 de Arte :

" Sylva feras, aër volucres accepit habendas ;
 " In liquidâ pisces delituistis aquâ."

Agitabilis.) Moveable, because it is easily driven hither and thither.

45. Sanctius.) Man was created out of the mould of the earth, after the likeness of God, the last of all living creatures, whether by God the Maker of the whole world, which is true ; or by Prometheus the son of Iapetus, as the poets have feigned.

His.) Than beasts, fishes, and birds, not gods.

Capacius.) Capable of still higher faculties, than the other animals, on account of reason, which man only is endowed with,

et quod posset dominari in cætera, deerat adhuc. Homo est natus. Sive ille opifex rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc divino semine; sive recens tellus, que seducta nuper ab alto Æthere, retinebat semina cognati cœli: quam, mistam fluvialibus undis, satus Iapeto finxit in effigiem Deorum moderantum cuncta. Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine, tellus Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset. Natus homo est. Sive hunc divino semine fecit Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo; Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli; 50 Quam satus Iapeto, mistam fluvialibus undis, Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta Deorum. Pronaque cum spectent animalia cætera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus. 55 Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine, tellus Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

que modo fuerat rudis et sine imagine, conversa induit ignotas figuras hominum.

NOTES.

and is called a particle of the divine nature.

46. Quod.) Which should have the command of the rest; for God put all things under man's dominion.

48. Opifex.) The Creator: for God is the author of all things.

49. Seductaque.) Separated.

50. Cognati.) Born together. For the earth and heavens are said to have both proceeded from the heap which is called chaos.

51. Iapeto.) The son of Iapetus, viz. Prometheus.

52. Finxit.) Hath formed.

Effigiem.) After the likeness and image.

Moderantum.) Governing and ruling.

Pronaque.) When other animals incline toward the earth, man only is endowed with a countenance erected toward heaven, that he may continually contemplate on God, after whose image he is created, and behold the heavens from whence he had his original

56. Modo.) Lately, a little before.

Imagine.) As to its form.

59. Induit.) Assumed the figure of man, till then unknown.

Conversa.) Being changed, by the Creator.

EXP. FAB. II. The poets, in relating the manner by which the chaos has been reduced to order, made use of the natural philosophy of their time, conceived merely on the observations of the senses. However, it is discoverable by certain strokes, that they either consulted tradition or the scriptures: this appears more particularly in the formation of man; who, in Ovid, as in the Book of Genesis, is the last work of the Creator. It is discoverable, however disfigured by his fabulous mixtures, to be the same event. Prometheus, who is said to temper the earth, and Minerva, to animate his workmanship, emblematically represent the great CREATOR of all things, who formed man, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and endued him with faculties, which distinguish him from the other creatures of the universe. For the particulars of Prometheus and other opinions of the ancients, respecting the creation, &c. see Boyse's Pantheon, page 13.

FAB. III. MUNDUS IN SEcula QUATUOR DISTRIBUTUS. AUREUM.

After the formation of Man, the most perfect work of the creation, the world became divided into four ages. The first is called the Golden Age, when a perfect innocence of manners reigned, and the inhabitants lived in soft tranquility, enjoying the earth's spontaneous fruits in the delicacy of full ripeness.

AUREA prima sata est ætas, quæ, vindice
nullo,

Sponte sua, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat.

Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia fixo

Ære legebantur; nec supplex turba timebant

Judicis ora sui: sed erant sine ^a vindice tuti. 5

Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,

Montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas;

Nullaque mortales, præter sua, littora nôrant.

Nondum præcípites cingebant oppida fossæ;

Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, 10

Non galeæ, non ensis erant: sine militis usu

Mollia securæ peragebant otia ^b mentes.

Ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, nec ullis

Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus;

Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis, 15

nec saucia ullis vomeribus, dabat omnia per se; que contenti cibus creatis nullo

^a Judice.

^b Gentes.

NOTES.

1. Aurea.) The four ages seem to have been caused by the various manners of men, to which names are given according to the quality of metals. The first was called the Golden Age, because, in that time, when Saturn reigned, men flourished, who were of the best manners. The Second is called the Silver Age, because at the time when Jupiter began to reign, men began to incline to vice. The third was the Brazen, which was employed in wars. The fourth the Iron Age, because in it men abstained from no kind of cruelty.

Sata.) Was sown, or caused by the manners of men.

Vindice.) Punisher.

2. Rectum.) Honesty and virtue.

4.) Ære.) Neither were laws nor edicts engraven in brass, as if, that they might be read by all, affixed to public walls; for it was a custom among the Romans to cause the decrees of the Senate, and other public laws, to be engraven in brass, and to be affixed in some public place to be publicly read.

5. Judicis.) For in the time of the Golden Age there was no judge, seeing all did right of their own accord.

Ora.) The face and countenance.

Vindice.) For there were no judges, no executioners, no avengers of capital offences, nor any prisons.

Tuti.) Secure and out of all danger.

6. Nondum.) No one had then built a ship for sailing; for every one was content with his own place.

Peregrinum.) Strange lands. The part

for the whole, as Peregrinum orbem is, a strange world,

Viseret.) To go to see.

7. Pinus.) The tree. The species for the genus. For the pine-tree is a mountain-tree, of which ships were made.

8. Mortales.) Men. Nôrant for noverant.

9. Nondum.) Then there were no towns.

Præcípites.) Deep.

10. Tuba.) No warlike instruments were then made use of. The Romans made use of the Tuba, the Buccina, and the Cornua in their armies.

Non æris, &c.) Litui. For the Lituus was a bended trumpet or French horn.

11. Galeæ.) An helmet; an iron covering for the head.

Usu.) The Help, *i. e.* without wars and battles.

12. Mollia.) Soft, from the effect, because it makes man soft and effeminate.

13. Ipsa.) The earth, without any tillage, did abundantly supply all things necessary for the food of living creatures; from whence Virgil says, 1 Geor. Ante Jovem, &c.

Immunis.) Free either from tillage or sowing of seed.

Rastro.) An instrument fitted for tilling the ground, and so called à radendo; because it shaves the earth; a harrow.

14. Saucia.] Wounded; for when the earth is cut with ploughs, it seems as if were to suffer great wounds.

15. Cogente.) Tilling the field; for he that tills the fields seems, as it were, to compel them to bring forth fruit.

cogente legebant arbuteos fœtus, que montana fragra, que Cornaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis ;
 corna, et mora hærentia in duris rubetis, et glandes quæ Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore glandes.
 deciderant patulâ arbore Jovis. Ver erat æternum ; placidique tepentibus auris
 vis. Ver erat æternum ; que Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores. 20
 placidi Zephyri mulcebant flores natos sine semine tepentibus auris Etiam tellus Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis.
 inarata mox ferebat fruges : Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant ;
 nec ager renovatus canebat gravidis aristis. Jam flumina Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.
 lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant : que flava mella stillabant de viridi ilice.

NOTES.

16. Arbuteos.) The fruit of a low tree which resembles a strawberry, and ripens in our winters.

Montanaque.] Which are gathered on the mountains.

17. Cornaque.) Wild Cherries.

Duris.) Sharp, thorny.

Rubetis.) In uncultivated and thorny places (hedges.)

18. Et quæ.) The first men fed upon Acorns that fell from oaks, trees consecrated to Jupiter.

19. Æternum.) There were then no variations of times, but the south winds constantly blowing did so cherish the flowers, growing without culture, that it seemed a continual spring-time.

20. Mulcebant.) They did so mitigate and cherish, that they did not wither with too much heat nor too much cold.

21. Fruges.) All fruits whatsoever grow out of the ground, and are called Fruges, among which apples are numbered.

22. Nec renovatus.) Then there was no need to till the ground, seeing it brought forth fruit every year without tillage. Novalis is a Periphrasis ; for novalis is a fallow-land that is sown every second year.

Canebat.) Became hoary. For fields full of ripe corn, seem as it were to be hoary. From caneo, for the *a* is long.

Aristis.) With full ears of grain ; for he has put aristis, which are the beards of the ear of corn that first wither (from whence they take their name,) for the ears themselves.

23. Nectaris.) Nectar is said to be the drink of the Gods.

24. Stillabant.) Fell drop by drop.

Illice.) From the Holm Oak ; for the ilex is a mast-bearing tree belonging to Jupiter.

EXP. FAB. III. The Golden Age here mentioned by Ovid, is a continuation of his tradition of the creation, and the state of man during his innocence, but so disfigured by fiction, as best to answer the poet's intentions, and a compliance with his times, as truth then scarce ever appeared in any other dress, particularly when communicated by such writers. He had learned that the first man lived for some time in perfect innocence ; that the ground in the garden of Eden furnished him, without tillage, food in abundance, with every fruit his desires could wish for ; that the animals were peaceable, obedient and submissive to his orders ; and, as the Scriptures express it, The Lamb and the Lion lay down together. That, after his fall, the earth became unfruitful, and did not yield any thing but with the hardest labour ; and that all nature revolted, and no longer acknowledged man for his master, who, for his disobedience, was adjudged to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. The state of innocence is the Golden Age so much celebrated by our poet ; and his Eden he has placed in Italy, where his rivers flowed with milk and honey ; and what he has said of the reign of Saturn and Janus, is a fictitious representation of what the holy Scriptures have recorded of Adam and Noah.

FAB. IV. ANNUS IN TEMPORA QUATUOR. SECLUM ARGENTEUM,
ÆNEUM ET FERREUM.

Next to these days of innocence followed the Silver Age, when men began to know good from evil, and their nature became corrupt, and consequently less happy than in the Golden age. In the Brazen, which succeeded, men became more wicked; but the full measure of their wickedness is reserved for that of the Iron, when they became truly abominable, and did all manner of wickedness with greediness.

POSTQUAM, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,

Sub Jove mundus erat; subiit argentea proles
Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior ære.

Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris:

Perquelyemes, æstusque, et inæquales autumnos,

Et breve ver, spatiis ^a exegit quatuor annum. 6

Tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus

Canduit; et ventis glacies adstricta pependit.

Tum primum subiere domos. Domus antra
fuerunt,

Et densi frutices et vinctæ cortice virgæ. 10

^a divisit.

Postquam, Saturno misso in tenebrosa Tartara, mundus erat sub Jove; argentea proles subiit, deterior auro, pretiosior fulvo ære. Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui veris: que exegit annum quatuor spatiis, per hyemes, que æstus et inæquales autumnos, et breve ver. Tum primum aër ustus siccis fervoribus canduit; et glacies pependit adstricta ventis. Tum primum subiere domos. Domus fuerunt antra, et densi frutices, et virgæ vinctæ cortice.

NOTES.

1. Postquam.) To the Golden Age, in which Saturn reigned, the Silver followed, in which Jupiter reigned: which, as it is worse than the Golden Age, so it is better than the Brazen.

Saturno.) After Saturn, the governor of the Golden Age, was driven out of his kingdom of Crete, by Jupiter, his son, and was banished to hell. For Saturn, the son of Vesta, being dispossessed of his kingdom by the Titans, was afterward reinstated by his Son Jupiter, who in the end drove him out of Crete, when he fled to Janus King of Italy, by whom being kindly received, and taken in as a partner in the kingdom, he built a city where Rome now stands, which he called Saturnia, after his own name. Hence Virgil, 8 Æn. Primus ab æthereo, &c. Tenebrosa.) Full of darkness.

Tartara.) From Tartarus, it is a very deep place among the Inferi. The declension irregular.

2. Sub.) Under the government of Jupiter, who is said to be the son of Saturn and Ops, and brought forth at one birth with Juno; he was called Jupiter (as Cicero writes) as though Juvans pater.

4. Antiqui.) Of that perpetual one, with

which the Golden Age was blessed.

Contraxit.) He shortened. Veris from ver.

5. Æstusque.) The Summer.

6. Breve ver.) In comparison of that perpetual one, the Spring is said to be short.

Spatii.) Measures of times, for each quarter of the year consists of three months.

Exegit.) He digested.

7. Tum primum.) After Saturn was expelled by Jupiter.

8. Canduit.) It seemed to glow, because of the excessive heat.

Ventis.) By Boreas, and other cold winds; for, by the coldness of wind, water is congealed into ice.

Adstricta.) Bound together, congealed, frozen.

Pependit.) From the trees, the covering, the leaves.

10. Vincta.) Hurdles, or something like, made of the barks of trees and twigs joined together, which they then made use of instead of houses. Of this, De Art. 2.

Tum genus humanum solis errabat in agris; Hisque meræ vires, et rude corpus erat. Sylva domus fuerat, domus herba, cubiliæ frondes:

Jamque diu nulli cognitus alter erat.

Tum primum Cerealia semina sunt obruta longis sulcis, que juveni pressi jugo gemuere. *Ænea* proles succedit tertia post illas, *sævior* ingenii, et promptior ad horrida arma; non tamen scelerata. Ultima est de duro ferro. Protinus omne nefas irrumpit in ævum peioris venæ: pudor que verum, que fides fugere; in locum quorum que fraudes, que dolii, que insidiæ, que vis, et sceleratus amor habendi, subière. Navita dabat vela ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos; que carinæ, quæ diu steterant in altis montibus, insultavère ignotis fluctibus. Que cautus mentor signavit humum communem prius, ceu lumina solis et auras, longo limite. Nec tantum dives humus poscebatur segetes que debita alimenta; sed itum est in viscera terræ; que opes, irritamenta malorum, quas; recondiderat que admoverat Stygiis umbris, effodiuntur. Que jam nocens ferrum, que aurum nocentius ferro,

Semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuere juveni.
Tertia post illas successit ænea proles,
Sævior ingenii, et ad horrida promptior arma;
Nec scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro.
Protinus irrumpit venæ peioris in ævum 16
Omne nefas; fugère pudor, verumque, fidesque:
In quorum subière locum fraudesque dolique,
Insidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.
Vela^b dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos,
Navita; quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,
Fluctibus ignotis insultavère carinæ. 22
Communemque prius, ceu lumina solis et auras,
Cautus humum longo signavit limite mentor.
Nec tantum segetes alimenta que debita dives 25
Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ;
Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admoverat
Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum. (umbris,
Jamque nocens ferrum, ferroque nocentius aurum

b dabant :

NOTES.

11. *Semina.*) Then men first began to plough and sow.

Cerealia.) Bread-corn; for *Ceres* was the first that shewed men the use of bread-corn, who used before to live upon acorns.

15. *Tertia.*) The Brazen Age, which is called *Ænea*, succeeded the Silver Age, the men of which were indeed warlike, but yet were free from notorious vices.

14. *Sævior.*) Fiercer, more cruel than the Silver Age.

Horrida.) Terrible, striking terror.

15. *De duro.*) The last Age took its name from Iron, the hardest of metals, because of brutish manners. For leaving the virtues of that Age, men did so embrace vice, that all honesty seemed to have forsaken the earth.

16. *Irrumpit.*) Entered with violence.

Venæ.) Of a worse metal; for veins are not only said of animals, but also of metals.

19. *Vis.*) Violence.

Amor.) Covetousness, which therefore is called wicked, because it drives men to every wickedness, and makes them wicked.

20. *Vela dabat.*) Did sail; he proves the men of the Iron Age to have given themselves up too much to covetousness; in that, when they were unskilful of navigation, they committed themselves to the winds, the nature of which they knew not.

21. *Navita.*) For *Nauta* the Master, or

Mariner, by the figure *Epanthesis*.

22. *Insultavère.*) They seemed as it were to take leaps Bounded.

23. *Communemque.*) Then first of all the earth, which before was common, began to be divided,

24. *Cautus.*) The Provident.

Limite.) Bound. They were called measurers, who distinguished lands by limits.

25. *Nec tantum.*) The earth was not only forced to produce fruits, but also precious stones and metals were dug out of the bowels of it.

26. *Itum.*) By digging they went down into the most inward parts of the earth.

27. *Recondiderat.*) Scil. terra.

Stygiisque.) The infernal. He follows the opinion of those who say hell is in the centre of the earth.

Admoverat.) Had placed near.

28. *Opes.*) Precious stones, gold and silver.

Irritamenta.) The allurements and instigations to commit evil.

29. *Nocens ferrum.*) For of the iron are made swords, wherewith men are killed.

Nocentius.) for the sake of getting gold, all the greatest and foulest villanies are committed: whence *Virgil*.

*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri
Sacra fames?* —————

Prodierat^a : prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque ;
 Sanguineâque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
 Vivitur ex raptō. Non hospes ab hospite tutus,
 Non socer à genero : fratrum quoque gratia rara
 Imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti : [est.
 Lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercæ : 35
 Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos.
 Victa jacet Pietas . et virgo cæde madentes
 Ultima cœlestū terras Astrea reliquit.

prodierat ; bellum prodit,
 quod pugnat utroque ; que
 concutit crepitantia arma san-
 guineâ manu. Vivitur ex rap-
 to. Hospes non tutus ab hos-
 pite, non socer à genero :
 quoque gratia fratrum est ra-
 ra. Vir imminet exitio con-
 jugis, illa mariti ; terribiles
 novercæ miscent lurida aco-
 nita. filius inquit in patris
 annos ante diem. Pietas jacet
 victa : et virgo Astræa, ulti-
 ma cœlestū, reliquit terras madentes cæde.

^a Prodierant.

NOTES.

30. Prodit.) From Prodeo, is, ivi.

Utroque.) Both with the sword and with gold ; for victory uses to reside in those camps in which there is most gold and money.

31. Sanguineâque.) Bloody. The poet attributes to war, hands, and sense, as to a man.

Crepitantia.) Resounding, crashing.

32. Rapto.) By rapine.

Hospes.) For he is properly called hospes who entertains, or is entertained by another privately, and out of friendship.

33. Gratia.) Concord.

35. Lurida.) Metaphorically, terrible things are called dreadful, pale, black.

Terribiles.) Cruel toward their children-in-law.

Aconita.) Poisons. Aconitum is a very poisonous herb, that proceeded first from the

form of a dog Cerberus, upon a whet-stone ; for Ἀζόρυ, in the Greek signifies a whet-stone, and thence Aconitum is derived.

36. Inquit.) The son consults fortune-tellers, whether his father shall live many or few years.

37. Jacet.) Is in no esteem, lies neglected.

Pietas.) Piety is despised. Piety is properly spoken of the duty we owe to God, to our country, to our parents, and to those we are allied to by blood.

Virgo.) Justice, who is said to be the daughter of the giant Astræus : or, as others will have it, of Jupiter and Themis.

Cæde.) By shedding of blood ; concerning this, Lib. I. Fast.

“ Nondum justitiæ facinus mortale fugârat,

Ultima de superis illa reliquit humum.

EXP. FAB. IV. After the Chaos was reduced into order, Ovid relates in what manner the year was divided into four seasons. It appears by the order the poet observes, that, during the Golden Age a perpetual Spring reigned over the earth, and that the division of the year into seasons was not known till the Silver Age, which our poet makes to succeed the Golden, and the Brazen to follow. The Iron Age, which came last, continues to this day. However artfully our poet has wrought this fiction of his seasons and alteration of times, it is perceptible they are performed on the great degeneracy of the human species, which is related in the Scriptures to have commenced immediately after man's loss of innocence ; the particulars of which you will find related in the 3d. Chapter of the Book of Genesis, and from that time gradually encreased, which our author figuratively expresses by his Four Ages, until their vices became so abominable, as in after ages to be worse than brutes, which ancient history, both sacred and profane, doth abundantly show. Which latter state is his Iron Age.

Our poet does not appear to be consistent in his Golden Age, which he supposes to be filled up with the reign of Saturn, as during that time we may observe most bloody wars and most horrid crimes ; for Saturn, in order to ascend the throne of Cœlus his father, expelled him ; who met with ne

better treatment from his son Jupiter, who established his throne on the destruction of his family, and which he did not enjoy in peace from the attempts made by the giants to oppose him.

FAB. V. GIGANTUM SANGUIS IN HOMINES.

The Giants having attempted to render themselves masters of Heaven, Jupiter buried them under those very mountains, which they heaped one upon another, to facilitate the assault: and the earth, having animated their blood, forms out of it a cruel and fierce generation of men.

Neve arduus æther foret securior terris, ferunt Gigantas affectasse cœleste regnum, que struxisse montes congestos ad alta sidera. Tum omnipotens pater perfregit Olympum misso fulmine, et excussit Ossam Pelio subjecto. Obruta mole sua cum corpora dira jacerent, Perfusam multo natorum sanguine terram Immaduisse ferunt, calidumque animasse cruorem: Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent, In faciem vertisse hominum. Sed et ilia propago Contemptrix Superum, sævæque avidissima cædis, 11 Et violenta fuit. "Scires è sanguine natos."

a Subjectum Pelion Ossæ.

b Merito.

NOTES.

1 Arduus.) The lofty heaven.

1. Affectasse.) To have sought after with anxiety and the most ardent desire. For "affectare" signifies to aim at any thing too resolutely.

Gigantas.) Men of the most huge bodies; sons of the earth without a father.

4. Pater.) Jupiter.

Olympum.) A very high mountain in Macedonia. But very often, as also in this place, Olympus is put for Heaven itself.

5. Excussit.) He shook off.

Pelio.) They are mountains of Thessaly.

6. Obruta.) Overwhelmed with their bulk and weight.

Dira.) Cruel.

7. Sanguine.) For the giants were the sons of the earth.

8. Calidumque.) To have animated the warm blood.

9. Et.) And lest that no memorial of the barbarous offspring might remain.

Monumenta.) The memory of its offspring. For whatsoever is made for the remembrance of posterity, is called Monumentum.

10. Faciem.) Into human shapes, and last of all into men. The entire form or appearance a thing makes.

Illa.) But that progeny, which sprang from the race of the giants, was impious toward the Gods, and void of all humanity and equity.

12. Scires.) You might know them to have been begotten of the blood of giants, by their propensity to murder.

EXP. FAB. V. Whatever embellishment the poets, after Hesiod, have mingled with the Fable of the Giants, one may readily perceive, that it has its foundation in history, and upon some attempt made upon Jupiter. And if we would enter into the true sense of the fable, we must have other conceptions of this pretended Deity, than the ancients had, and consider him as an usurping prince, who was engaged with some powerful enemies. It is

sufficient to observe that the prince he here treats of, was Titan, whose empire was shared with his brothers. Neptune and Pluto; and this is what has given occasion to the division of the world, celebrated by the poets. Jupiter had Phrygia, Crete, and other provinces. Mount Olympus, where he established himself, was regarded as Heaven; and the effort made to expel him, as an enterprise equally rash and fruitless. Mount Ossa placed upon Pelion, is a fiction, introduced for the better support of the whole, and when stripped of its ornaments, is no other than that the Titans, jealous of the power of Jupiter, declared war. They had for their general Typhæus or Enceladus, a man resolute and enterprising, who so far prevailed as to force the Gods to retire into Egypt, where they concealed themselves under the figures of different animals, a clear indication that Egypt adored, in process of time, animals, or at least regarded them as symbols of the Gods.

FAB. VI. DEORUM CONCILIUM.

Jupiter, beholding the great wickedness of those men, who sprung from the blood of the Giants, calls an assembly of the Gods, where he prefers his complaints against them, when the Gods are unanimous in the destruction of the world.

QUÆ pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius arce,
Ingemit: et, facto nondum vulgata recenti
Fœda Lycaoniæ referens, convivia mensæ,
Ingentes ^a animo, et dignas Jove, concipit iras;
Conciliumque vocat. Tennit mora nulla vocatos.
Est via ^b sublimis, cœlo manifesta sereno, 6
Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso.
Hâc iter est Superis ad magni tecta Tonantis,
Regalemque domum. Dextrâ lævâque Deorum
Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis. 10
domum. Atria nobilium Deorum celebrantur apertis valvis dextrâ que lævâ.
^a Animos dignos, &c. ^b Declivis.

NOTES.

1. Pater.) Jupiter, the son of Saturn.
Ut.) After that, when.
Summa.) From the summit of Heaven.
2. Et.) Because of a wickedness committed a little before; for the banquet with which Lycaon entertained Jupiter was not yet known.
3. Fœda.) The cruel; for Lycaon not only slew those he entertained, but sent them before his guests to be eaten; which when Jupiter came to the knowledge of, he burnt his house, and turned Lycaon into a wolf, the most ravenous of all creatures. And indeed, Lycaon seems to be derived ἀπὸ τοῦ λύκου, which signifies a wolf.
- Referens.) Revolving in his mind.
5. Conciliumque.) The multitude of the Gods assembled to consult.
6. Est.) He describes the Milky Way (circle) by which he says, is the path to Jupi-

ter's court. The Greeks called the Milky Circle γαλαξίαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ γαλακτός, from milk, (whence the Latins call it Lacteam) others the Milky Way.

Cœlo.) For the Milky Circle is the only one of all the circles that is seen with our eyes; the others we only perceive by imagination.

7. Lactea.) The Nom. Case after nomen habet, as (nomen habet) hath the signification of nominatum.

Candore.) Easy to be known and seen, because of its brightness.

8. Tonantis.) Of Jupiter.

9. Deorum.) Of the nobles, who were called the Gods majorum gentium, which are in number twelve, called Dii majorum gentium.

10. Atria.) The Halls.

Nobilium.) Of the Majorum gentium.

Plebs habitant diversa locis. Potentes que clari cœlicolæ posuere suos penates à fronte. Hic est locus, quem, si audacia detur verbis, haud timeam dixisse Palatia magni cœli. Ergo ubi Superi sedere marmoreo recessu, ipse celsior loco que innixus eburno sceptro, concussit terrificam cæsariem capitis terque quaterque; cum quâ movit terram, mare, sidera. Inde solvit indignantia ora talibus modis: ego non fui magis anxius pro regno mundi illâ tempestate, quâ quisque anguipedum parabat injicere centum brachia captivo cœlo; Nam, quanquam hostis erat ferus, tamen illud bellum pendebat ab uno, et ex unâ origine. Nunc mortale genus perdendum mihi, quâ Nereus circumtonat totum orbem.

c Circumsonat.

NOTES.

Celebrantur.) Are frequented.

Apertis.) With open gates. They are called Valvæ, because while they are opened they are folded back. They are properly called Fores, which open outward.

11. Plebs.) The multitude of the lesser Gods. Here observe the madness of the Heathens, who dared to make some of their Gods Plebeians.

Diversa.) Scil. atria.

A fronte.) It is the front of the Milky Circle the more potent Gods inhabit, and there fix their habitations.

13. Si.) If I dared to assert it.

14. Palatia.) The court of Heaven: for Palatium is one of the hills at Rome, in which were the magnificent houses of the Emperors: whence it came to pass, that all large edifices were called Palatia by the vulgar.

15. Marmoreo.) In the inward part of these edifices, paved with marble.

16. Celsior.) Jupiter himself higher than the rest, as kings use to sit.

Eburno.) Leaning on a sceptre made of Ivory. Sceptrum is a staff which the ancient kings used; and a Sceptre is peculiarly attributed to Jupiter, as being king both of Men and Gods. It is called Sceptrum; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐγκλιπτοῦ, from leaning upon; because the kings, as they stand, lean upon it.

17. Concussit.) He often moved and shook it; this shews Jupiter to be angry, and the often shaking of his head denotes his indignation.

18. Cæsariem.) His hair striking terror into.

19. Talibus.) Jupiter being angry, in this manner afterward began to speak.

20. Non.) Jupiter managed a very desperate war with the giants, and at last overcame them, and thrust them down into hell.

21. Centum.) A hundred hands; whence the giants are called Centimani, from a hundred hands.

Quisque.) Every one of the giants; for the giants were called Anguipedes, because they seemed to have snake's feet, as he writes, Lib. I. Fast. which signifies, as Macrobius writes, that they thought of nothing rightly, nor of any thing sublime, but that every step they took seemed inclined to hell.

22. Anguipedum.) Gen. of Anguipes.

Cœlo.) Which they desire to lead captives; and as though he had said, Now I am more solicitous than when the giants attempted to lay hands on heaven.

23. Nam.) For although the giants were very valiant men, yet I was not to make war with all mankind, but only with one single race of giants.

26. Nunc.) But now I must destroy utterly not only one nation, but all mankind.

Qua.) Wheresoever, and as far soever.

Nereus.) Is a Sea-God, put for the ocean, which encompasses the whole orb.

Circumtonat.) Thunders about with waves; so Avienus, Hic salis Ægei tractus tonat. Lect. vulg. circumsonat. Rages against.

Perdendum mortale genus. Per flumina juro
 Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco,
 Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus
 Ense recidendum, ne pars sincera trahatur.
 Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina, Nymphæ,
 Faunique, Satyrique, et monticolæ Sylvani: 31
 Quos quoniam cæli nondum dignamur honore;
 Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus.
 An satis, O Superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
 Cùm mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque, re-
 goque, 35
 Struxerit insidias, notus feritate Lycaon?
 Confremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum
 Talia deprecunt. Sic, cùm manus impia sævit
 Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen,
 Confremuere omnes, studiisque ardentibus ausum
 Attonitum ^d tanto subitæ terrore ruinæ 40
 Humanum genus est: totusque perhorruit orbis.
 Nec tibi grata minùs pietas, Auguste, tuorum,
 terrore subitæ ruinæ, que totus orbis perhorruit. Nec Auguste, pietas, tuorum minus grata
 tibi,

d tantæ subito terrore ruinæ .

NOTES.

26. Per.] I swear by the Stygian Lake, that I will destroy all mankind.

27. Stygio.] By the grove that shadows the Stygian Lake.

28. Cuncta.] All means have been tried to reclaim mankind, but the wicked must be destroyed, lest the Gods be endangered.

Immedicabile.] Incurable; for, as the incurable and corrupt parts of the body are usually cut off, lest they infect the whole of the body, so the human species must be destroyed, lest the satyrs, Nymphs, and Fauns, should be defiled with their wickedness.

29. Pars.] Whole and sound, uncorrupted, viz. the Satyrs, &c.

Trahatur.] Be infected and corrupted.

30. Semidei.] They are also called heroes; for the Fauns, Satyrs, and Sylvans, were accounted country Gods; greater than men, and less than the Gods.

Nymphæ.] Nymphs are of different kinds, those who inhabit the sea are called Nereides, from their father Nereus: those that dwell among the fountains, Naiades ἀπὸ τῶν ὕδατων, to flow: others are called Napeæ, which inhabit the woods: Oreades, which inhabit the mountains, ἀπὸ τῶν ὄρεων, the mountains; others Dryades; others Hæmædriades, which inhabit the woods, and are said to be born and die with the trees; for ἄμυα signifies together with and δένος, δένος, a tree, an oak.

Juro per infera flumina, labentia sub terras Stygio luco, cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus recidendum ense, ne sincera pars trahatur. Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina, Nymphæ, que Fauni, que Satyri, et monticolæ Sylvani: Quos quoniam nondum dignamur honore cæli; certè sinamus habitare terras, quas dedimus. O Superi, an creditis illos fore satis tutos, cùm Lycaon, notus feritate, struxerit insidias mihi, qui habeo fulmen, que qui habeo que rego vos? Omnes confremuere, que deprecant ausum talia, ardentibus studiis. Sic cum impiis manus sævit extinguere Romanum nomen Cæsareo sanguine, humanum genus est attonitum tanto

31. Faunique, &c.] Take notice, here is a spondee for a dactyl, in the fifth place: So Virgil,

“Chara Deûm soboles, magnum Jovis in crementum!”

But such examples very rarely occur.

33. Dignamur.] We do not yet think worthy to be taken into heaven.

34. Satis.] From this argument, drawn a Majore, Jupiter infers, that all human kind must be destroyed: for says he, if Lycaon, known for his fierce nature, shall dare to lay snares for me that govern both men and Gods, how can the minor Deities be safe from mankind?

35. Habeoque.] Under command.

37. Confremuere.] They murmured their assent, being moved at the heinousness of the act.

Studiisque.] With angry minds.

38. Deprecunt.] To punishment.

Sic.] As all mankind was moved at the conspiracies and plots against Augustus Cæsar, so the Gods, hearing of the conspiracies against Jupiter, are angry.

Manus.] The multitude of wicked conspirators.

Sæviti.] Raged to extinguish.

39. Sanguine.] By the murder of Augustus Cæsar, who was the adopted son of Julius Cæsar.

Nomen.] Fame, splendor, glory.

40. Attonitum.] Stupified.

42. Nec.] The piety of the people of Rome,

quam illa fuit Jovi. Qui postquam compressit murmur
 ra voce que manu, cuncti tenuere silentia. Ut clamor,
 pressus gravitate regentis, substitit, Jupiter rumpit silentia
 iterum hoc sermone. Ille quidem pœnas (curam dimittite) solvit;
 quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, docebo.
 Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures:
 Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,
 Et Deus humanâ lustrò sub imagine terras. 51
 Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum,
 Enumerare; minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.
 ubique; infamia ipsa fuit minor vero.

NOTES.

who took vengeance on the conspirators, was not less grateful to thee, than the indignation the Gods conceived when they heard of Lycaon's treachery against Jupiter, was to him.

44. *Compressit.*) Had silenced.

45. *Substitit*) After the clamor was over, being restrained by Jupiter.

46. *Silentia rumpit.*] He spoke: so Virgil:

"Quid me altâ silentiâ cõgis rumpere?"

47. *Ille.*) That Lycaon, noted for his barbarity, has suffered for his crimes.

Curam.) Of demanding him to receive his punishment.

48. *Quod.*) For although Lycaon has suf-

fered punishment for them, yet I will give you an account both of the crime he committed, and the punishment he suffered for it.

49. *Infamia.*) The ignominy of the age, in which every the most barbarous crime was committed.

50. *Summo.*) I descend from the highest heaven upon the earth.

51. *Lustrò*) I pass over, go about.

Sub.) Having assumed human shape.

52. *Longa.*] It would be too tedious to relate how much wickedness I found everywhere.

Noxæ.) Of fault, of wickedness.

53. *Minor.*) Than that which was true; for Jupiter discovers more and greater wickedness than had been spoken of.

EXP. FAB. VI. The assembly of the Gods, with which Ovid opened this Fable, is most magnificent, and upon an occasion the most important, not as in the Iliad of Homer, to declare for the Greeks or the Trojans; nor, as in Virgil's Æneid, to take care of a fugitive prince, but to resolve on the destruction of mankind, an event big with the fate of man. But that which surprises us most in this fable is, the exact copy Ovid has made of what is written by Moses in the 6th chap. of the Book of Genesis, where he says, God repented that he had made man. Moses also relates in the same chapter, That the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of their heart was only evil continually. The poet introduces his Jupiter as saying, that formerly he had none but giants to combat with, but now all mankind were his enemies. In the same chapter, v. 3., we read that The Lord said, My spirit shall not always strive with man. The poet also adds, that Jupiter had tried every method to save man, but that their evil was become incurable. Ovid, in this general corruption, seems not to be ignorant that there remained some that were just; for what he attributes to his Deucalion, is no other than what the scriptures relate of Noah and his family; and what these writings have mentioned respecting giants before the flood, the same we find in Ovid. It is unnecessary to proceed any further in this

parallel, to shew how much the Scripture history has been perverted by our author, who like other geniuses, is so fond of being an original, as to obscure the truth,

FAB. VII. LYCAON PELASGI FILIUS IN LUPUM.

Lycaon, king of Arcadia, in order to discover whether in reality it was Jupiter that came from the regions above to lodge in his palace, directs, that the body of an hostage should be dressed and served up at the feast he had prepared. The God, as a punishment for this, changes him into a wolf.

MÆNALA transieram latebris horrenda ferarum,
 Et cum ^a Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycei.
 Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
 Ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.
 Signa dedi venisse Deum; vulgusque precari
 Cœperat. Irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.
 Mox ait, Experiar, Deus hic, discrimine aperto,
 An sit mortalis; nec erit dubitabile verum.
 Nocte gravem somno nec opinâ perdere morte
 Me parat. Hæc illi placet experientia veri.
 Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molossâ
 Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit:

resolvit mucrone jugulum unius obsidis missi de Molossâ gente;

^a Cyllene.

NOTES.

I. Mænala.) He describes his journey, by which he came to Lycaon. Mænalus is a city and mountain very famous in Arcadia, so called from Mænalus, the son of Arcas.

2. Cylleno.) Cyllenus is a mountain in Arcadia, dedicated to Mercury, from whence he is called Cylleneus.

Pineta.) Places full of pines.

Lycei.) Of a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan.

5. Inhospita.) Inhospitable.

Tyranni.) Of Lycaon, king of Arcadia; for Tyrannus, among the ancients, was taken for a good king or prince: so Virgil:

Pars mihi pacis crit, dextram tetigisse Tyranni.

Afterward it became customary to be used for one who abused his authority by cruelty. Arcas is the proper name of the son of Callistus, and is a Gentile name; from whence Arcadius and Arcadicus are derived.

4. Traherent.) Brought on.

Sera, &c.) Late, drawing toward night.

Crepuscula.) Twilight is called Crepusculum.

Signa.) I gave them to understand, that I, who was come, was a God.

Precari.) To worship and reverence.

7. Mox.] At first Lycaon began to deride the worship of those pious persons that did me reverence, and afterward designed to make an experiment on my divinity.

Discrimine.] By a manifest trial or experiment.

8. Nec.] No one shall be in doubt, whether he is a God or a man. For, if he is a God, he cannot be killed; but, if a man, he will be easily killed.

9. Nec opinâ.] Unthought of.

11. Contentus.] Nor did he think it sufficient to destroy me, but offered me human flesh to eat, part boiled and part roasted.

Molossâ.] The Molossi are a people of Epirus, from which, they being overcome in war, ambassadors were sent to Lycaon, one of which he murdered to make an entertainment for Jupiter.

12. Resolvit.] He cut.

Atque ita partim mollit semineces artus ferventibus aquis, partim torruit subiecto igni. Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego vindice flammâ everti tecta in Penates dignos domino. Ille territos fugit, nactus silentia ruris Exululat, frustra loqui conatur; ab ipso Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis Vertitur in pecudes: et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet. 20

In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti. Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formæ. Cavities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu: iidem oculi lucent: eadem feritatis imago. 24

Occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire Digna fuit: quâ terra patet, fera regnat Erinnyes. In facinus jurasse putes. Dent ocios omnes, Quas meruere pati, sic stat sententia, pœnas. Omnes dent ocios pœnas quas meruere pati, sententia sic stat,

a domino.

NOTES.

13. Semineces.] The half dead (and yet heaving) members.

14. Mollit.) He boils and makes tender.

15. Vindice.] With an avenging flame; lightning.

16. Dignos.] Worthy to be burned for suffering such a wicked master to dwell with them.

Tecta.] The house; the part being put for the whole.

17. Territus.] Lycaon, being affrighted at the burning of his house, fled into the woods, and was turned into a wolf; an animal of similar fierceness.

Silentia ruris.] The woods.

18. Exululat.] He howls out very much and loud, now he was turned into a wolf; and it is peculiar to wolves to howl.

Ab ipso. Because he was not able to speak, he grows ravenous, and transferred his ravenousness from men to beasts, as when he was a man.

20. In villos.] His garments were turned into hair; his arms into legs; and so Lycaon was turned into a wolf.

21. Veteris.] He still retains the marks of his former countenance; for his grey-headedness remains the same, and he has the same fierce look.

24. Oculi lucent.] His eyes glare as they did before, and he exercises the same fierceness he did before. Some have falsely related that men have been turned into wolves; as Herodot. De Nuri: and also Olaus Magnus, childishly relates the same of the Northern nations. These false notions seem to have had their original from a certain disease, which the physicians call *λεκανήροπτιαν*, which is a certain melancholy, with which those who are afflicted go out at night, after the manner of wolves, and howl like them, and fancy that they are really wolves.

25. Una.] Of Lycaon.

Sed.) Not only one house, but all the houses of men are to be overthrown: for the abominable wickedness every where perpetrated.

26. Erinnyes.] Fierceness, impiety, inhumanity; for Erinnyes is said to be a fury of hell, delighting in discord, war, and contention.

27. Facinus. You will think that all men had conspired together to commit all manner of impieties.

Dent.] They shall all be punished immediately.

28. Sic.] It is so decreed, that all shall be punished.

Stat.] It is fixed and unalterable.

EXP. FAB. VII. The ancients in their history give an account of two princes of the name of Lycaon: the first the son of Phoroneus, who reigned in Arcadia, to which he gave the name of Lycaonia about 250 years before Cecrops, and in the days of the Patriarch Jacob. The second, whom our author has introduced into this fable, succeeded the first, and was a prince

not more polite than religious. But, through the inhumanity peculiar to those ages, he pollutes the feast of Lupercalia, which was instituted by him, with the sacrifices of human victims.

Lycaon built the city of Lycosura, on the mountains of Arcadia, which is accounted the most ancient of all Greece; and it was upon the altar he raised here, in honour of Jupiter Lyceus, that he began the inhuman sacrifice just mentioned. On this historical transaction, has Ovid founded his fable, which is sufficient for so fertile a genius. The cruelty of this prince, and the name by which he is called, signifying in the Greek a Wolf, led Ovid to the thought of this Metamorphosis, and he changed his prince into that animal, whose cruel nature gave his genius an opportunity of finely displaying itself, in describing the ravages made by him in that appearance.

FAB. VIII. DILUVIUM UNIVERSALE.

Jupiter, on account of the general corruption, suspects the punishment he had inflicted on Lycæon, to be insufficient to restrain the rest of mankind from their acts of cruelty, and is determined to extirpate them by an universal deluge.

DICTA: Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque
a frementi

Adjiciunt: alii partes assensibus implent.

Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori

Omnibus: et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ

Forma futura, rogant: quis sit laturus in aras 5

Thura? ferisne paret populandas tradere b gen-
tes?

Talia quærentes, sibi enim fore cætera curæ,

Rex Superum trepidare vetat; sobolemque priori

Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras;

a furenti.

b terras.

Pars probant dicta Jovis voce, que adjiciunt stimulos frementi: alii implent partes assensibus. Tamen jactura humani generis est dolori omnibus: que rogant quæ sit futura forma terræ orbæ mortalibus: quis sit laturus thura in aras? paretne tradere gentes populandas feris? Rex Superum vetat quærentes talia trepidare, enim cætera fore curas sibi, que promittit sobolem dissimilem priori populo mirâ origine. Que jam fulmina erat sparsurus in totas terras.

NOTES.

1. Probant.) All the gods approve of Jupiter's opinion; part of them by words, and part of them by giving a nod.

2. Assensibus.) They signified that they assented to Jupiter's determination, by nodding and motion of the hand.

5. Jactura.) The destruction.

Dolori.) A grief.

4. Orbæ.) Bereaved, deprived.

5. Rogant.) They ask Jupiter.

Quis.) Who shall sacrifice to the gods?

6. Paret.) From paro, as; for the first syllable is short, whereas in pareo it is long.

Populandas.) To be laid waste.

7. Quærentes.) Accus. after vetat.

Sibi.) The rest should be matter of care to himself.

Fore.) Depends on dixit understood.

8. Rex.) Jupiter.

9. Mirâ.) Because, as he relates anon, stones were turned into men, which indeed is a thing very wonderful.

10. Jamque.) And immediately.

Erat.) Jupiter had instantly destroyed mankind with thunderbolts, but then he was afraid lest the heaven also should take fire, by the burning of the earth; and especially since he called to mind that it was destined by the Fates, that there should be a time when the whole world should be consumed by fire; therefore he determined to destroy mankind, not by thunder, but by water.

Sed timuit ne fortè sacer æther conciperet flammam ab tot ignibus, que longus axis ardesceret. Quoque reminiscitur esse in fati, tempus affore, quo mare, quo tellus, que regin cæli correpta ardent; et operosa moles mundi laboret. Tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum reponuntur. Diversa pœna placet (scilicet) perdere mortale genus sub nullis, et dimittere nimbos ex omni cælo. Protinus claudit Aquilonem in Æoliis antris, et quæcunque flamina fugant inductas nubes: que emittit Notum. Notus evolat madidis alis, tectus terribilem vultum piceâ caligine. Barba gravis nimbis, unda fuit canis capillis; nebulae sedent fronte; que pennæ que sinus rorant. Que ut pressit pendentia nubila latâ manu, fit fragor: hinc densi nimbi funduntur ab æthere.

Sed timuit, ne fortè sacer tot ab ignibus æther
Conciperet flammam, longusque ardesceret axis.
Esse quoque in fati reminiscitur, affore tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cæli
Ardeat; et mundi moles operosa laboret. 15
Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.
Pœna placet diversa; genus mortale sub undis
Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cælo.
Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,
Et quæcunque fugant inductas flamina nubes: 20
Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum.
Barba gravis nimbis: canis fuit unda capillis;
Fronte sedent nebulae; rorant pennæque sinus-
que.
Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila pressit, 25
Fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab æthere
nimbi.

NOTES.

11. Sacer.) The holy heaven.

Ignibus.) That were necessary to burn the whole earth.

12. Conciperet.) Should take fire.

Axis.) The whole heaven; it is a Synecdoche; for the Axis, which is a part of the heaven, is put for the whole. An Axis is properly the axle-tree of a cart, about which the wheels are turned; so the Axis in the sphere of the world is said to be a right line, drawn through the centre of the earth, which is the diameter of the whole world, about which the world is rolled and turned. The extremes of which Axis are called the Poles of the world, from the verb *περιέω*, to turn; from whence they are called in Latin Vertices, and also Carmines; because about them the whole machine of the world is turned. The Poles are two, one of which is called Arctic, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄρκτου, a Bear the nearest constellation: the other is called Antarctic, from being opposite to the Arctic.

15. In fati.) In the decree of the Fates, that the whole world should be in a conflagration. Fate is the effect of divine providence. The Fates or destinies were the dispensers of the decrees of Jupiter, and in the Heathen Mythology are substituted for Providence.

Affore.) Should come.

15. Moles.) The machine of the world.

Operosa.) Well wrought, vast, stupendous.

Laboret.) It should be in pain and danger,

because of the conflagration. A metaphor.

16. Tela.) Thunderbolts made by the Cyclops; for the Cyclops are said to make thunderbolts for Jupiter. They were a people in Sicily, having but one eye, and that in their forehead.

17. Diversa.) Contrary; for a deluge is contrary to a conflagration.

18. Nimbos.) Rains.

Dimittere.) To send down.

19. Protinus.) As soon as Jupiter had shut up in a cave those winds which bring fair weather, he sent out the rainy south winds.

Æoliis.) In the caves of Æolus: for Æolus is the king of the winds.

20. Flamina.) The winds, so called from flando.

21. Alis.) Wings are attributed to the winds on account of their velocity.

22. Tectus.) Having his face covered.

Piceâ.) With pitchy darkness: for the South is a cloudy wind.

Vultum.) Depends on tectus by the prep. secundum, understood.

23. Gravis.) Full.

Nimbis.) With rains.

Unda.) The water.

24. Rorant.) They drop in the likeness of dew.

25. Utque.) After that Notus had squeezed the clouds, the greater rains began.

26. Frigor.) Properly the clashing of things which are broken.

Densi.) Frequent continual rains.

Nuntia Junonis, varios induta colores,
 Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus adfert.
 Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni
 Vota jacent; longique labor perit irritus anni. 30
 Nec cœlo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum
 Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliariis undis.
 Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni
 Intravere sui, Non est hortamine longo
 Nunc, ait, utendum: vires effundite vestras. 35
 Sic opus est. Aperite domos, ac mole remotâ
 Fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas.
 Jusserat. Hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
 Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora cursu.
 Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa 40
 Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum.
 Exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos;
 Cumque satis arbusta simul, pecudesque, viros-
 que,
 Tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
 Si quæ domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto 45
 pecudes, que viros, que tecta, que penetralia cum suis sacris.
 potuit resistere tanto

Iris, nuntia Junonis, ieduta
 varios colores. concepit aquas,
 que adfert alimenta nubibus.
 Segetes sternuntur, et vota
 coloni jacent deplorata; que
 labor longi anni perit irritus.
 Nec ira Jovis contenta suo
 cœlo: sed cæruleus frater ju-
 vat illum auxiliariis undis.
 Hic convocat amnes: qui
 postquam intravere tecta sui
 tyranni, ait, Non nunc uten-
 dum est longo hortamine; ef-
 fundite vestras vires. Sic opus
 est. Aperite domos, ac mole
 remotâ, immitte totas ha-
 benas vestris fluminibus. Jus-
 serat. Hi redeunt ac relaxant
 ora fontibus, et volvuntur in
 æquora defrænato cursu. Ipse
 percussit terram suo triden-
 te: at illa intremuit, que pa-
 tefecit sinus aquarum moen.
 Flumina exspatiata ruunt per
 apertos campos; que rapiunt
 arbusta simul cum satis, que
 Si quæ domus mansit, que

NOTES.

28. Iris.) Virgil in his 9th Æn. tells us that Iris is Juno's messenger.

"Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno
 "Audacem ad Turnum.——"

Iris is an arch of many colours in a liquid cloud, partly transparent, and partly opaque appearing to the eyes of the beholders by the refraction of the rays of the sun in opposition.

29. Sternuntur.) The corn growing in the fields is laid on the ground by the waters; for corn not reaped is called Seges.

Coloni.) Of the husbandman.

30. Vota.) Hopes very deplorable or desperate, concerning the event of which there are no expectations left. Vows made for a good crop.

Irritus.) Vain and without any fruit.

31. Illum.) Jupiter.

32. Frater.) Neptune.

Auxiliariis.) Assistant to destroy mankind. They are properly called auxiliary soldiers, who are sent by allies to their assistance, not the national force or legions.

33. Hic.] Neptune.

Amnes.] The Gods of the rivers. Amnis is so called "ab ambiendo, as Varro says; be-

cause all rivers go about.

Tyranni.] Of the king.

34. Hortamine.] Exhortation.

36. Domos.) The fountains, which seem as it were the houses of the rivers.

Mole.) The obstacle.

37. Habenas.] A metaphor taken from horses, which are held in with bridles or reins.

39. Defrænato.] With an unbridled restraint.

40. Ipse.] Neptune.

Tridente.] A thunderbolt was attributed to Jupiter, and a trident to Neptune, with which, when he strikes the earth, he causes an earthquake. But the fiction is taken from a natural cause; for the waters, that are inclosed in the caverns of the earth, when they break out with force, cause earthquakes.

42. Exspatiata.] Spreading far and wide.

43. Satis.] Sown, or planted, from sero, is, sevi.

44. Rapiunt.] Carry away with force.

Penetralia.] The Penetralia are private rooms, and the Penates in them. Penetralia are the repositories of the Dei Penates.

malo indejecta, tamen unda
altior tegit culmen hujus, que
turres labant pressæ sub gurgite. Jamque mare et tellus
habebant nullum discrimen.

Omnia erant pontus. Quoque
littora decrant ponto. Hic
occupat collem; alter sedet
aduncâ cymbâ, et ducit remos illic ubi nuper arârât. Ille
navigat supra segetes aut
culmina mersæ villæ: hic de-
prendit piscem in summâ ulmo. Si fors tulit, anchora fi-
gitur in viciâ prato: aut
curvæ carinæ terunt subjecta
vineta. Et quâ graciles capel-
læ modò carpsère gramen,
nuncibi deformes phocæ ponunt
sua corpora. Nereïdes
mirantur lucos, que urbes,
que domos, sub aquâ; que
delphines tenent sylvas, et in-
cursant altis ramis, que pul-
sant agitata robora. Lupus
nat inter oves; unda vehit
fulvos leones, unda vehit ti-
gres. Nec vires fulminis pro-
sunt apro, nec velocia crura
cervo ablato (impetu undarum.) Que vaga volucris decedit in mare aliis lassatis, terris diu
quesitis, ubi detur sidere. Immensa licentia ponti obruerat tumulos.

Indejecta malo, culmen tamen altior hujus
Unda tegit, pressæquelabant sub gurgite turres.
Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebat. [ponto.

Omnia pontus erant. Deerant quoque littora
Occupat hic collem; cymbâ sedet alter aduncâ,
Et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper arârât. 51
Ille supra segetes, aut mersæ culmina villæ,
Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprendit in ulmo.
Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato:
Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ. 55
Et, modò quâ graciles gramen carpsère capellæ,
Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ.
Mirantur sub aquâ lucos, urbesque, domosque,
Nereïdes: sylvasque tenent delphines, et altis
Incursant ramis, agitataque robora pulsant. 60
Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones;
Unda vehit tigres. Nec vires fulminis apro,
Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
Quæsitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur,
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decedit alis. 65
Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti.

NOTES.

46. Indejecta.] Not thrown down.

Culmen.] Culmen is the top of a roof; so called à Culmo, for anciently houses were covered with stalks or straw.

47. Pressæ.] Concealed.

Gurgite.] Gurgis is properly a deep place in a river. À gulph.

48. Nullum.] No difference.

49. Omnia.] The sea had seized on all things.

50. Occupat.] One man fled to a mountain, another betook himself to a boat.

51. Ducit.] He rows.

52. Ille.] Another.

Villæ.] Is a house and building in the fields; for Villa is a house in a field erected either for the sake of tillage, or laying up the fruits, or for habitation; and Villa is called à vehendo, i. e. from carrying or drawing, because the fruits are drawn into it.

54. Si.] If chance it so happened.

Anchora.] An instrument of iron that is let down into the sea to hold the ships; from whence the oables are called "funes anchorarii," which are tied to the anchor.

55. Vineta.] Places planted with vines.

56. Modò.] A little before.

Graciles.] The slender and nimble goats.

Gramen.] Herbar, the species for the genus

57. Deformes. Ugly, huge, sea-calves.

59. Nereïdes. Are nymphs, so called from their father Nereus.

60. Incursant.] They often run amongst.

Agitataque. The shaken.

Robora.] The trees, the species for the genus.

Pulsant.] They smite or strike.

61. Nat.] Swims.

62. Tigres.] Fierce wild beasts of wonderful swiftness, bred in Armenia and India. For Tigris is a river in Armenia, so called from the swiftness of its course

Vires.] Because the force of the water hinders his course.

Fulminis.] Because the force of the bear's tooth in striking and penetrating, is in effect the same with the force of thunder, for which reason it is called fulmineus by the poet.

64. Ubi.] In what lands it might have firm footing.

Sidere.] From sido, sidis.

65. Lassatis.] Being tired, weary.

66. Obruerat.] Had covered the mountains. For obruere is to cover over with earth or water.

Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. Que novi fluctus pulsabant montana cacumina. Maxima pars rapitur undâ : quibus unda pepercit,
 Maxima pars undâ rapitur : quibus unda peper-
 cit,
 Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu. unda pepercit, longa jejunia domant illos inopi victu.

NOTES.

67. Pulsabant.] They did beat-
 Novi.] Strange, or unusual.
 Cacumina.] The utmost tops of the moun-
 tains.

68. Pars.] of men.
 Quibus.] Those who were not drowned,
 perished by famine.

EXP. FAB. VIII. The ancients make mention of a number of deluges ; Pausanias has taken notice of five. But that which is most celebrated, happened in the days of Ogyges, in the reign of Deucalion. Of this Ovid speaks : but as that only overflowed Thessaly, it is evident that the poet from his relation, has taken in what tradition taught respecting the universal deluge, which all nations seem to have been careful to preserve. Our author in his relation represents the whole earth as being overflowed. The sea, according to him, joined her waters to those falling from the Heavens ; and Neptune shook the foundations of the earth to raise new supplies. These are, beyond all doubt, the cataracts of Heaven, and the foundations of the great deep, of which Moses writes. Ovid, who makes the waters ascend above the highest mountains, reserves the top of Parnassus, which alludes to Mount Ararat, where Noah's ark rested. In the poet's account, all mankind perished except Deucalion and Pyrrha ; this is Noah and his family. Deucalion was a just and pious man, and the only person preserved for the restoration of mankind, which corresponds with the patriarchal history. The deluge lasted nine months ; that of Ogyges continued as many. When Noah went out of the ark, he offered sacrifices to God ; Deucalion, in gratitude for his preservation from the waters, according to Pausanias, raised an altar to Jupiter Liberator. Our poet mentions, that there would not be any other deluge after Deucalion's ; God promises the same thing to Noah. That patriarch, finding the waters begin to retire, sent out a dove, which returned with an olive branch : Plutarch mentions that dove ; and Abydenus speaks of a certain bird dispatched out of the ark, that twice returned, not having found any place to rest upon. This parallel might be continued further, to shew what use Ovid has made of the Mosaic account of the flood, but what is done is abundantly sufficient.

That the transaction of the flood should be preserved by the tradition of all people, is not in the least surprising, as it was an event not easily to be forgotten ; and the changes it has made in the appearance of the earth, are a confirmation of it to this day. Josephus mentions the history of the general flood to have been written by Nicholas of Damascus, and others, who were consulted by the Greeks and Romans. What is further said of Deucalion, I shall reserve for the fable where Ovid mentions the peopling of the world after the flood.

FAB. IX. DILUVII FINIS.

Neptune appeases the angry waves, and commands Triton to sound his shell, that the sea might retire within its shores, and the rivers within their banks. Deucalion and Pyrrha are the only persons that are preserved from the deluge.

Phocis separat Aönios ab Actæis arvis, ferax terra, dum fuit terra : sed in illo tempore pars maris, et latus campus subitarum aquarum. Ibi arduus mons, nomine Parnassus, petit astra duobus verticibus, que superat nubes cacumine, Ubi Deucalion, vectus parvâ rate cum consorte tori, adhæsit hic (nam æquor texerat cætera :) adorant Corycidas Nymphas, et numina montis, que fatidicam Themis, quæ tunc tenebat oracula. Non quisquam vir fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui, aut ulla metuentior deorum illa Jupiter ut (videt) orbem stagnare liquidis paludibus, et videt unum superesse de tot millibus modò, et videt unam superesse de tot millibus modò; ambos innocuos, ambos cultores Numinis: disjecit nubila, que nimbis remotis Aquilone, et ostendit terras cælo, et æthera terris. Nec ira maris manet. Que rector pelagi mulcet aquas, posito tricuspidè telo.

SEPARAT Aönios Actæis Phocis ab arvis, Terra ferax, dum terra fuit : sed tempore in illo

Pars maris, et latus subitarum campus aquarum. Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes. Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor) Cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit, Corycidas Nymphas, et numina montis adorant, Fatidicamque Themis, quæ tunc coracra tenebat. Non illomeliorquisquam, nec amantior æqui, 10 Vir fuit, aut illâ metuentior ulla Deorum.

Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem, Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum, Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam; Innocuos ambos, cultores Numinis ambos: 15 Nubila disjecit, nimbisque Aquilone remotis, Et cælo terras ostendit, et æthera terris.

Nec maris ira manet. Positoque tricuspidè telo, Mulcet aquas rector pelagi, supraque profundum Nec ira maris manet. Que rector pelagi mulcet aquas,

NOTES.

1. Separat.] He describes Mount Parnassus, to the top of which, by reason of its height, Deucalion and Pyrrha retired.

Aönios.] To agree with arvos, understood.

Actæis.] From the country of Attica.

Phocis.] It is a country between Boeotia and Attica, so called from Phocis, in which Mount Parnassus is visible, appearing with two tops.

2. Ferax.] Fertile

4. Mons.] Mount Parnassus was so called from Parnassus, an ancient prophet.

Petit.] It rises aloft toward the stars.

6. Hic.] In this Mount Parnassus.

Cætera.] The sea had occupied the other places.

7. Consorte.] With his wife; for a wife is the consort of her husband's bed.

8. Corycidas.] Corycum is a cave of Parnassus, sacred to the nymphs; whence they are called Nymphæ Corycides.

Numina.] Parnassus is said to be consecrated to Apollo, Bacchus, and the Muses.

9. Fatidicamque.] Themis predicting the secrets of the Fates. Themis is storied to be the daughter of Cælus and Terra. This was the Goddess that commanded men to ask of the Gods that which was lawful, from whence she took the name of Themis; for Θέμις, in Greek, signifies that which is just and lawful.

Themis.] Acc. of Themis.

Oracula.] Gave answers.

10. Illo.] Than Deucalion. The meaning of this is, the poet shews that Deucalion and Pyrrha were deservedly saved on account of their piety.

12. Jupiter.] When Jupiter saw the earth so covered with waters, that the whole appeared like a lake, and that there were none left alive but Deucalion and Pyrrha, he, having brought on fair weather, commanded the deluge so to decrease that the earth began to appear.

Stagnare.] To have become a pool and lake, for the earth is properly said stagnare, being covered with standing waters; for marshes are called stagna.

13. Superesse.] Remaining, left alive.

15. Innocuos.] Guiltless, innocent.

16. Nubila disjecit.) He dissipated the clouds.

Aquilone.] Being driven away by the north-wind; for the north-wind drives away rain.

Cælo.] To the Heaven.

18. Ira maris.] The tempest.

Manet.] Continue.

Tricuspidè.] His trident being laid aside; for it has three prongs, from whence it is called a trident.

19. Mulcet.] Assuages the swelling and boisterous sea.

Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum,
 Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci 21
 Inspirare jubet, fluctusque et flumina signo
 Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina sumitur illi
 Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo:
 Buccina quæ in medio concepit ut aëra ponto: 25
 Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phæbo.
 Tum quoque ut ora Dei madidâ rorantia barbâ
 Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflata receptus,
 Omnibus audita est telluris et æquoris undis:
 Et, quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes. 30
 Jam mare littus habet: plenos capit alveus
 amnes:

Flumina subsidunt: colles exire videntur: [dis.
 Surgithumus: crescunt loca decrescuntibus un-
 Postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvæ 34
 Ostendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.
 Redditus orbis erat: quem postquam vidit in-
 nem,

Et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,
 Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham affatur obortis:
 O soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes, 39
 Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo,

desolatas terras agere alta silentia, ita affatur Pyrrham lacrymis obortis: ô soror, ô conjux, ô fœmina sola superstes, quam commune genus, et origo patruelis,

Que vocat cæruleum Tritona
 exstantem supra profundum,
 atque tectum humeros innato
 murice; que jubet inspirare
 sonaci conchæ, et jam revo-
 care fluctus et flumina signo
 dato. Cava buccina tortilis
 sumitur illi, quæ crescit in
 latum ab imo turbine: buc-
 cina quæ, ut concepit aëra
 in medio ponto, replet voce
 littora jacentia sub utroque
 Phæbo. Tum quoque ut con-
 tigit ora Dei rorantia madidâ
 barba, et inflata cecinit re-
 ceptus jussos, audita est om-
 nibus undis telluris et æquo-
 ris: et coërcuit omnes, qui-
 bus undis est audita. Mare
 jam habet littus: alveus ca-
 pit plenos amnes: flumina
 subsidunt: colles videntur
 exire: Humus surgit: loca
 crescunt undis decrescuntibus.
 Postque longam diem,
 silvæ ostendunt nudata cacu-
 mina, que tenent limum relic-
 tum in fronde. Orbis erat
 redditus: quem postquam
 Deucalion vidit inanem, &

NOTES.

Rector.] Neptune the God of the Sea.

20. Humeros.] Depends on tectum by se-
 cundum.

Murice.] The Murex, a shell-fish, of the
 blood of which a purple colour is made, is
 put for the colour itself. It is often used by
 the poets.

Tectum.] Having his shoulders covered.

21. Tritona.] Neptune's trumpeter, which
 he commands to sound a retreat, and call
 back the rivers to their fountains.

22. Signo.] Giving a sign for them to re-
 turn.

23. Illi.] By Triton.

24. Tortilis.] Wreathed, winding.

25. Buccina.] Triton's trumpet was a
 great shell, a conch, which from the small
 end, to which he applies his mouth, swelled
 in wreaths to a pretty large circumference,
 but terminating in an irregular oval.

Concepit aëra.] After that he began to blow.

26. Littora.] All the shores echo.

Utroque Phæbo.] So in Epist. It is a poe-
 tical Hyperbole; both the rising and setting
 sun.

27. Tui.] After it was put to Triton's
 mouth.

Rorantia.] Dropping.

28. Contigit. Has for its Nom. buccina.
 Receptus.] The ancients used to say, canere
 receptui, when they commanded the soldiers
 to retreat from battle.

30. Et quibus est, &c. For coeruit omnes
 undas, quibus audita est; a Græcism.

Coërcuit.] He held in, or kept back.

31. Littus.] Which it wanted a little be-
 fore.

32. Subsidunt.] Sink down into their
 channels.

34. Postque, &c.] After a long time.

Nudata.] without leaves.

37. Desolatas.] Destitute of men and
 beasts.

38. Obortis.] Suddenly flowing, gushing.

39. O soror, &c.] By this pathetic
 speech Deucalion endeavours to gain the af-
 fection of Pyrrha, that from them mankind
 might be produced, and the earth again filled
 with inhabitants.

40. Patruelis.] Deucalion and Pyrrha
 were brothers' children, i. e. cousin-germans.
 For Iapetus is said to have had two sons,
 Prometheus, who begat Deucalion, and Epi-
 metheus, who begat Pyrrha.

Deinde torus junxit mihi;
nunc ipsa pericula jungunt:
nos duo sumus turba terrarum,
quascunque occasus et ortus vident.
Pontus possedit cætera.
Nunc quoque non est adhuc satis certa fiducia nostræ vitæ:
nubila etiamnum terrent mentem.
Miseranda, quid anima foret nunc tibi,
si erepta fuisses fati sinè me?
quo modo posses tu sola ferre timorem?
quo consolante posses ferre dolores?
Namque ego, conjux, (crede mihi) si modo pontus haberet te, sequerer te,
et pontus haberet me quoque.
O utinam possem reparare populos paternis artibus,
atque infundere animas formatæ terræ!
Nunc mortale genus restat in nobis duobus;
sic visum est Superis, que manemus exempla hominum,

Deinde torus junxit; nunc ipsa pericula jungunt:
Terrarum, quascunque vident occasus et ortus,
Nos duo turba sumus. Possedit cætera pontus.
Nunc quoque adhuc vitæ non est fiducia nostræ
Certa satis: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem.
Quid tibi, si sinè me fati erepta fuisses, 46
Nunc animi, miseranda, foret? quo sola timorem
Ferre modo posses? quo consolante dolores?
Namque ego (crede mihi) si te modo pontus haberet, [beret. 50
Te sequerer, conjux, et me quoque pontus haberet.
O utinam possem populos reparare paternis
Artibus, atque animas formatæ infundere terræ!
Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus;
Sic visum Superis, hominumque exempla manemus.

a dolores?

NOTES.

41. Torus.] The marriage bed.

46. Erepta.] Delivered from this deluge.

47. Miseranda.] Worthy of pity.

Quo.] Agrees with modo in the next line.

48. Dolores.] Depends on posses ferre, understood.

49. Si.] If thou hadst fallen into the sea, and hadst been drowned, I also, who have the greatest love for thee, would have thrown myself headlong into the sea. So V.R. *Æn.* 1.

—"Et te pater optime Teucràm,

Pontus habet Lybiæ."—

51. O utinam.] For his father Prometheus had formed a man.

Paternis.] For Prometheus, we find, formed earth into the shape of a man, and infused into it a soul, produced by fire.

52. Infundere.] To infuse.

53. Mortale.] Human.

54. Exempla.] Patterns; for Exemplum is that which is proposed as a pattern, either to be imitated or avoided.

EXP. TAB. IX. The government of the world, according to the opinion of the ancients, was assigned to Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. The empire of the sea to Neptune, who was to raise and calm the ocean, in which employment he is represented by our poet.

FAB. X. A DEUCALIONE JACTATI LAPIDES IN VIROS, ET A PYRRHA IN MULIERES.

Deucalion and Pyrrha repopled the earth by casting stones behind them, as directed by Themis, whose oracle they had consulted.

Dixerat, et flebant. Placuit precari celeste Numen; et querere auxilium per sacras sortes. Nulla mora est; adeunt Cephisidas undas pariter, ut nondum liquidas, s.c. jam secantes nota vada:

DIXERAT, et flebant. Placuit celeste precari Numen; et auxilium per sacras querere sortes. [das,

Nulla mora est; adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas pariter, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes:

NOTES.

2. Sacras sortes.] By the holy Oracles, the answers of the Gods. Horat.

—Dictæ per carmina sortes.

4. Liquidas.] Pure and clear.

Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores
Vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctæ
Ad delubra Deæ: quorum fastigia turpi
Squallebant musco^a; stabantque sinè ignibus
aræ.

Ut templi tetigêre gradus, procumbit uterque
Pronus humi, gelidoque pavens dedit oscula
saxo.

Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, Numina justis
Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira Deorum;
Dic, Themî, qua generis damnum reparabile
nostri

Arte sit, et mersis fer opem mitissima rebus.
Mota Dea est; sortemque dedit: Discedite
templo;

Et velate caput; eincitasque^b resolve vestes:
Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis.
Obstupuêre diu: rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior: jussisque Deæ parere recusat:
Detque sibi veniam, pavido rogat ore: pavetque
Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras. 21
Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris
Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant.

5 Inde ubi irroravêre libatos li-
quores vestibus et capiti, flec-
tunt vestigia ad delubra sanc-
tæ Deæ: fastigia quorum
squallebant turpi musco: que
aræ stabant sine ignibus. Ut
tetigêre gradus templi, uter-
que procumbit pronus humi,
que pavens dedit oscula geli-
do saxo. Atque dixerunt ita,
10 Si Numina, victa justis preci-
bus, remollescunt, si ira Deo-
rum flectitur; Themî, dic,
quâ arte damnum nostri ge-
neris sit reparabile: et mitis-
sima, fer opem mersis rebus.
Dea est mota, que dedit sor-
tem: Discedite templo; et
15 velate caput; que resolve
eincitas vestes; que jactate
ossa magnæ parentis post ter-
gum. Obstupuêre diu: que
Pyrrha prior rumpit silentia
voce: que recusat parere jus-
sis Deæ: que rogat pavido
ore, ut det sibi veniam: pa-
vetque lædere maternas um-
bras jactatis ossibus. Interea
repetunt secum verba obsen-
ra datæ sortis, cæcis latebris,
que volutant inter se.

^a Fellebant musco.

^b recingite.

NOTES.

Vada nota secantes.] Keeping within
their wonted channels. Virg.

" Ille viam secat ad naves,—i e. tenet."

5. Inde.] The ancients, when they entered
the temples of their Deities, first sprinkled
themselves with water, and washed; which
custom Deucalion and Pyrrha observed, be-
ing about to supplicate the Goddess Themis.

Libatos.] Consecrated.

Irroravêre.] They sprinkled.

Liquores.] The waters they had drawn.

7. Delubra.] The temple. Delubra are
temples or places in which are the images
of the gods; so called, says Varro, because
the gods are there placed; as that is called
a candlestick in which a candle is put.

Deæ.] Of Themis.

Fastigia.] The roofs. Fastigium is the
height or summit of any work.

8. Squallebant.] Were foul.

Musco.] Moss: a very small herb grow-
ing in moist places.

9. Procumbit.] Falls down.

Uterque.] Deucalion and Pyrrha.

11. Justis.] Of just men.

12. Remollescunt.] Are moved to pity.

14. Mersis.] Sunk and overwhelmed.

15. Dea.] Themis.

Sortemque.] The oracle or answer which
follows.

16. Velate.] To worship the Gods with
the head covered, was a sign of humility.

Cincitasque.] Ungird your garments,
which ought to be loose, after the manner
of those who sacrifice.

17. Ossaque.] The stones of the earth,
as interpreted by Deucalion.

18. Obstupuêre.] Being astonished for a
long time, they admire what such an an-
swer could mean.

Rumpitque silentia.] She spake.

20. Pavido ore.] With a trembling mouth.

Pavetque.] And she is afraid.

21. Lædere. &c.] It was counted impious
to disturb the bones and ashes of the dead.

Maternas.] The soul of her mother.

22. Repetunt.] They consider in their
minds

Latebris.] In private retirement.

25. Volutant.] They ponder.

Indè Promethides muleet Epimethida placidis dictis, et ait, Aut solertia est fallax nobis, aut oracula sunt pia, que suadent nullum nefas. Terra est magna parens : reor lapides in corpore terræ dici ossa : jubemur jacere hos post terga. Quancquam Titania mota est augurio conjugis ; tamen spes est in dubio. Ambo adeo diffidunt cœlestibus monitis. Sed quid nocebit tentare ? Descendunt ; velantque caput, que recingunt tunicas ; et mittunt jussos lapides post sua vestigia. Saxa (quis crederet hoc, nisi vetustas sit pro teste ?) cœpere ponere duritiem, suumque rigorem, molliri que morâ, mollitaque ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, natura que mitior illis contigit illis : ut quadam forma hominis, quamquam adhuc non sic manifesta, potest videri, sed uti de cœpto marmore, non satis exacta, que simillima rudibus signis.

Indè Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis Mulcet, et, Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis, 25 Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent. Magna parens terra est : lapides in corpore terræ Ossa reor dici : jacere hos post terga jubemur. Conjugis augurio quancquam Titania mota est ; Spes tamen in dubio est. Adeo cœlestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis. Sed quid tentare nocebit ? 31 Descendunt ; velantque caput, tunicasque recingunt ; Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt. Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas ?) Ponere duritiem cœpere, suumque rigorem ; 35 Molliri que morâ, mollitaque ducere formam. Mox, ubi creverunt, natura que mitior illis Contigit, ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri Forma potest hominis ; sed uti de marmore cœpto, Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis. 40

Non exacta satis, rudibusque simillima signis. 40

NOTES.

24. Indè.] At length.
Promethides.] Gen. æ, Deucalion, the son of Prometheus.

Epimethida.] Acc. of Epimethis. Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus.

25. Mulcet.] Soothers and comforts.

Solertia.] Sagacity ; or a quickness, a readiness in explaining mysteries, or riddles. From solers.

26. Nullumque nefas.] No impiety.

Suadent.] They command.

27. Magna.] Deucalion interprets the oracle right ; for the earth only is called the great parent, seeing all things, animate and inanimate, proceed from it.

29. Conjugis augurio.] By the conjecture of her husband Deucalion.

Titania.] Pyrrha, the grand-daughter of Iapetus, the son of Titan and Terra.

31. Diffidunt.] They distrust.

Sed quid, &c.] But where is the harm to try ? say they.

32. Descendunt.] They descend from the temple.

Velantque.] They cover as they were commanded by Themis.

Tunicas recingunt.] Ovid in this conforms to the religious ceremony of his time ; for in ordinary works, the Romans accingebant, girded or tucked up their clothes ; but in religious works, recingebant, they loosed them ; they let them flow.

33. Post vestigia.] Behind their backs. Vestigium properly signifies the footstep, or print of the feet ; but is often used for the feet themselves.

Mittunt.] They cast.

34. Vetustas ?] Antiquity, which is of the greatest authority. Deucalion, king of Thessaly, after the deluge, which overflowed all Greece, civilised the men which were before wild in their manners, and ignorant of laws ; who, laying aside their former barbarity, and being reformed in their behaviour, gave rise to this legend which our poet has related.

35. Ponere.] They lay aside.

36. Molliri que.] To become soft, gentle.

Ducere.] To receive human form and shape.

37. Natura que mitior.] A milder nature.

38. Ut, &c.] Those stones indeed seemed to have a certain form, although they did not plainly represent a human form. But yet had such an one as marble statues on the first forming.

39. Uti.] As though.

40. Exacta.] Agrees with forma. Perfect. Rudibusque signis.] To unpolished statues. So Book III.

—“ Pario formatum marmore signum.”

Signum, is properly a mark, token, or sign.

Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,
Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum.
Quod solidum est, flectique nequit, mutatur in

Ossa :

Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit.
Inque brevi spatio, Superorum c munere, saxa
Missa viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem ; 46
Et de fœminco reparata est fœmina jactu.
Indè genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum ;
Et documenta damus, quâ simus origine nati.

Tamen pars ex illis quæ fuit
humida aliquo succo, et ter-
rena, versa est in usum cor-
poris. Quod solidum est, que
nequit flecti, mutatur in ossa :
quod modò fuit vena, man-
sit sub eodem nomine. Inque
breui spatio saxa missa mani-
bus viri, munere Superorum,
traxêre virilem faciem : et
fœmina est reparata de jactu
fœmineo. Indè sumus dura
genus, experiensque laborum ;
et damus documenta, quâ origine simus nati.

c Numine.

NOTES.

41. Quæ.] The earth, i. e. soft and moist parts of stones were changed into the body, but the solid and hard into bones. The veins into veins ; for even stones have veins.

42. In corporis.] Of flesh ; for body is properly said of living things, flesh of dead.

44. Eodè nomine.] The same name ; sc. veins.

45. Superorum munere.] By the bounty of the Gods.

46. Missa.] Thrown.

Viri.] Of Deucalion.

Traxêre, &c.] Assumed the form of males.

47. Et de fœmineo, &c.] The stones

thrown by Pyrrha, were changed into women.

48. Experiensque.) Patient, enduring labour and punishment. So Virgil :

“ Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in or-
bein,

“ Unde homines nati, durum genus.——”

49. Documenta.) Proofs.

Quâ origine.) From what original we are sprung ; for in that we are so patient of labour, it plainly appears we were generated of stones.

EXP. FAB. X. In the reign of Deucalion, king of Thessaly, the course of the river Peneus was stopped ; (probably by some earthquake) between Mount Ossa and Olympus, where it discharges itself into the sea : and, in that year, there fell so great a quantity of rain, that all Thessaly, which is a level country, was overflowed. Deucalion, with his subjects, fled to Parnassus : but, as soon as the waters subsided, returned. The children of those who were preserved, are the mysterious stones of which the poet speaks ; this fable having no other foundation than the meaning of the word Eben or Aben ; which equally signifies a stone, or a child : or from the word Laos, which may be understood for a people or stone. This equivocal term gave rise to the fable of the mystical stones ; which, thrown by Deucalion and Pyrrha, formed a new race of men, who peopled the world after the deluge.

FAB. XI. PYTHON SERPENS.

The earth, again invigorated with the heat of the sun, produces a variety of monsters ; and amongst them the serpent Python, which Apollo kills with his arrows ; and, the better to commemorate so remarkable an event, he institutes the Pythian Games, and assumes the surname of Pythius :

CÆTERA diversis tellus animalia formis
Sponte suâ peperit : posquam vetus humor
ab igne
Percaluit solis : cœnunque udæque paludes

Tellus peperit cætera ani-
malia diversis formis suâ spon-
te : postquam vetus humor
percaluit ab igne solis ; cœ-
nunque udæque paludes

NOTES.

1. Cætera.] Other animals sprung from the moist earth, heated by the sun.

5. Udæque paludes.] The wet fens.

intumuere aestu : fecundaque
 semina rerum nutrita vivaci
 solo, creverunt, ceu in alvo
 matris, que cepere aliquam
 faciem morando. Sic ubi sep-
 temfluvius Nilos deseruit ma-
 didos agros, et reddidit sua
 flumina antiquo alveo, que
 recens limus exarsit æthereo
 sidere ; cultores inveniunt
 plurima animalia versis gle-
 bis : et quædam in his modo
 cæpta sub ipsam spatium nas-
 cendi : vident quædam im-
 perfecta, que trunca suis hu-
 meris : et sæpe in eodem cor-
 pore altera pars vivit, altera
 pars est rudis tellus. Quippe
 ubi humorque calorque sum-
 ptere temperiem, concipiunt :
 et cuncta oriuntur ab his duo-
 bus. Cumque ignis sit pug-
 nax aque, humidus vapor
 creat omnes res, et discors
 concordia est apta foetibus.
 Ergo ubi tellus, lutulenta re-
 centi diluvio, recanduit æ-
 thereis solibus altoque aestu ;
 Edidit innumeras species : partimque figuras
 Retulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit.
 Illa quidem nollet, sed te quoque, maxime Python
 Tum genuit ; populisque novis, incognita serpens.
 Terror eras. Tantum spatii de monte tenebas. 25

a numeris. *b* altoque.

NOTES.

4. Intumuere.] Swelled, i. e. grew big, pregnant.

5. Vivaci solo.] The enlivening soil.

Alvo.] As tho' in the womb of a mother.

6. Faciemque.] Form and shape.

Cepere.] They began to take upon them.

7. Septemfluvius Nilus.] The river Nile, famous for its seven mouths, takes its rise in the mountains of Abyssinia, and, passing thro' Egypt, empties itself into the Medi-terranean sea. It overflows the lower Egypt every year. The inundation begins about the 20th of June, and continues ten or eleven weeks, rising fourteen or fifteen, nay sometimes sixteen cubits. When the waters subside, the whole face of the land is covered with a slime, which abundantly supplies the place of manure, and makes Egypt a fruitful country. Ovid says that the heat of the sun produces animals out of the slime, but modern experience evinces the contra-ry.

9. Sidere.] The sun in this place.

12. Modò cæpta.] Only begun.

Sub, &c.] Some things are imperfect, not having sufficient time for their growth.

15. Numeris.] Their shoulders ; for the

body grew like a trunk, out of which the limbs were formed gradually.

14. Vivit.] Is alive.

15. Quippe, &c.] He supposes all things are generated by moisture and heat.

Temperiem.] A mixture : i. e. when they are tempered or mixed together.

16. His duobus.] sc. By moisture and heat.

17. Aquæ pugnax.] Although fire be contrary to water, yet heat duly tempered with moisture, generates all things.

18. Discors concordia.] For heat and moisture, when separated, fight, and are at variance ; but being joined and mixt, they seem to be at union, and give birth to all things.

Foetibus.] For birds.

19. Diluvio.] Depends on lutulenta

20. Recanduit.] Was again heated.

21. Species.] Forms or figures.

22. Retulit.] Restored.

25. Nollet.] sc. To have generated.

25. Tantum spatii.] This shows the monstrous size of the serpent Python.

Tenebas.] Thou didst take up.

Hanc Deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis
 Antè nisi in damis, capreisque fugacibus, usus,
 Mille gravem telis, exhaustâ penè pharetrâ,
 Perdidit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
 Neve operis famam possit delere vetustas, 30
 Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos;
 Pythia de domitæ serpentis nomine dictos.
 His juvenem quicumque manu, pedibusve, rotâve,
 Viccrat, esculæ capiebat frondis honorem. 34
 Nondum laurus erat: longoque decentia crine
 Tempora cingebat de quâlibet arbore Phœbus.
 rus nondum erat: que Phœbus cingebat tempora decentia longæ crine, de quâlibet arbore.

NOTES.

26. Deus arcitenens.) Apollo, who is painted with a bow and a quiver.

27. Capreisque.) Capræ are very swift and wild goats; Damæ are also a sort of wild goats.

28. Gravem.) Loaded.

Exhaustâ.) Was emptied.

29. Vulnera nigra.) This is an Hypalage; for the black poison was poured through his wounds.

Veneno.) Meaning his blood.

32. Pythia.) Agrees with certamina, understood.

33. His.) He that overcame in the Py-

thian games, either in fighting, running, or chariot-driving, was rewarded with an oaken crown.

Rotâve.) Or in chariot driving. Part for the whole.

34. Esculæ.) A crown made of oak leaves; for the Esculus is a glandiferous tree, so called, because the ancients made the fruit their food.

35. Decentia.) Gracefully flowing. Part for the whole.

Longoque crine.) With long hair; for so Apollo is painted.

36. Phœbus.) Apollo.

EXP. FAB. XI. The waters of the great inundation having subsided, there remained a slime, which produced a great variety of insects, with the serpent Python, which did much mischief in the neighbourhood of Parnassus. Apollo, who armed himself with his bow and arrows, slew the serpent; which, being philosophically explained, imports, that the heat of the sun having dissipated the exhalations of the earth, those monsters immediately disappeared. If we have a reference to history for the explanation, Python was a robber who dwelt near Parnassus, and extremely molested those who passed that way to offer sacrifices. A prince, who bore the name of Apollo, or a priest of that God, freed the country from him. This event gave occasion to the institution of the Pythian games, so well known in Greece. They were celebrated every fourth year: apples consecrated to Apollo, or, as Pindar relates, crowns of laurel, were the prizes given to the victors. Singing, dancing, and instrumental music, were used in those games, beside the exercises mentioned in the fable.

This event, which Ovid places so near the subsiding of the deluge, must have happened at a somewhat more distant time; since in the days of Deucalion, Apollo was not known at Delphi. It was Themis, agreeably to the same poet and antiquity, who then delivered oracles there: there was also another oracle before him, which was delivered by the earth.

FAB. XII. DAPHNE PENEI FILIA IN LAURUM.

Apollo falling in love with Daphne, the daughter of the river Peneus, she flies from him: he pursues; but the nymph, having implored the assistance of her father, was changed into a laurel.

Daphne Peneia fuit primus amor Phœbi, quem non ignara fors dedit, sed sæva ira Cupidinis. Delius superbus serpente nuper victa, viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo adducto: que dixerat, Lascive puer, quid tibi cum fortibus armis? ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti. Qui modò stravinus Pythona prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre, tumidum innumeris sagittis. Esto tu contentus irritare nescio quos amores tuâ face: nec assere nostras laudes. Filius Veneris ait huic; Phœbe, tuus arcus figat omnia; meus arcus te: quantoque cuncta animalia cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor nostrâ. Dixit, et aëre eliso percussis pennis, impiger constitit umbrosâ arce Parnassi; que promisit duas

a talibus.

NOTES.

1. Peneia.] Daughter of the river Peneus.
2. Fors.] Chance, which makes no choice of things.

Sæva ira.] The great Wrath of the God of love. Cupido, of the Masculine Gender, signifies the god of love: of the Feminine Gender, Desire or coveting. The poet relates how Apollo fell in love with Daphne.

3. Delius.] Apollo taking his Surname from Delos, in which he and Venus are said to have been born.

Hunc.] Cupid.

Serpente.] Python.

4. Adducto.] Drawn.

5. Quidque tibi, &c.] Est is understood.

8. Jugera.] He is said to have taken up as many acres as a yoke of oxen can plough in a day.

9. Stravinus.] We have laid along; we have slain. From sterno, is.

Tumidum.] Swelled with poison.

10. Face.] With an arrow besitting thee; for a torch is attributed to Cupid, with which the minds of young men are inflamed.

Abl. from Fax.

Nescio.] As though he had said, light, effeminate, and unworthy the notice of men.

11. Irritare.] To provoke, to kindle.

Assere.] Arrogate, lay claim to. Imper. of assero.

12. Filius Veneris.] Cupid.

Huic.] To Apollo.

Figat.] Although your arrows wound all animals, yet you cannot escape my bow; therefore your glory is so much less than mine, by how much the animals you kill are inferior to the Gods.

Meus arcus.] Nom. before igit understood.

15. Eliso aëre.] Cutting the air.

Pennis.] With his wings; for Cupid is always painted with wings. Depends on eliso.

16. Arce.] The top, the highest part.

17. Eque.] The que is an enclitic Conjunction, and E a Preposition belonging to Pharetrâ.

Promsit.] He drew out. Promere is properly to bring forth those things that have been laid up. Promere consilia, is to lay open counsels.

Diversorum operum. Fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.

Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspidē fulget acuta: Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum.

Hoc Deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit: at illo Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.

Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis, Silvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum

Exuviis gaudens, in nuptæque æmula Phœbes. 25 Vitta coërcēbat positos sine lege capillos.

Multi illam petiēre: illa aversata petentes, Impatiens, expersque viri, nemorum avia lustrat:

Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia curat. 29

Sæpe pater dixit: Generum mihi filia debes: Sæpe pater dixit: Debes mihi nata nepotes.

Illa velut crimen, tædas exosa jugales, Pulcra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,

Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis, Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor charissime, dixit, 35

blandis lacertis in cervice patris, dixit, Charissime genitor, da mihi frui perpetuâ.

diversorum operum. Hoc fugat, illud facit amorem. Quod facit est auratum, et fulget acutâ cuspidē: quod fugat est obtusum, et habet plumbum sub arundine. Deus fixit hoc in Peneïde nymphâ: at illo læsit Apollineas medullas, trajecta per ossa. Protinus alter amat: altera fugit nomen amantis, que gaudens latebris silvarum, que exuviis captivarum ferarum, que æmula in nuptæ Phœbes. Vitta coërcēbat capillos positos sine lege. Multi petiēre illam: illa aversata petentes, impatiens, expersque viri, lustrat avia nemorum: nec curat, quid Hymen, quid amor, quid connubia sint. Pater dixit sæpe: Filia debes mihi generum. Pater dixit sæpe, Nata debes mihi nepotes. Illa exosa jugales tædas velut crimen suffunditur pulcra ora verecundo rubore, que hærens

NOTES.

18. Operum.] Effects.

19. Quod facit.] The arrow which enkindles love.

Quod fugat.] The arrow which drives away love.

Obtusum.] Without a point, blunt.

Plumbum sub arundine.] Tipt with lead, to cause a distaste or aversion to love.

21. Hoc.] The blunt one; for hic respects the latter and nearer; but ille the first and remotest. Ille, therefore, is the gilded one, which shines Cuspidē acutâ.

22. Trâjecta.] The arrow passing through the pierced bones.

23. Alter.] Apollo; for alter is commonly used for one of two. So Livy relates, that Hannibal in passing the Alps, lost alterum oculum, i. e. one eye; and in that it is distinguished from the word alius; because alius is used of more, as "alii præponent virtutem, alii voluptatem, alii divitias, alii honores." Sometimes alter is taken for the second of two; as, Hic est alter annus belli Punici, i. e. the second from the Punic war. So we say, alterum tantum, i. e. so much more.

Alterâ.] Daphne.

Amantis.] Of Apollo.

24. Captivarumque ferarum.] Of beasts taken in hunting.

25. Exuviis.] In general signifies quicquid

exiit, whatever is stripped off, therefore the skin of a beast, the armour or clothes of a man.

Æmula.] An imitator of Diana, who prides himself in perpetual virginity. For æmulus sometimes signifies a follower and imitator. Licebit eum solus ames, me æmulum non habebis, i. e. imitatore. Cic. Sometimes it is put for invidio, as in Book XIII.

—Sed demit honorem

Æmulus Ajaci.

26. Vitta.] The head-binding, a fillet.

Coërcēbat.] He explains how Daphne is an imitator of Diana; for she regarded not adorning her hair, and had an aversion to all men.

Positos.] Lying without any order; by and by he will say inornatos; and in another place malè compositos, et nondum digestos.

27. Petiēre.] Courted.

Illâ.] Daphne.

Aversata.] Refused.

28. Lustrat.] Frequents, rambles through.

29. Hymen.] The God of marriage.

30. Generum.] Acc. of gener, i.

32. Tædas.] Marriages. A part for the whole; for five torches were carried before brides. The tæda is a tree of which the best torches are made.

33. Verecundo rubore.] Modest blushes.

virginitate: pater Dianæ dedit hoc ante. Ille quidem obsequitur: sed iste decor vetat te esse quod optas; que tua forma repugnat tuo voto. Phœbus amat que cupit connubia Daphnes visæ. Que sperat, quæ cupit; suaque oracula fallunt illum. Utque leves stipulæ adolentur aristis demtis; ut sæpe ardent facibus, quas viator fortè vel admovit nimis, vel reliquit jam sub luce: sic Deus abiit in flammis, sic uritur toto pectore, et nutrit sterilem amorem sperando. Spectat capillos pendere inornatos collo: et ait: Quid si comantur? Videt oculos micantes igne, similes sideribus. Videt oscula quæ non est satis vidisse. Laudat digitosque, manusque, brachiaque, et lacertos nudos plus mediâ parte. Si qua latent, putat meliora. Illa fugit ocior levi aurâ, neque resistit ad hæc verba revocantis: Nympha Penei, inquit Apollo, precor, mane: non insequor hostis:

Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ. Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod optas, Esse vetat; votoque tuo tua forma repugnat. Phœbusamat, visæque cupit connubia Daphnes: Quæque cupit sperat; suaque illum oracula fallunt. 40 Utque leves stipulæ demtis^a adolentur aristis; Ut facibus^b sæpè ardent, quas^c fortè viator Vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit: Sic Deus in flammis abiit, sic pectore toto Uritur, et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem. 45 Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos: Et, Quid si comantur? ait. Videt igne micantes, Sideribus similes oculos. Videt oscula, quæ non Est vidisse satis. Laudat digitosque, manusque, Brachiaque, et nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos 50 Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ocior aurâ Illa levi: neque ad hæc revocantis verba resistit: Nympha, precor, Penei, mane: non insequor hostis:

a abolentur. b sepes. c nocte.

NOTES.

36. Dedit.) Daphne, endeavours to persuade her father to permit her to live in virginity; as Jupiter granted the same favour to his daughter Diana.

Pater.) Diana's father Jupiter.

37. Obsequitur.) Complices with your desires, says Ovid. This is an apostrophe or conversion of the poet's speech to the damsel.

Decor.) That excellent beauty of thine.

38. Votoque.) To thy desire.

40. Suaque illum.) For, as the God of Prophecy, he should have known that Daphne would not listen to his addresses.

Fallunt.) They deceive him; for he hoped for that which he did not obtain.

41. Adolentur.) Are burned.

Demtis aristis.) The ears of corn being taken away. Part for the whole; for Arista is properly the beard of the ear.

Viator.) Is derived of via, and properly signifies one who takes upon him to perform any journey; although among the Romans those were called Viatores, who summoned the magistrates from the country to the city.

45. Vel, &c.) Or torches held too near the stubbles.

Sub luce.] At day-break.

44. Deus.) Apollo.

In flammis abiit.) He was inflamed with the love of Daphne.

45. Sterilem.) Vain, from which he would have no pleasure.

47. Si comantur?) If they were combed, how graceful must they then appear?

48. Oscula.) The diminutive of Os, oris, and signifies in this place a pretty little mouth, not kisses.—Our poet was a great admirer and an excellent judge of beauty in the fair sex, and he takes every opportunity of shewing it.

Quæ non, &c.) For he desired to kiss them too.

50. Brachium.) The arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

Lacertus.) The arm from the elbow to the wrist.

51. Meliora putat.) Persuades himself that the beauties still unseen are yet more enchanting.

52. Illa.) Daphne.

Revocantis.] Of Apollo.

Resistit.] Stays, stops her course.

53. Peneia.] The daughter of the river Peneus.

Nympha mane. Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,

Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ;
Hostes quæque suos. Amor est mihi causa sequendi.

Me miserum! ne prona cadas, indignave lædi
Crura secent sentes, et sim tibi causa doloris.

Aspera, quâ properas, locasunt. Moderatiùs oro,
Curre, fugamque inhibe: moderatiùs insequar ipse.

Cui placeas inquire tamen. Non incolâ montis,
Non ego sum pastor; non hic armenta, gregesve
Horridus observo. Nescis, temeraria, nescis
Quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Mihi Delphica tellus,

Et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit.
Jupiter est genitor. Per me quod eritque, fuitque,
Estque, patet: per me concordant carmina nervis.

Certa quidem nostra est; hostrâ tamen una sagitta

Certior, in vacuo quæ vulnera pectore fecit.
Inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem

Dicor, et herbarum subjecta potentia nobis.
Hei mihi, quòd nullis amor est medicabilis herbis;
Nec prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus, artes!
Plura locuturum timido Peneïa cursu

Nympha mane. Sic agna fugi lupum, sic cerva leonem, sic columbæ fugiunt aquilam trepidante pennâ; quæque suos hostes. Amor est mihi causa sequendi. Me miserum! ne cadas prona, ne sentes secent crura indigna lædi, et sim causa doloris tibi. Loca quâ properas sunt aspera. Oro, curre moderatiùs, que inhibe fugam; ipse insequar moderatiùs. Tamen inquire cui placeas. Non sum incolâ montis, ego non sum pastor; non horridus observo hic armenta, gregesve. Nescis, temeraria, nescis quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Delphica tellus, et Claros, et Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit mihi. Jupiter est genitor. Quod eritque, fuitque, estque, patet per me; carmina concordant nervis per me. Nostra sagitta quidem est certa: tamen una est certior nostrâ, quæ fecit vulnera in vacuo pectore. Medicina est meum inventum, que dicor opifer per orbem, et potentia herbarum est subjecta nobis. Hei mihi, quòd amor est medicabilis nullis herbis; nec artes prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus! Peneïa fugit locuturum plura timido cursu;

NOTES.

54. Sic agna, &c.] All creatures by nature fly from their enemies, the sheep from wolves, and the deer from the lion; with as much terror did Daphne also fly from Apollo, though he was so deeply in love with her.

55. Pennâ trepidante.] With trembling wing.

56. Hostes, &c.] Fugit is the verb understood.

58. Secent.] From Sentis a thorn. The thorns should prick and tear.

60. Inhibe.] Hold in, stop your flight, do not fly.

62. Armenta.] Properly that sort of cattle that is fit for the work of arms, is called armentum: and in this, armentum differs from grex, in that armentum is a company of great cattle, as camels, oxen, horses and asses; but grex, of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, or goats.

63. Horridus.] Undressed, untrimmed, slovenly.

66. Jupiter.] Apollo is said to be the son of Jupiter and Latona.

67. Concordant.] I am the inventor of music and harmony.

Carmina.] Songs.

Nervis.] The strings or chords.

68. Certa.] He professes himself an expert archer; but says, Cupid, by whom he was wounded, was more expert.

Una.] Cupid's dart.

69. Vacuo.] Void of love before, free.

70. Inventum.] That Apollo was the inventor of physic, he teaches also, Fast 3.

"Vos quoque Phæbeâ morbis qui pellitis arte:" and the 4th of Trist.

"Si valeant homines, ars tua, Phæbe, jacet:" and in another place,

"Carminis et medicæ Phæbe repertor opis."

Opifer.] Bringing help and aid; but opifex is one doing work.

72. Quod, &c.] Because I find no medicine which will ease love.

73. Domino.] To me Apollo.

Timido.] Being in fear for herself.

qui reliquit verba imperfecta cum ipso. Tum quoque, visa decens. Venti nudabant corpora, obviaque flamina vibrabant adversas vestes; et levis aura dabat impexos capillos retro; que forma est aucta fugâ. Sed enim juvenis Deus non sustinet ultrâ perdere blanditias: utque ipse amor movebat, sequitur vestigia admisso passu. Ut canis in vacuo leporem in vacuo arvo; et hic petit prædam pedibus, ille salutem: alter similis inhæsure, sperat jam, jamque tenere, et stringit vestigia extento rostro: alter est in ambiguo, an sit deprensus; et ipsis morsibus eripitur, tangentiæque ora relinquit: Sic Deus et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore. Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris, 89 Ocior est, requiemque negat, tergoque fugaci Imminet; et crimem sparsum cervicibus afflat. Viribus absumentis expalluit illa, citæque Victa labore fugæ, spectans Peneidas undas, Fer, pater, inquit, opem, si flumina Numen habetis. 94 [Quâ nimium placui, tellus, aut hisce, vel istam, Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.] Illus, quâ nimium placui, aut hisce, vel perde istam figuram, quæ facit ut lædar, mutando.]

NOTES.

75. Ipso.] With Apollo.
 76. Tum.] When Daphne ran.
 Decens.] Beautiful.
 Corpora.] Her limbs.
 77. Vibrabant.] They waved, were agitated.
 Flamina.] The gales.
 78. Retro dabat.] Blew back.
 79. Sed enim.] But however, that is, to be brief, in a word.
 80. Perdere.] To throw away kind words.
 Juvenis.] Apollo, being young, cannot bear to treat her with kind words any longer.
 81. Admisso passu.] Driven, i. e. swift steps.
 82. Ut.] By a fine similitude he describes the swiftness of Daphne fleeing, and Apollo pursuing.
 82. Canis Gallicus.] A grey-hound, vacuo arvo, in an open field.
 83. Prædam.] His prey, sc. the hare.
 Pedibus.] By the swiftness of his feet.
 Ille.] The hare.
 84. Alter.] The grey-hound.
 85. Stringit.] Rakes her footsteps, rushes with his snout over the very ground, that her

foot had left but the instant before. The metaphorical signification of stringo in this place, is taken from that which it has in "stringere frondes," to strip a branch of its leaves with the hand: the likeness is between the motion of the grey-hound and the hand.

Extentto rostro.] With out-stretched snout.

86. Aër.] The hare.

Ambiguo.] In doubt.

Deprensus.] Caught by the dog.

87. Eripitur.] Is freed, escapes.

90. Fugaci.] The damsel fleeing.

91. Crinem afflat.] Apollo pursues Daphne so closely, and is so very near her, that he even breathes upon her hair.

92. Illa.] Daphne.

Citæ fugæ.] Of so swift a flight.

94. Numen.] A divine power, by which you can assist me.

95. Quâ.] In which.

Aut hisce, &c.] She entreats the earth either to swallow her up, or change her into another shape. Imp. from, hisco, is.

Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis ^a alligat artus :
 Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro :
 In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt :
 Pes modò tam velox pigris radicibus hæret: 100
 Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ.
 Hanc quoque Phœbus amat: positaque in stipite dextra,

Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus.
 Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis,
 Oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum :
 Cui Deus, At conjux quoniam mea non potes
 esse, 106

Arbor eris certè, dixit, mea: semper habebunt
 Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, Laure, pharetræ.
 Tu ducibus ^b Latiis aderis, cum læta triumphum
 Vox canet, et longæ visent Capitolia pompæ.
 Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos 111
 Ante fores stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.
 Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis;
 Tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores. 114

Finierat Pæan. Factis modò laurea ramis
 Annuit; utque caput, visa est agitasse cacumen.

petuos honores frondis. Pæan finierat. Laurea annuit ramis modò factis: que visa est agitasse cacumen, ut caput.

^a occupat.

^b latis.

NOTES.

97. Gravis torpor.] A heavy numbness.

98. Libro.] With bark.

Tenui.] From tenuis the Adj.

100. Modò.] A little before.

Pigris.] Slow, immoveable; it signifies that her feet were turned into roots.

101. Ora.] The mouth and face of Daphne were changed into the top of a laurel.

Nitor.] Her neatness alone remains with her.

102. Hanc.] This tree: for the laurel is said to be dedicated to Apollo.

Stipite.] On the trunk of the tree.

106. Deus.] Apollo.

109. Tu Ducibus, &c.] The Roman triumphs were conducted to the Capitol: the general wore a crown of laurel, and the soldiers shouted *Iù triumphe*, as they passed along.

110. Visent.] Shall visit.

Capitolia.] The Tarpeian castle: for the Capitol was the temple of Jupiter, on the Tarpeian mount so called: for, when they laid the foundation of Jupiter's temple, a human head was found: though by some called à capite Toli, i. e. the head of a certain man was found there, who had been buried in the Capitoline mount: for before, this

mount was called *Arx Tarpeia*, or *Tarpeius*, of a Vestal virgin *Tarpeia*, who was there killed, and buried by the Sabines. He says very properly. *Capitolia*: for they who triumphed ascended into the Capitol to sacrifice to Jupiter *Capitolianus*.

Pompæ.] Of captives, and spoils taken in war, besides the representations of the cities that were taken: for all these things were carried in triumph.

112. Fores, &c.] You shall hang before the gates: for, in the porch of the emperor's house, crowns of laurel and oak were hung up: the laurel on each side, and the oak in the middle.

Quercum.] An oaken crown which was given on the preserving of citizens, and called *Civica*, and dedicated to *Cæsar* in the porch: but yet others imagine, that these trees were wont to be set before the emperors' gates.

114. Perpetuos.] Always bear leaves: for the laurel never casteth its leaf.

115. Pæan.] *Ἀπὸλλων*, Greek, smiting: that is to say, with arrows. Pæan is also said to be a hymn made to Apollo.

Laurea.] The laurel: also a crown made of laurel, is called a laurel crown.

EXP. FAB. XII. For the explanation of this fable, as well as the other gallantries of the Gods, which the poets frequently mention, we must lay it down as a principle, that, besides there being many Jupiters, many Apollos, many Mercuries, &c. the priests of those Deities frequently sanctified their own debaucheries with the names of their divinities. From hence proceeded that prodigious number of children which claimed those Gods for their fathers.

This principle being established, we with ease can explain the fable of Daphne. Some prince, who, for his love of polite learning, was named Apollo, fell in love with Daphne, daughter of Peneus, king of Thessaly, and one day pursuing her, the young princess perished on the bank of a river, in sight of her lover, and some laurels growing near the place, gave rise to her metamorphosis; or rather the etymology of the word Daphne, which in Greek signifies a laurel, was the foundation of this fable.

FAB. XIII. IO INACHI FILIA A JOVE ADAMATA.

Jupiter being in love with Io, the daughter of the river Inachus, pursues her, and casts a darkness over the earth, with which he covers the nymph, and then ravishes her.

Est nemus Hæmoniaë, quod prærupta sylva claudit undique; vocant Tempe; per quæ Peneus effusus ab imo Pindo volvitur spumosis undis: que conducit nubila agitantia tenues fumos gravi dejectu: que impluit summas sylvas aspergine, et fatigat plus quam vicina sonitu. Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni Amnis: in hóc residens facto de cautibus antro, Undis jura dabat, Nymphisque colentibus undas. Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum,¹⁰

a imitantia.

NOTES.

1. Nemus.] This is Topography: for he describes Tempe.

Prærupta.] High: Tempe is a very pleasant grove in Thessaly: hence all pleasant places are called Tempe. It is of the plural number. Τέμπεα, Greek, places set with trees, and pleasant marshes and green herbs. So Theocrit. Idil. 1.

* Η κατὰ Πηνειου, κατὰ Τέμπεα, ἢ κατὰ Πινδου.

2. Per.] The river Peneus glides through the midst of Tempe, which, excelling all the rivers in Thessaly in clearness, arises from the bottom of Mount Pindus.

4. Dejectu gravi.] With its violent downfall.

Tenues fumos.] A thin (vapour-like) smoke, occasioned by the descent of the water.

6. Sonitu.] Not only the neighbouring places, but those which stand a great way off, are disturbed by its noise.

6. Penetralia.] The more private places of the house, in which sacrifice was done to the household Gods, were called Penetralia.

8. Amnis.] Of the river Peneus.

Cautibus.] Made of the rocks.

Hóc antro.] In this cave.

9. Dabat.] He gave forth.

10. Popularia flumina.] The neighbouring rivers. Popularis signifies properly one beloved by the people, who procures their favour, and studies their interest. Cic. Nihil tam popularis quam bonitas. Popularis also is used for one who is of the same condition, lot, and Fortune: as Terent. in Phorm. Davus calls Geta, popularem suum: for he was a servant too.

Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem,
Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus Enipeus,
Apidanusque^b senex, lenisque Amphrysos, et
Æas.

Moxque amnes alii: qui, quâ tulit impetus illos,
In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas. 15
Inachus unus abest, imoque reconditus antro
Fletibus auget aquas, natamque miserrimus 15
Luget, ut amissam. Nescit vitâne fruatur,
An sit apud manes. Sed, quam non invenit
usquam, 19

Esse putatusquam; atque animo pejora veretur.
Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô
Flumine: et, O virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum
Nescio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras
Altorum nemorum (et nemorum monstraverat
umbras)

Dum cadet, et medio Sol est altissimus orbe. 25
Quòd si sola times latebras intrare ferarum,
Præsides tuta Deo, nemorum secreta subibis:
Nec de plebe Deo, sed qui cœlestia magnâ
Sceptra manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.

^b Apidanus, Phenix, lenisque, &c. vel. Apidanusque fugax
lentusque Amphrysos, &c.

Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem, populifer Spercheos advenit, et irrequietus Enipeus, que senex Apidanus, lenisque Amphrysos et Æas. Moxque alii amnes: qui deducunt undas fessas erroribus in mare, quâ impetus tulit illos. Inachus unus abest, que reconditus in antro auget aquas fletibus, que miserrimus luget natam Iô, ut amissam. Nescit fruaturne vitâ, an sit apud manes. Sed, quam non invenit usquam putat esse nusquam; atque veretur pejora animo. Jupiter viderat Iô redeuntem à patrio flumine: et dixerat, O virgo digna Jove, que factura nescio quem beatum tuo toro, pete umbras altorum nemorum (et monstraverat umbras nemorum) dum calet, et Sol est altissimus medio orbe. Quod si times sola intrare latebras ferarum, subibis secreta nemorum tuta Deo præsides: nec de plebe Deo, sed qui teneo cœlestia sceptra magnâ manu, sed qui mitto fulmina.

NOTES.

11. Gratentur.] Should congratulate Peneus, because his daughter Daphne had been turned into a laurel.

Consolenturne.] Or condole with him, because he had lost his daughter.

12. Populifer.] Bearing poplar-trees.

Spercheos.] A river of Thessaly.

Enipeus.] Also a river in Thessaly, flowing into Apidanus.

13. Senex.] Because it flows very slowly, until it takes in the Enipeus.

Lenis.] Flowing gently.

Amphrysos.] This also is a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo fed king Admetus's herds.

Æas.] A river of Epirus.

14. Moxque.] And after that. It answers to the adverb primum.

Amnes.] sc. They come to compliment Peneus.

16. Inachus.] A river of Achaia, so called from king Inachus: Jupiter, seeing his daughter Iô walking abroad, lay with her; and, lest Juno should come to the knowledge of it, transformed her into a cow; therefore Inachus, grieving for the loss of his daughter, keeps within.

Unus.] Alone (only)

17. Iô.] Is a Greek Accusative (Case;) for it is declined Iô, Iûs, in Greek.

18. Vitâne.] Whether she be alive.

19. Manes.] Or whether she be dead; for they are said "apud manes esse," who are dead; manes being the souls of the dead.

Usquam.] Her whom he could no where find, he imagines to be dead.

20. Pejora veretur.] He fears the worst.

22. Flumine.] From Inachus, a river of Achaia.

23. Toro.] With your bed.

25. Dum calet.] While the heat lasts; for Jupiter exhorts the damsel to shun the heat of the mid-day.

26. Latebras.] The woods in which wild beasts have their dens.

28. Sed.] But who have the government of heaven. He lets her know that he is Jupiter, the greatest of the Gods, that he may the more easily persuade her to comply with him.

29. Vaga.] That do not pass straight forward, but aslant; for thunderbolts go slanting.

Ne fuge me (enim fugiebat.) Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim.) Jam pascua Lernæ,
 Jam reliquerat pascua Lernæ, Consitaque arboribus Lircæa reliquerat arva: 31
 que Lircæa arva consita arboribus : cum Deus occuluit latas Cùm Deus inductâ latas caligine terras
 itque fugam, rapuitque pudorem. Occuluit, tenuitque fugam, rapuitque pudorem.

NOTES.

30. Lernæ.] A marsh of the Grecians, infested by the serpent Hydra, which was slain by Hercules.

32. Deus.] Jupiter.

33. Occuluit.] He hid or concealed.

Tenuit.] Put a stop to her flight, or withheld her from flying.

Rapuit.] He ravished her.

EXP. FAB. XIII. The Greeks embellished their history with the principal events of Egypt and Phœnicia; the faintest resemblance, either in names or adventures, induced them to confound their history with that of the people from whom they derived their original. They would be thought ancient; and those who came first to people Greece having brought with them the knowledge of their history and their religion, it cannot be a matter of surprise that their posterity assumed the honour of both. The fable before us came originally from Egypt. Isis was the great Divinity of that ancient people; she reigned over them soon after the dispersion of nations, and taught them agriculture, and several other profitable and necessary arts: in acknowledgment of this, they made her a Divinity, and her divine rites passed with their colonies into foreign countries. Greece received them when Inachus went to settle himself there, and in process of time, Isis, or Io, was taken for his daughter, and the fable published in the manner that Ovid relates it. This is what is most to be depended on; but as something might have happened in Greece to have given rise to this fable, it is necessary to shew in what manner the Greek authors explain it. Apollodorus, Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, and Pausanias, upon Homer's authority, say, that Io was the daughter of Inachus, the first king of Argos; that Jupiter took her away by force, and carried her to the Isle of Crete; that he had a son by her named Epaphus, who went to reign in Egypt; that his mother having followed him thither, married Osiris, who was the same with Apis, the son of Phoroneus, second king of Argos, and who, after his death, was ranked among the Gods under the name of Serapis. To explain all the circumstances of this fable, it is added, that Niobe, who had also the name of Juno, according to the custom of those times, having conceived a jealousy of that intrigue, put Io under the custody of her uncle Argus a most vigilant person; that Jupiter ordered his confidant to kill him, and that his mistress having embarked in a vessel for Egypt, which carried the figure of a Cow at its head, the story of the transformation of that princess into one, took its rise.

FAB. XIV. IO IN VACCAM.

Jupiter, having changed Io into a Cow, to conceal her from the Jealousy of Juno, is obliged to bestow her to that Goddess, who delivers her to the care of the watchful Argus. Jupiter at the same time, dispatches Mercury to lay her Keeper in a profound Sleep, and then to destroy him.

INTEREA medios Juno despexit in agros;

Et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres

Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas

Esse, nec humenti sentit tellure remitti.

Atque suos conjux ubi sit, circumspicit, ut quæ

Deprensi toties jam nôsset furta mariti. [lor,

Quem postquam cœlo non repperit: Aut ego fal-

Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapsaque ab æthere summo

Constitit in terris; nebulasque recedere jussit.

Conjugis adventum præsenſerat, inquententem

Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. 11

Bos quoque formosa est. Speciem Saturnia vaccæ,

Quamquam invita, probat: nec non et cujus, et

unde,

Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, quærit.

Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor 15

Desinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus.

Quid faciat? Crudele, suos a addicere amores:

Nondare, suspectum. Pudoreſt qui suadeat illinc;

Hinc dissuadet amor. Victus pudoreſset amore:

munus. Quid faciat? Crudele addicere suos amores: suspectum non dare. Pudor est

qui suadeat illinc;

Interea Juno despexit in medios agros: et mirata volucres nebulas fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die, sentit illas non esse fluminis, nec remitti humenti tellure. Atque circumspicit, ubi suos conjux sit, ut quæ jam nôsset furta mariti toties deprensi.

Quem postquam non repperit cœlo: ait, Aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor. Delapsaque ab summo æthere constitit in terris: que jussit nebulas recedere. Ille præsenſerat adventum conjugis, que mutaverat Inachidos vultus in nientem juvencam. Bos est quoque formosa. Saturnia, quamquam invita, probat speciem vaccæ: nec non quærit et cujus sit, et unde, quove armento sit, quasi nescia veri. Jupiter mentitur genitam è terrâ, ut auctor desinat inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc

a abdicere.

NOTES.

1. Despexit.] She looked downward; for despicio is properly to look downward: because we are apt to look upon those things we despise, as though east down, or at our feet. Despicio is also used for, I condemn.

2. Volucres nebulas.] Floating clouds, which seem to fly as birds.

3. Nitido die.] In a clear day.

Fluminis.] Naturalists say clouds are generated either from rivers or vapours of the earth.

Illas.] The clouds.

Conjux.] Jupiter the husband of Juno.

6. Mariti.] Of Jupiter.

10. Conjugis.] Of his wife Juno.

Præsenſerat.] Jupiter perceived her approach.

11. Inachidos.] Io, the daughter of Inachus.

Ille.] Jupiter.

12. Bos, &c.] Io was a very beautiful virgin; and, though transformed into a Cow, she even then appeared beautiful.

Speciem.] Her beauty (fairness.) Species is derived of the obsolete verb specio, I see; whence comes aspicio, &c. First it is taken (as in this place) for beauty, which consists in a proportionable shape of the members, and an agreeable sweetness in the countenance. Secondly, species is taken for image or idea. So we say an architect has the species of a house in his mind. Thirdly, for

the appearance of a thing, as when we say a thing is specie tenus, i. e. good in appearance.

Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

13. Probat.] She praises; for probare is properly to commend, to praise, to call good. Cic. Meum factum à te probari gaudeo. Probare is sometimes used to demonstrate the truth of any proposition by such arguments as make it clear and evident; because those things seem praise-worthy which can be proved by argument. Hence Probatio is called Demonstration; and probable, that which though not strictly true, yet, on account of some specious appearances of reason, seems plausible and persuasive.

Nec non.] And also.

Cujus.] Who she is.

Unde.] From whence she came.

14. Quærit.] Asks.

15. Auctor.] That the owner of the Cow might not be found out by Juno.

17. Addicere.] To give over to bondage, to set to sale.

Amores.] The Cow, or Io, which he loved.

18. Non dare.] Not to give the Cow which Juno asked for, would make the matter suspected, and make Juno imagine some ill.

Illinc.] sc. To give her to Juno.

19. Hinc.] From giving her to Juno.

Amor dissuadet hinc. Pudor esset victus amore : sed si vacca, leve munus, negaretur sociæ generisque torique, poterat videri non vacca. Diva donatâ pellice, non protinus exuit omnem metum ; timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia furti ; donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo servandam. Argus habebat caput cinctum centum luminibus. Indè bina capiebant quietem suis vicibus ; cætera servabant, atque manebant in statione. Quocunque modo constiterat, spectabat ad Iô : habebat Iô ante oculos, quamvis aversus. Sinit pasci luce : cum Sol est sub altâ tellure, claudit, et circumdat vincula indigno collo. Pascitur arbuteis frondibus et amarâ herbâ : que infelix incubat terræ non semper habenti gramen, pro toro ; que potat limosa flumina. Illa etiam supplex, cum vellet tendere brachia Argo ; non habuit brachia quæ tenderet Argo : que edidit mugitus ore, conato queri : pertimuitque sonos : que exterrita est propriâ voce. Et venit ad ripas, ubi sæpe solebat ludere,

Sed leve si munus sociæ generisque torique 20
Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.
Pellice donatâ, non protinus exuit omnem
Diva metum : timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia
furti ;
Donec^a Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo. 24
Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.
Inde^b suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem ;
Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant.
Constiterat quocunque modo, spectabat ad Iô :
Ante oculos Iô, quamvis aversus, habebat.
Luce sinit pasci : cum Sol tellure sub altâ est, 30
Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo.
Frondibus arbuteis, et amarâ^c pascitur herbâ :
Proque toro, terræ non semper gramen habenti
Incubat infelix : limosæque flumina potat.
Illa etiam supplex, Argo cum brachia vellet 35
Tendere ; non habuit quæ brachia tenderet Argo :
Conatoque queri, mugitus edidit ore :
Pertimuitque sonos : propriâque exterrita voce
Venit et^d ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat, [est.

non habuit brachia quæ tenderet Argo : que edidit mugitus ore, conato queri : pertimuitque sonos : que exterrita est propriâ voce. Et venit ad ripas, ubi sæpe solebat ludere,

a Aristoridæ. b Inque. c vescitur. d ad patrias.

NOTES.

22. Pellice.] The concubine ; for she is called Pellex, who has to do with a man who has a wife.

23. Diva.] Juno.

Anxia.] She was very careful, lest she should be stolen from her.

24. Argo.] To Argus, the son of Aristus.

25. Centum luminibus.] An hundred eyes.

26. Indè.] Of those hundred eyes.

Bina.] Two slept.

27. Cætera.] The other eyes, sc. the 98.

Servabant.] They kept watch.

Statione manebant.] They watched : a metaphor taken from soldiers, who are then said to keep (remain in) their station, when they diligently keep watch and ward. Station is properly said of any place where a thing stands. It is also a winding place in the shore, where ships may ride for a time but nevertheless not so safe as in a port. Virgil :

“—statione male fida carinis.”

Those places in which soldiers have planted themselves, are called Stations, also stativa. We also call a place assigned to watchmen to watch, in a Station. Hence we say, stationary soldiers ; to which a station is assigned for watching or safeguard.

29. Aversus.] Turned another way.

30. Luce.] Argus permits her to feed in the day-time.

Sol, &c.] When the sun sets, i. e. by night.

31. Claudit.] Binding her to the manger, he shuts her up in the stable.

Indigno.] To the neck that does not deserve bonds, because of its tenderness and beauty.

32. Amarâ.] Bitter to her, the daughter of Inachus ; not to cows, to whom it is sweet.

33. Pro toro.] Instead of a bed.

34. Incubat.] She lies down all along on the ground.

Limosa.] Clayey and muddy.

36. Brachia tendere.] To stretch forth her arms, in order to move Argus to compassion.

37. Edidit.] She sent out ; for edere, when the first syllable is long, is the same as emittere, to go forth, extra ore dare, to publish ; whence we say, libros edere, to publish books, that is, to send out books to be read publicly. Edere often signifies to exhibit, to shew ; as, “edere spectacula, edere munus gladiatorum.” From this, high places are called edita and edentia ; i. e. shewing themselves.

Inachidas ripas, novaque ut conspexit in undâ 40
 Cornua, pertimuit, seque externata refugit.
 Naïdes ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse, [rores;
 Quæ sit. At ille patrem sequitur, sequiturque so-
 Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.
 Decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas; 45
 Illa manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis.
 Nec retinet lacrymas; et, si modò verba sequan-
 tur,

Oret opem, nomenque suum, casusque loquatur.
 Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere e ducit,
 Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. 50
 Me miserum ! exclamat pater Inachus; inque
 gementis

Cornibus, et niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ,
 Me miserum ! ingeminat : tune es quæsita per
 omnes,

Nata, mihi terras ? Tu, non inventa, f repertâ
 Luctus eras levior. Retices ; nec mutua nostris
 Dicta refers. Alto tantum suspiria proditis 56
 Pectore : quodque unum potes, ad mea verba
 remugis.

At tibi ego ignaras thalamos tædasque parabam :
 Spesque fuit generi mihi prima, secunda nepotum,
 De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus
 habendus.

Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores :
 Sed nocet esse Deum : præclusaque janua lethi

dolores morte : sed nocet esse Deum ; que janua lethi præclusa

e ducit.

f reperta es :

NOTES.

40. Inachidas.] Of her father Inachus.
 Ripas.] Ripa is the bank of a river, flood,
 or stream.

Nova.] Newly grown.

41. Fugit.] She endeavoured to fly from
 them ; but she was not able to fly from her-
 self.

42. Naïdes.] They do not know their sis-
 ter. The Naïdes are properly the nymphs
 of the fountains and rivers.

46. Lambit.] She licks.

49. Oret.] She would entreat.

Casus.] Her misfortunes.

49. Pro verbis.] Instead of words. The
 letters which the cow made with her fest in
 the dust, gave the father knowledge of his
 daughter

Ducit.] Made or described.

50. Mutati.] Changed into a Cow.

Triste.] The sorrowful discovery which
 affected her father Inachus prodigiously.

Inachidas ripas ; que ut conspexit nova cornua in undâ
 pertimuit, que externata re-
 fugit se. Naïdes ignorant, et
 Inachus ipse ignorat quæ sit.
 At illa sequitur patrem, se-
 quiturque sorores ; et patitur
 tangi, que offert se admiran-
 tibus. Senior Inachus por-
 rexerat decerptas herbas ; illa
 lambit manus, que dat oscula
 patriis palmis. Nec retinet
 lacrymas ; et si modò verba
 sequantur, oret opem, que
 loquatür suum nomen, casus-
 que. Littera pro verbis, quam
 pes ducit in pulvere, peregit
 triste indicium mutati corpo-
 ris. Pater Inachus exclamat,
 me miserum ! que pendens in
 cornibus et cervice niveæ ju-
 vençæ gementis, ingeminat,
 Me miserum ! Tune es nata,
 quæsita mihi per omnes ter-
 ras ? Tu eras levior luctus
 non inventa repertâ. Reti-
 ces ; nec refers dicta mutua
 nostris. Tantum proditis sus-
 piria alto pectore : que remu-
 gis ad mea verba, quod unum
 potes. At ego ignarus para-
 bam tibi thalamos tædasque
 spesque generi fuit prima mi-
 hi, nepotum secunda. Nunc
 vir est habendus tibi de
 grege, nunc natus de grege.
 Nec licet mihi finire tantos

51. Me.] O ! which is sometimes omitted
 in lighter exclamations.

52. Pendens cervice.] Embracing the
 horns and neck of his daughter.

53. Ingeminat.] Cries out.

54. Inventa.] When we seek, we say in-
 venimus ; but what we meet with by chance,
 reperimus.

55. Luctus levior.] Less grief. The father
 is more affected that his daughter was turned
 into a cow, than if she was dead.

Mutua.] Nor dost answer me again.

57. Quodque, &c.] Which thou only
 canst do.

58. Thalamos.] Marriage ; (a match.)

60. Grege.] Of the herd.

61. Nec finire.] Nor can I ever have an
 end put to my sorrows, being an immortal
 god.

62. Lethi.] Of death.

extendit nostros luctus in omne ævum. Stellatus Argus submovet natam ereptam patri mœrenti talia, que abstrahit in diversa pascua. Ipse occupat sublime cacumen montis procul; unde sedens speculetur in omnes partes. Nec rector Superûm potest ferre ultrà tanta mala Phoronidos; que vocat natum, quem lucida Pleïas enixa est, letoque det imperat Argum. 70 Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti Somniferam sumsisse manu, tegimenque capillis. Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natûs ab arce Desilit in terras: illic tegimenque removit, 74 Et posuit pennas, tantummodo virga retenta est. Hâc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Dum venit, abductas: et structis cantat avenis. Voce g novæ captus custos Junonius artis, Quisquis es, hóc poteras mecum considerare saxo, Argus ait: neque enim pecori fœcundior ullo 80 Herba loco est; aptamque vides pastoribus umbram.

es, poteras considerare mecum hóc saxo: neque enim est herba fœcundior pecori ullo loco; que vides umbram aptam pastoribus. g Voce novâ captus custos Junonius. At tu.

NOTES.

63. Extendit.] Draws out, prolongs; q. d. I must always be in mourning.

64. Stellatus.] Because his eyes shined like stars.

Submovet.] He removes; he makes Io go away from her father, saying these things.

66. Abstrahit.] He forces away violently.

Ipse.] Argus.

Procul.] At a distance.

Cacumen.] The top, the height, whence, sitting, he looked every way.

67. Occupat.] He ascends hastily.

68. Rector.] Jupiter.

Phoronidos.] Of the grand-daughter of Phoroneus; for Phoroneus was the father of Inachus.

62. Natum.] His son Mercury.

Lucida.] The brightest of the Pleiades, viz: Maia.

70. Enixa.] Brought forth; it has sometimes the same meaning as eniti, to endeavour to labour.

Det leto.] He should kill.

71. Parva mora est.] Immediately.

Alas pedibus.] The winged shoes which are attributed to Mercury, who is the swiftest of the planets.

Virgamque.] The rod which Mercury had received of Apollo for finding his lyre;

this the poet commonly calls Virga; and Virgil thus describes its virtues, *Æn.* iv.

“—Hâc animas ille evocat Orco

“Pallentes, alias sub tristia Tartara mittit,

“Dat somnos, adinitque, et lumina morte
“resignat.”

Hence “*somnifera virga*,” the sleep-bringing rod.

72. Tegimenque capillis.] His cap.

73. Jove natûs.] Mercury, the son of Jove by Maia.

Disposuit.] He laid aside his wings.

76. Hâc.] With his rod or wand.

Agit.] He drives a flock of goats.

77. Structis.] A pipe which he had made of the reeds into which the nymph Syrinx had been changed.

78. Voce.] With the sound.

Novæ artis.] Pipes lately invented by Mercury.

Captus.] Allured.

Junonius custos.] Argus, appointed the keeper of Io, who was lately turned into a cow.

79. Hoc saxo.] Upon this rock, or stone, on which he sat himself.

80. Fœcundior.] More fertile.

81. Pastoribus.] For the repose and quiet of shepherds.

Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo
 Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo
 Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.
 Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos: 85
 Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus;
 Parte tamen vigilat. Quærit quoque (namque
 reperta
 Fistula nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

Atlantiades sedit, et detinuit
 euntem diem sermone, lo-
 quendo multa; que tentat
 vincere servantia lumina can-
 endo junctis arundinibus.
 Tamen ille pugnat evincere
 molles somnos: et quamvis
 sopor est receptus parte ocu-
 lorum, tamen vigilat parte.
 Quoque quærit, quâ ratione
 fistula sit reperta: namque e-
 rat reperta nuper.

NOTES.

82. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the grandson
 of Atlas by Maia.

84. Vincere.] To overcome, to lay to
 sleep.

Arundinibus.] By the sound of his pipe.

Servantia.] His eyes watching the heifer.

Tentat.] He endeavours, strives.

85. Ille.] Argus.

Pugnat.] Endeavours, struggles.

Molles somnos.] The gentle sleep brought
 upon Argus by Mercury

Evincere.] To drive away.

87. Quærit.] Argus enquires of Mer-
 cury.

EXP. FAB. XIV. What respects the metamorphosis of Io into a Cow, and the different journies she undertook to conceal herself from the jealousy of Juno, who, in the end, set her mad, by continually tormenting her with gad flies. These have been so well noticed in the foregoing explanations, as to render it unnecessary to proceed further. But however, I shall point out one observation necessary to be attended to, which is, that poets, as well ancient as modern, have an indulgence that is not allowed to any other writers, and of which our author has made a most abundant use, by seizing every the least circumstance that could support his invention, and allow him the liberty (however simple and trifling the facts) of working them by a luxuriance of invention, to become marvellous, of which the ancients were particularly fond; even the likeness of a name, whether to a thing animate or inanimate, it mattered not: and, though their fables have their foundation in history, yet they are so disfigured by a train of circumstances, that more cannot be expected than to discover the fact or transaction that was the foundation of the poet's superstructure, without pursuing him through the labyrinth of his ingenuity; this I shall endeavour to do, by shewing whether the poet had taken to his assistance the transactions of history, either sacred or profane.

FAB. XV. SYRINGA NYMPHA IN FISTULAM.

Pan falling in love with the nymph Syrinx, the daughter of the river Ladon; she flies his address, and he pursues. Syrinx, stopped by her father's waves, calls her sisters the Naiades to her assistance, who change her into reeds: Pan of them constructs a flute of seven pipes, which is called by her name.

TUM Deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, Tum Deus inquit: Fuit una
 inquit, Naias, in gelidis montibus
 Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas Arcadiæ, celeberrima inter
 Naias una fuit; Nymphæ Syringa vocabant. Hamadryadas Nonacrinas:
 Nymphæ vocabant Syringa.

NOTES.

1. Tum Deus.] Mercury begins to relate
 this story to Argus.

3. Syringa.] From her name a pipe in
 Greek is called *σὺριγξ*.

Illa non semel eluserat et sequentes Satyros, et quoscumque Deos umbrosæ sylva, feraxve rus habet. Colebat Ortygiam Deam studiis, ipsâque virginitate. Quoque cincta ritu Dianæ, falleret, et posset credi Latonia, si corneus arcus non foret huic, si aureus non foret illi. Sic quoque fallebat. Pan videt hanc redeuntem Lyceo colle, præcinctus caput acutâ pinu refert talia verba. Nympha, cede votis Dei volentis nubere tibi. Restabat referre plura: et Nympham fugisse per avia, spretis precibus: donec venerit ad placitum annem arenosi Ladonis: hic, undis impredientibus cursum illi, orasse liquidas sorores ut mutarent se: Panaque, cùm putaret Syringa jam prensam sibi, tenuisse palustres calamos pro corpore Nymphæ. Dumque suspirat ibi, ventos motos in arundine, effecisse tenuem sonum, similemque querenti. Que Deum, captum novâ arte que dulcedine vocis, dixisse, Hoc consilium tecum manebit mihi: Atque ita disparibus calamis junctis inter se compagine ceræ, tenuisse nomen puellæ.

^a verba.

NOTES.

4. Non semel.] Oftentimes. Satyros.] The gods of the woods. So called, because these animals are found only in deserts, especially in those of Ethiopia.

Eluserat.] She had eluded; for she imitated Diana, and resolved to keep her virginity.

5. Quoscumque, &c.] The sylvans, Fauns and Pan.

7. Ritu.] After the manner.

8. Latonia.] Diana, the daughter of Latona.

9. Huic.] To Syrinx.

Illi.] To Diana.

10. Sic. &c.] Although Syrinx had a bow of horn, yet she might be taken for Diana, she was so like her.

11. Pan.] The God of Shepherds and Groves.

12. Volentis nubere tibi.] Having a desire to marry thee.

13. Votis cede Dei.] Comply with the desire of the God Pan.

Restabat plura referre.] The God Pan intended to have made a longer Speech, but

was interrupted by the flight of the nymph.

14. Precibus.] The intreaties of Pan.

Avia.] Places where were no paths.

Nympham.] Syrinx.

15.] Ladonis.] Ladon is the most gentle river in Arcadia.

16. Hic.] In this river.

Illi.] Syrinx.

17. Liquidas sorores.] The Naiades.

19. Corpore pro.] Instead of the body of Syrinx.

Calamos.] The canes growing in marshes.

20. Ibi.] In the reeds.

Suspirat.] He sighs: sc. Pan.

22. Deum.] Pan.

23. Hoc. &c.] I am resolved, says Pan, that this way of conversing shall continue between us, notwithstanding this metamorphosis: for as through this reed you utter your complaints, so with the same reed will I for ever lament my unsuccessful love.

24. Disparibus.] Unequal.

Compagine.] By a joining.

25. Nomen.] For the Greeks call a pipe *ὀργυρα*.

EXP. FAB. XV. This is another of the Egyptian fables introduced into the Grecian history. Pan was a Divinity very much honoured by the

Egyptians, in the famous city of Mendes ; and under his name they paid their devotion to Nature ; it is not in the least surprising, that the Grecians had their Pan, as Nonnus has reckoned up not less than twelve ; it is to the Pan of Greece our author attributes the advantages he has related. The ancients in general agree that the reed-flute was the invention of that God, without particularising him.

FAB. XVI. ARGUS, ARESTORIS FILIUS, A MERCURIO OCCISUS.

Mercury, having laid Argus asleep, cutz off his head.

TALIA dicturus, vidit Cyllenius omnes
Succubuisse oculos, adopertaque lumina
somno.

Supprimit extemplo vocem, firmatque soporem,
Languida permulcens medicatâ lumina virgâ.
Nec mora, falcato nutantem vulnerat ense,
Quâ collo confine caput : saxoque cruentum
Dejecit ; et maculat præruptam sanguine caute-
m. Arge jaces ; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas,
Extinctum est ; centumque oculos nox occupat
una.

Cyllenius dicturus talia vidit omnes oculos succubuisse, que lumina adoperta somno. Supprimit vocem extemplo : firmatque soporem, permulcens languida lumina medicatâ virgâ. Nec erat mora, vulnerat nutantem falcato ense. Quâ caput est confine collo ; que dejecit cruentum saxo : et maculat præruptam caute sanguine. Arge jaces ; que lumen quod habebas in tot lumina extinctum est, que una nox occupat centum oculos.

NOTES.

1. Cyllenius.] Mercury ; so called from Mount Cyllenius in Arcadia, where he was born. Helvet.

2. Oculos.] Of Argus.

Supprimit vocem.] Mercury stops.

4. Languida lumina.] His eyes seized with sleep.

Virgâ.] With his wand.

5. Falcato ense.] A crooked sword, like a sickle.

5. Nutantem.] Argos nodding his head, as persons sometimes do when sleeping.

6. Quâ collo.] Where his head was joined to his neck.

Saxoque.] From the mount.

7. Præruptam.] High, steep, craggy.

Sanguine.] Of Argus.

8. In tot.] In a hundred eyes.

Lumen.] The light.

9. Nox una.] One night ; death.

EXP. FAB. XVI. From history we learn, that Argus, the fourth king of Argos, called the city after his name. Many of the most eminent writers among the ancients agree, that Argos was the son of Arestor, a prince that so exceeded in wisdom and penetration, that he is said to have an hundred eyes, and which is implied by the surname of Panoptes, given him by the Grecian writers ; to his care it is said Io was committed for tuition, but that some prince of the name of Jupiter had him destroyed, that he might ravish Io. This event is the foundation on which Ovid had displayed so much fiction and ingenuity in this fable.

FAB. XVII. ARGUS IN PAVONEM, ET IO SUPRADICTA IN ISIDEM.

That the eyes of Argus might not be lost, Juno set them in the tail of a Peacock. Io, after a tedious wandering, a variety of adventures and frights by spectres, rests in Egypt, when Juno become at last propitious, restores her to her former shape, and permits her to be worshipped there under the name of Isis.

Saturnia excipit hos, que collo-
cat pennis suæ volucris, et
implet caudam stellantibus
gemmis. Protinus exarsit,
nec distulit tempora iræ : que
objecit horrifera Erinny
oculis, animoque Argolicæ
pellicis, que condidit cæcos
stimulos in pectore, et terruit
profugam per totum orbem.
Nile, restabas ultimus immen-
so labori. Quem simul ac
tetigit, positisque genibus in
margine ripæ, procubuit,
que ardua resupino collo,
tollens vultus quos solos po-
tuit ad sidera, et visa est
queri cum Jove, et gemitu,
et lacrymis, et luctisono mu-
gitu, que orare finem malo-
rum. Ille complexus colla
conjugis suæ lacertis, rogat
ut tandem finiat penas; que
inquit, Pone metus in futurum, hæc nunquam erit causa doloris tibi, et jubet Stygias
paludes audire hoc.

EXCIPIT hos, volucrisq; suæ Saturnia pennis
Collocat, et gemmis caudam stellantibus
implet.

Protinus exarsit, nec tempora distulit iræ;
Horriferaque oculis animoque objecit Erinyn
Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectore cæcos
Condidit, et profugam per totum terruit orbem.
Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori.
Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ
Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo,
Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus, 10
Et gemitu, et lacrymis, et luctisono mugitu
Cum Jove visa queri est, finemque orarè malorum.
Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis,
Finiat ut pœnas tandem, rogat : Inque futurum
Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi causa doloris
Hæcerit; et Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes. 16
a Horrificam.

NOTES.

1. Excipit.] She takes from the head of Argus. But excipio sometimes signifies to catch what is falling, and words dictated when they are written; sometimes to take from a number. From hence comes exceptio, which Ulpian calls, as it were, a certain exclusion of the intent of an action from action itself. Sometimes excipio is to take by deceit, Virgil :

"Nonne ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum Excipere insidiis?"

From hence excipulus is derived, which is an instrument with which any thing is caught, such as a net to take fish, or snares to catch birds.

Hos] The eyes.

Volucrisque.] Of the peacock; for the peacocks are said to be under the tutelage of Juno.

Saturnia.] Juno the daughter of Saturn.

2. Collocat.] She places in.

Stellantibus.] Shining like stars.

3. Protinus.] She was immediately inflamed; for Juno was enraged against Io, on whose account Argus was slain.

Nec distulit.] Neither did she defer her revenge to another time. Juvenal.

"Tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,"

Ut pueri Junonis avem.—i. e. the peacock.

4. Objecit.] Presented.

Erinny.] A dreadful fury, by which she was driven all over the world. The infernal furies are called Erinnyes.

5. Pellicis Argolicæ.] Io, the daughter of Inachus, a river of the Argives. For Argo-

licus comes from Argos, a famous city of Peloponnesus, of which Inachus was king.

Stimulosque.] Hidden furies. Stimulus is properly an instrument with which oxen are goaded, Plaut. utinam stimulus in manu mihi sit, quo latera conteram tua. Hence by a metaphor, every thing, wherewith we are vexed, is called stimulus. Thus we say, "stimulus carnis et vitiorum." Hence comes the verb stimulare; to goad, or vex.

"Ter.—Magis nunc me amica

"Dicta stimulant.—"

6. Condidit.] She hid, for condo properly signifies to hide or bury in some secret place of safety. Pliny says, "Formicæ condunt æstate, quibus fruuntur hyeme." Sometimes condo is the same as ædifico, to build. Virg.

"—Pallas quas condidit arces,

"Ipsa colat.—"

Profugam.] Wandering far from her country, for he is called Profugus, who flies from his country, and the habitation where he before lived. So Horace calls the Scythians profugos, because they frequently changed their habitation.

7. Nile.] An apostrophe to Nile which is a river of Egypt, so called from king Nilus.

8. Quem.] Where (to which river) as soon as she arrived.

11. Luctisono.] Mournful.

13. Conjugis.] Of Juno.

Ille.] Jupiter.

16. Stygias.] He swore by the Stygian lake, the name of which the gods did not dare to use to a falsehood.

Ut lenita Dea est, vultus capit illa priores;
Fitque quod antè fuit. Fugiant è corpore setæ:
Cornua decrescunt: fit luminis arctior orbis: 19
Contrahitur rictus: redeunt humerique manus-
que:

Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues.
De bove nil superest, formæ nisi candor, in illa:
Officiorum pedum Nympha contenta duorum
Erigitur; metuitque loqui; ne more juvencæ
Mugiat: et timidè verba intermissa retentat. 25
Nunc Dea ^a linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.
Huic ^b Epaphus magni genitus de semine tandem
Creditur esse Jovis: perque urbes juncta parenti
Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis et annis
Sole satus Phaëton: quem quondam magna
loquentem, 30

Nec sibi cedentem, Phæboque parente superbum,
Non tulit Inachides: Matrique, ait, omnia demens
Credis, et es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi.
Erubuit Phaëton, iramque pudore repressit: 34
Et tulit ad Clymenem Epaphi convicia matrem.
Quoque magis doleas, genitrix, ait, Ille egoliber,
Ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse ^c refelli.

trem Clymenem convicia Epaphi. Que ait, Genitrix, quo
ille ferox, tacui. Pudet hæc opprobria et potuisse dici nobis,
^a Niligeni. ^b Nunc. ^c referri.

Ut Dea est lenita, illa capit priores vultus; que fit quod fuit ante. Setæ fugiunt è corpore: cornua decrescunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humerique manusque redeunt: ungulaque dilapsa in quinos ungues, absumitur. Nil superest in illâ de bove, nisi candor formæ. Que Nympha contenta officio duorum pedum, erigitur; metuitque loqui, ne mugiat more juvencæ, et retentat intermissa verba timidè. Nunc celeberrima Dea colitur linigerâ turbâ. Huic Epaphus tandem creditur esse genitus de semine magni Jovis: que tenet templa juncta parenti per urbes. Phaëton, satus Sole, fuit æqualis huic animis et annis: quem, quondam loquentem magna, nec cedentem sibi, que superbum Phæbo parente, Inachides non tulit: que ait, Demens credis matri omnia; et es tumidus imagine falsi genitoris. Phaëton erubuit, que repressit iram pudore: et tulit ad matrem magis doleas, ego ille liber, et non potuisse refelli.

NOTES.

17. Ut lenita.] As soon as Juno was appeased.

Illâ.] Io, who had been changed into a cow.

18. Fitque, &c.] Is restored to human shape.

Fugiant.] Quickly fly off.

Setæ.] The harder hairs of the body.

19. Decrescunt.] Are lessened; decay,

Orbis.] The orbs of the eyes grow less.

20. Rictus.] The mouth is distinguished. Rictus is a distention of the mouth, such as is common to those who laugh.

Humerique.] Her shoulders and her hands return to their former shape; those parts, which in other animals are called arms, in a man are called humeri.

21. Dilapsa.] Divided.

22. De bove.] Nothing remains of the cow.

25. Nympha.] The nymph Io, the daughter of Inachus.

25. Verba, &c.] She begins to speak again with fear.

Intermissa.] A long time left off.

Retentat.] She attempts again to speak.

26. Huic.] Now Io is worshipped for the goddess Isis, by the Egyptians who wear lion garments; for the priests of Isis wore such vestments. But the Egyptians suppose Isis to be the moon, and Osiris the sun.

27. Epaphus.] Is believed to be the son of Jupiter, because his mother Io is worshipped by the Egyptians as a goddess: hence the poet describes the contention of Epaphus and Phaëton. Epaphus affirmed that Phaëton was not the son of Apollo; with which reproach Phaëton being provoked, he asks his mother Clymene, to let him know his true father. She asserts it was Apollo, and exhorts him to go to Apollo's court and enquire of him.

Huic.] To Epaphus.

30. Sole satus.] Born of the sun, i. e. son of Phœbus and the nymph Clymene.

Quem.] Phaëton.

32. Inachides.] Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus.

Matrique.] To Clymene.

Ait.] Phaëton says.

33. Genitoris.] Of the Sun, or Phœbus.

35. Clymenen.] The nymph Clymene is said to be the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, by whom Apollo had Phaëton.

37. Tacui.] Phaëton is greatly vexed, that he made no reply to the reproaches of Epaphus, when, at all other times, he was so well able to vindicate his own cause.

38. Refelli.] To be confuted. Refello is composed of re and fallo, and signifies to disprove or refute.

At tu, si modò sum creatus
cœlesti stirpe, ede notam tanti
generis; que assere me cœlo.
Dixit; et implicuit brachia
materno collo; Que oravit
per suum caput, Meropisque,
tædasque sororum, traderet
sibi signa veri parentis. Ambi-
guum, Clymene magis mo-
ta precibus Phœtontis, an
irâ criminis dicti sibi; por-
rexit utraque brachia cœlo;
spectansque ad lumina Solis,
inquit, Nate, juro tibi per
hoc jubar, insigne coruscis
radiis, quod auditque videt-
que nos, te satum hoc Sole,
quem spectas, te satum hoc
Sole qui temperat orbem. Si
loquor ficta, ipse neget se vi-
dendum mihi, sitque ista lux
novissima nostris oculis. Nec est labor longus tibi nôsse patrios penates: domus unde
oritur, est contermina nostræ terræ.

At, tu si modò sum cœlesti stirpe creatus,
Ede notam tanti generis: meque assere cœlo. 40
Dixit; et implicuit materno brachia collo;
Perque suum, Meropisq; caput, tædasq; sororum,
Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis.
Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phœtontis, an irâ
Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque cœlo 45
Brachia porrexit; spectansque ad lumina Solis,
Per jubar hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis,
Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque;
Hôc te, quem spectas, hôc te, qui temperat or-
bem, 49
Sole satum. Si ficta loquor, neget ipse videndum
Se mihi; sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris.
Nec longus patrios labor est tibi nôsse penates:
Unde oritur, terræ domus est contermina nostræ.

NOTES.

40. Ede notam.] Shew me a token.

Tanti.] Of so heavenly.

Assere cœlo.] Vindicate my descent from heaven.

41. Implicuit brachia.] He threw his arms round his mother's neck.

Materno.] Of his mother Clymene.

42. Meropisque.] By the life of her husband Merops; for Clymene, after she had Phœton by Apollo, married Merops.

Tædasque.] His sister's marriages, which he knew his mother had at heart.

44. Ambiguum.] It is doubtful. Ambiguum is derived from the verb Ambigo (ex am, circum, et ago) properly signifying to surround, to go about, to compass. Hence it is used for Dubito, and denotes an undetermined, fluctuating, and divided opinion.

45. Dicti.] Alledged against her.

47. Jubar.] By the sun-beam. Jubar properly signifies the rays of the sun, or stars, having a kind of resemblance to the fine flowing mane of a horse. Virgil:

"It portis, Jubare exorto, delecta juven-
tus."

Radiis coruscis.] Glittering, shining; not only a beam of the sun is called radius, but the rod also with which geometricians draw lines. Virgil:

"Descriptis radio totum qui gentibus or-
bem."

Radius is also a weaver's instrument. Virg.

"Excussi manibus radii.—"

Radius is also an instrument with which measures are equated; a strike; also wheels are said to have radius's, spokes: from whence comes radiare, to send forth rays, to shine.

Insignis.] Bright, remarkable. Insignis is used to describe a person excellent above

others, who has the pre-eminence by nobility, virtue, &c. Whence Virgil calls Æneas, Insignem pietate virum. Whence distinctions and ornaments in clothes, banners, &c. are called insignia: so distinguished from others, as to be known who they belong to, and what uses they are for, as soldier's garments, military colours, regal or consular badges: by which one army may be known from another, one knight from another, a king or consul from a private man. Virgil:

"Mutemus clypeos, Danaumque insignia
nobis

"Aptemus.—"

Hence comes the verb insignire, which signifies to make remarkable, or distinguish, to adorn.

49. Temperat.] Rules or governs; for the sun has a mighty influence upon every thing.

50. Sole satum.] Begot by the sun.

Si ficta.] If I lie and speak falsely.

Ille.] The sun.

Videndum.] To be beheld.

51. Novissima.] Let this be the last light of the sun to me.

52. Nec longus.] Nor is there need of any great pains to know and see your father's house.

Penates patrios.] Your father's house.

Nôsse.] Of knowing. This is a Greek construction: for the Greeks use Infinitives for Gerunds. So Propert. "Non datur ad musas currere lata via, i. e. currendi."

53. Terræ.] To Ethiopia, for Ethiopia borders upon India, where the sun seems to rise.

Contermina.] Bordering on, nigh, near to.

Si modò fert animus ; gradere ; et scitabere ab ipso.

Emicat extemplo lætus post talia matris

Dictasusæ Phaëton, et concipit æthera mente : 56

Æthiopusque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos

Sidereis, transit ; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

Si modò animus fert ; grade-
re ; et scitabere ab ipso. Phaë-
ton, lætus post talia dicta suæ
matris, emicat extemplo ; et
concipit æthera mente. Que
transit suos Æthiopus, que
Indos positos sub sideris ig-
nibus, que adit impiger pa-
trios ortus.

NOTES.

54. Si fert animus.] If you have an incli-
nation to see your father's house.

Gradere.] Go thou.

Scitabere.] You will search it out ; for
scitari is to ask after, or search out things
that are secret and hidden, that they may
be known.

Ab ipso.] Of Sol, the Sun.

55. Emicat.] He sallieth forth.

Matris.] Of Clymene.

56. Concipit.] He promises himself great
things, for he imagines he shall be able to
pass through the heavens.

57. Æthiopusque.] They who inhabit
Æthiopia are called Æthiopes, and are so
called of Æthiops, the son of Vulcan, who
called Æthiopia after his own name, or of
the Greek verb αἶψα, I burn, and ὤψ
ὤψης, the face, because they have burnt
faces, for the inhabitants of that region are
scorched by their nearness to the sun.

Sub ignibus.] Under the scorching heat
of the sun.

Indos.] The people of the East, so called
from the river Indus.

EXP. FAB. XVII. This fable perhaps has no other foundation than the
resemblance the spots of the peacock's tail have to eyes. But in pursuing
the system of the Heathen Mythology, we find that many of their gods
were but men, and when raised to the divine rank, became symbols of na-
ture, as Neptune from usage represented the sea, Vulcan fire, Juno the air
or æther ; and as this element transmits the light, it was no extraordinary
compliment paid by the Egyptians to that Goddess, to place these eyes in
the tail of the bird dedicated to her. Mythologists relate, that as soon as
Mercury had composed Argus to sleep, a young man named Hierax waked
him ; upon that the God resolved to kill Argus with a stone, and to turn
the youth into a sparrow-hawk : notwithstanding this, Ovid makes Mer-
cury to kill Argus with a saulchion.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER II.

FAB. I. PHAETON, SOLIS ET CLYMENÆ FILIUS, AGITANDI CURRUS A
PATRE VENIAM EXORAT.

THE ARGUMENT.

Phaëton, insulted by Epaphus, goes to the Palace of Apollo, to beseech him to give some public acknowledgment of his being his son. Apollo having sworn by the River Styx, not to refuse him any thing he should desire respecting that particular, he requested to guide Apollo's Chariot for a day, in which he succeeded so ill, notwithstanding the instructions given him, that the world was in danger of being consumed, as he could not prevent the Horses from running away with him, into tracts unknown before.

Regia Solis erat alta sublimibus columnis, clare micante auro, que pyropo, imitante flammæ : cujus summa fastigia nitidum ebur tenebat : bifores valvæ radiabant lumine argenti. Opus superabat materiam; nam Mulciber illic

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,
Clara micante auro, flammæque imitante
pyropo :
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa æ tenebat :
Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ. 4
Materiam superabat opus; nam Mulciber illic

æ tegebat

NOTES.

1. Regia.] Ovid employs the first eighteen lines of this Book in the description of the Palace of the Sun, whither Phaëton came, on the solicitations of his mother Clymene, to inquire of Apollo whether he was his father or not.

2. (lara.) Lucid, bright.

Micante auro.] With burnished gold.

Pyropo.] For Pyropus is a gem of a flame-colour: for the Greeks call fire πυρρ, and the face ωψ.

3. Nitidum.] Splendid, bright, or shining:

q. d. the roof of the Palace of the Sun was ivory, and the doors silver.

4. Bifores.] Folding doors or gates: or doors with leaves folding one over another.

5. Opus superabat.] The workmanship exceeded the matter. for upon the silver folding-doors, the four elements and their living creatures had been engraved by Vulcan.

Mulciber.] Vulcan was called Mulciber of molliendo ferro, i. e. of softening iron: for mulcere is the same as mollire.

Æquora cælârat medias cingentia terras, [orbi. Cælârat æquora cingentia medias terras, que orbem terrarum, cælumque quod imminet Cœruleos habet unda Deos, Tritona canorum, orbi. Unda habet cœruleos Deos, canorum Tritona, que Proteaque ambiguum, balænarumque prementem Deos, canorum Tritona, que Ægæona suis inmania terga lacertis; 10 ambiguum Protea, Ægæona prementem inmania terga balænarum suis lacertis; Doridaque et natas: quarum pars nare videtur, ridaque et natas: pars quarum videtur nare, pars sedens in mole siccare virides capillos, quædam veli pisce. Una Nec diversa tamen; qualem decet esse sororum. facies non est omnibus, tamen Terra viros, urbesque gerit, sylvasque, ferasque, nec diversa; qualem decet Fluminaque, et Nymphas, et cætera Numinâ sororum esse. 16 Terra gerit ruris. viros, urbesque, sylvasque, ferasque, fluminaque, et nymphas, et cætera Numinâ ruris.

Hæc super imposita est cœli fulgentis imago: Imago fulgentis cœli imposita Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris. est super hæc; que sex signa Quò simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles dextris foribus, totidemque Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis; 20 sinistris. Quò simul Clymeneia proles venit acclivo Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus; limite, et intravit tecta dubitati parentis; Protinus fert Consistitque procul: neque enim propiora fer- sua vestigia ad patrios vultus rebat

Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat

tus; consistitque procul: neque enim ferbat propiora lumina. Phœbus velatus purpureâ veste sedebat

NOTES.

6. Æquora.] The ocean.

Cælârat.] Had carved or engraved.

Medias.] Medius is taken actively, encompassing, surrounding; or passively, as here, encompassed, surrounded.

7. Cælumque.] The heaven which environs the orb of the earth.

8. Canorum.] Sounding a trumpet; for Triton, (as we have said in the first book) was Neptune's trumpeter.

9. Proteaque.] Acc. of Proteus. Proteus is a Sea-God, the keeper of Neptune's cattle, who is therefore called ambiguous, from the power he had of changing his form; so that he sometimes appeared as a lion, sometimes as water, sometimes as fire. Various changes of Proteus are related by Ovid, *Metam.* VIII. Fab. 10. And also by Virgil, *Georg.* IV.

Balænarumque.] Balænae are huge sea-monsters, called whales.

10. Ægæona.] Ægeon was a giant, the son of Cœlus and Terra, and was accounted a Sea-God.

Inmania.] Great, vast, huge.

Lacertis.] With his arms. For Ægæon is said to have an hundred arms.

11. Dorida.] Doris, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, is said to be the mother of the sea-nymphs, whence the poet adds et natas.

12.] Mole.] Upon some great rock.

15. Terra.] On the earth was engraved cities, rivers, woods, nymphs and wild beasts.

18. Signaque.] Also the Circle of the Zodiac was so engraved, that six of the constellations are seen on the right side, and six on the left. They are called signs, from their being representations of certain animals; the sun's annual course is marked by them; in March he enters into Aries, and stays a month in each. Their names are expressed by Ausonius in this distich:

"Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo.

"Libraque, Scorpio, et Arcitenens, Capre, Amphora, Pisces."

They are called *ἄνζ* in Greek; and among the Latins they say Signifer.

19. Quo.] To which court.

Simul.] As soon as, after this.

Clymeneia proles.] Phæton, the son of Clymene.

Acclivo limite.] By an ascending path; for the palace of the sun was in a very high situation.

20. Venit.] He arrived.

Dubitati.] Of which he doubted.

Tecta.] The house.

21. Protinus.] Presently, immediately.

Fert vestigia sua.] He goes forward into his father's presence.

22. Neque, &c.] He did not approach nearer, as he could not bear the brightness of the sun.

in solio lucente claris smaragdīs. A dextrâ lævâque, Dies, et Mensis, et Annus, Sæcula- que, et Horæ positæ æquali- bus spatiis, *stabant*; verque novum stabat cinctum flore- te corona: æstas nuda stabat, et gerebat spiceaserta. Au- tumnus et *etiam* stabat sordi- dus calcatis uvis, et Hyems glacialis, hirsuta *per* canos capillos. Sol medius loco, indè vidit oculis, quibus aspi- cit omnia, juvenem paventem novitate rerum. Que ait, Phaëton, progenies haud in- ficienda parenti, quæ *est* causa viæ tibi? Quid petisti hæc arce? Ille refert: O pater Phœbe, publica lux immensi mundi, si das mihi usum hujus nominis, nec Cly- mene celat culpam sub falsâ imagine; da genitor pignora, per quæ ego credam esse tua vera propago; et detrahe hunc errorem nostris animis. Dixerat. At genitor deposuit radios micantes circum omne caput; jussitque *illum* acce- dere propius: amplexuque dato, ait; Nec tu es dignus negari esse meus; et Clymene edidit veros ortus: Quoque dubites minùs, pete quodvis munus; ut feras illud, me tribuente, Palus juranda Dis, incognita nostris oculis, adesto testis promissis.

b smaragdīs.

In solio Phœbus claris lucente *b* smaragdīs. A dextrâ, lævâque, Dies, et Mensis, et Annus, 25 Sæcula- que, et positæ spatiis æqualibus Horæ: Verque novum stabat cinctum flore- te corona: Aestas, et spiceaserta gerebat: Stabat et Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis: Et glacialis Hyems canos hirsuta capillos. 30 Indè loco medius, rerum novitate paventem Sol oculis juvenem, quibus aspexit omnia, vidit. Quæque *c* viæ tibi causa? Quid hæc, ait, arce petisti, Progenies, Phaëton, haud inficienda parenti? Ille refert: O lux immensi publica mundi, 35 Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Nec falsâ Clymene culpam sub imagine celat; Pignora da, genitor, per quæ tua vera propago Credar; et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris. Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, propiusque accedere jussit; 41 Amplexuque dato, Nec tu meus esse negari Dignus es; et Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus. Quoque minùs dubites, quodvis pete munus, ut illud

Me tribuente feras. Promissis testis adesto 45 Dis juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.

Quoque dubites minùs, pete quodvis munus; ut feras illud, me tribuente, Palus juranda Dis, incognita nostris oculis, adesto testis promissis.

c Que tibi causa viæ? quid in hæc, ait, arce petisti?

NOTES.

24. Solio.] Solium is properly a seat of kings.

Smaragdīs.] With emeralds.

25. Dies, &c.] The day, month, and year, are represented as attendants on the sun, as they are measured by his motion.

26. Sæcula-que.] Sæculum is the space of an hundred years: hence the plays were called Secular, because they were performed every hundred years.

Horæ.] The twelve parts of the day, equally distant from one another. Horæ so called of the Greek word *ὥρῃ* to define; because it defines or points out the true spaces of times.

27. Florente coronâ.] A flowery crown, or crown of flowers. Observe, each season is here painted as a person in proper character. The spring with flowers, the summer with corn, the autumn with grapes, and the winter congealed with ice.

28. Nuda.] Naked, to represent the heat of summer, when there is little occasion for clothes.

Spicea.] Crowns made of ears of corn. A crown is called *sertum* of serendib flowers.

29. Sordidus.] Because of the vintage which is in autumn: so in another place.

"Venerat autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, "Redduntur meritò debita vina Jovi."

32. Juvenem.] Phaëton.

34. Inficienda.] To be denied: for inficiari and inficias ire, is to deny.

35. Ille.] Phaëton—Refert.] Answereth.

36. Das.] Thou permittest.

Nominis usum.] That I be called your offspring, and may call you father.

37. Nec Clymene celat.] For et Clymene non celat.

38. Pignora.] Signs and tokens.

39. Hunc errorem.] This uncertainty.

Detrahe.] Take away.

40. Dixerat.] Phaëton said.

Genitor.] The sun.

45. Edidit.] Hath asserted, publicly declared.

Ortus.] Thy true original: for thou truly didst spring from me.

45. Feras.] Thou shalt have.

56. Dis, &c.] Styx, which Phœbus could not see, is a lake in hell, by which the Gods are afraid to swear falsely.

Vix bene desierat : currus rogat ille paternos,
 Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum.
 Pœnituit jurâsse patrem ; qui terque quaterque
 Concutiens illustre caput ; temeraria, dixit, 50
 Vox mea facta tuâ est. Utinam promissa liceret
 Non dare ! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, nega-
 Dissuadere licet : non est tua tuta voluntas. [rem.
 Magna petis, Phaëton, et quæ nec viribus istis
 Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55
 Sors tua mortalis : non est mortale quod optas.
 Plus etiam, quàm quod Superis contingere fassit,
 Nescius affectas. Placeat sibi quisque licebit :
 Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe
 Me valet excepto. Vasti quoque rector Olympi,
 Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextra, 61
 Non agat hos currus : et quid Jove majus ha-
 bebimus ?

Ardua prima via est ; et quâ vix mane recentes
 Enitantur equi ; medio est altissima cœlo ;

latur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ non agat hos currus, et quid habebimus majus Jove ? Prima via est ardua ; et quâ recentes equi vix enitantur mane ; via est altissima in medio cœlo.

NOTES.

47. Desierat.] For Desiverat, from desino. Done speaking.

Ille.] Phaëton.—48. Inque diem.] For one day.

Alipedum.] The Gen. of Alipes. Having wings on their feet, i. e. more swift ; whence, presently, he calls these horses volucres.

Jus.] Power.

Moderamen.] The rule, government.

49. Terque, &c.] Oftentimes.

50. Concutiens.] The shaking of the head here signifies sorrow, elsewhere indignation.

Temeraria.] Your request has proved my promise to be rash.

51. Utinam, &c.] I wish I were able to deny you what I have promised.

55. Dissuadere licet.] Apollo, as he could not refuse, upon account of his oath, endeavours to dissuade him from the attempt, by laying before him the many difficulties attending it.

54. Viribus istis.] Small, weak, and mortal.

56. Sors.] Condition. Sors properly signifies a fortuitous event ; whence comes the verb sortier, to cast lots. Sors also signifies a bank or stock of money wherein several have a share. “ Ter. Hei mihi de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser,” i. e. about the price with which the minstrel was bought. Hence comes Consortes, those who have paid in their parts, and have a common share in the fund.

Non est mortale.] For the chariot of the sun is incorruptible.

Vix bene desierat : ille rogat currus paternos, quæ jus et moderamen alipedum equorum in diem. Pœnituit patrem jurâsse ; qui concutiens caput illustre ter quaterque, dixit, Vox mea facta est temeraria tuâ voce. Utinam liceret non dare promissa ! confiteor nate, negarem hoc solum tibi. Licet dissuadere : tua voluntas non est tuta. Phaëton, petis magna munera, et quæ nec convenient istis viribus, nec annis tam puerilibus. Sors tua est mortalis, quod optas non est mortale. Tu etiam nescius affectas plus, quàm quod sit fas contingere Superis. Licebit ut quisque placeat sibi, tamen non quisquam Superum, me excepto, valet consistere in ignifero axe. Rector quoque vasti Olympi, qui jaculatur fulmina terribili dextra, non agat hos currus, et quid habebimus majus Jove ? Prima

57. Plus.] You desire more than would be granted to the Gods themselves.

58. Affectas.] You presumptuously desire.

Placcat.] Ut understood. Although each God arrogates as much power as he can, yet none of them beside myself can stand in the chariot of the Sun ; no, not Jupiter himself, than whom none is greater or more powerful.

Quisque.] Agrees with Deus understood.

59. In axe.] In the fire-bearing chariot. Axis is the axle or pole, about which the wheels of the chariot are turned. Part is here put for the whole.

60. Me excepto.] Abl. absolute.

Rector.] Jupiter.

Olympi.] Of heaven. Olympus is a mountain, whose top is so high, that those who dwell near it, call the top of it Heaven. Hence the poets call Heaven Olympus.

62. Et quid Jove majus.] q. d. Nothing, whence, Trist. B. II. El. 1.

“ Jure igitur genitorque Deum rectorque vocatur.

“ Jure capax mundus nil Jove majus habet.”

65. Ardua.] The ascent is very laborious. From the steepness in the morning, the prodigious height at noon, and the declivity in the evening.

Recentes.] Fresh, in full strength, having rested all night.

64. Enitantur.] Labour up.

Unde sæpe fit timor mihi ipsi, videre mare et terras, et pectus trepidat pavida formidine. Ultima via est prona, et eget certo moderamine. Tunc etiam Tethys ipsa, quæ excipit me subjectis undis, solet vereri nè ferar in præceps. Adde, quod cælum rapitur assidua vertigine, quæ trahit alta sidera, quæ torquet celeri volumine. Nitor in adversum; nec impetus qui vincit cætera vincit me; et evehor contrarius rapido orbi. Finge currus datos: quid agas? Poterisne ire obvius polis rotatis, ut citus axis nè auferat te? Forsitan et concipias animo esse illic lucos, urbesque Deorum, delubraque ditia donis. *Imo*, iter est per insidias, formasque ferarum. Utque (*et quamvis*) teueas viam, quæ traharis nullo errore, tamen gradieris per cornua adversi Tauri, quæ arcus Hæmonios, quæ ora violenti Leonis, quæ Scorpion curvantem sæva brachia longo circuitu, atque Cancrum curvantem brachia aliter.

Unde mare, et terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre 65
Fit timor, et pavida trepidat formidine pectus.
Ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo.
Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis,
Ne ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri.
Adde, quòd assidua rapitur vertigine cælum; 70
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet.
Nitor in adversum: *d* nec me, qui cætera, vincit
Impetus; et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.
Finge datos currus: quid agas? poterisne rotatis
Obvius ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis?
Forsitan et lucos illic, urbesque Deorum,
Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis
Esse. Per insidias iter est, formasque ferarum.
Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis,
Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, 80
Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,
Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo
Scorpion, atque aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.

d Ne me, qui cætera, vincat.

NOTES.

66. Pavida.] By the effect; because it makes fearful, and affrights.

67. Prona.] Headlong.

Moderamine certo.] Firm or steady guidance.

69. Tethys.] Put here for the sea. The wife of Oceanus, who seems to receive the sun in setting, and to emerge from it when rising. Here the poets said, Tethys received him in the evening, and opened the gates for him in the morning.

70. Adde quòd, &c.] The poets supposed the heavens to move from west to east, and the sun from east to west. The diurnal motion of the earth from west to east accounts for the phenomenon.

Vertigine.] By its rolling and turning.

70. Torquet.] Turns; for the fixed stars are turned with the heavens; but the planets move contrary to the motion of the heavens.

72. Nitor.] I steer contrary to the revolution of the heavens.

Nec, &c.] Nor can the impetuosity and rapid rotation of the heavens, which carries all things else along with it, stop the natural course of my motion.

Qui cætera.] Scil. vincit.

73. Rapido.] To the swift orb: for the sun passes through the signs of the Zodiac contrary to the world.

74. Poterisne.] Canst thou be able to stem the rapid course and rotation of the heaven,

about the poles, so as not to be carried along with it, but to go contrary to it? They are called poles from the verb *πολλέω*, which signifies to turn, as upon them the whole frame of the world is supposed to turn.

75. Polis: axis.] Put here for the heavens.

76. Forsitan, &c.] Phæbus acquaints Phæton, that instead of fine improvements which he may expect to meet with, he would find no other than deserts and wild beasts: by the latter we are to understand the constellations, as they are supposed to resemble animals, under the names of Taurus, Cancer, Leo, &c.

77. Ditia.] See Dis.

79. Utque.] Although, q. d. Although I should admit that you know the way so well as not to make any mistake, yet you must pass between the horns of Taurus, &c.

80. Advers.] Opposite, contrary.

Tauri.] One of the signs of the Zodiac, so called from the resemblance it has to this animal taurus (a bull, as also vacca (a cow.) the latter is chiefly used by Ovid:

“Vacca sit an taurus, non est cognoscere promptum.”

81. Violenti.] For the sun immediately on its entrance into that sign, darts its rays with a more violent heat.

82. Longo.] For scorpio encompasses a great space with his claws.

85. Scorpion.] From Scorpions.

Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis, 84 Nec est tibi in promptu regere
 Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus quadrupedes animosos illis ignibus, quos habent in pectore, quos efflant ore et naribus.
 efflant, [acres Vix patiuntur me ut (simul ac)
 In promptu regere est. Vix me patiuntur, ut acres animi incaluere, cervix-
 Incaluere animi; cervixque repugnat habenis. que repugnat habenis. At tu
 At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor, nate, cave, ne sim tibi auctor
 Nate, cave: dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota. funesti muneris, que corrige
 Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90 tua vota, dum res sinit. Scili-
 Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo; cet petis certa pignora, ut cre-
 Et patrio pater essem tu probor. Aspice vultus das te genitum de nostro san-
 Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses guine: do certa pignora timen-
 Inserere; et patrias intus deprendere curas! do, et probor esse pater metu
 Denique quidquid habet dives, circumspecte, patrio. Ecce aspice meos vultus: utinamque posses inserere
 mundus: oculos in pectora, et depre-
 95 dere curas patrias intus.
 Eque tot ac tantis cæli, terræque, marisque, Denique, circumspecte quid-
 Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiêre repulsam. quid dives mundus habet, que
 Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine pœna, posce aliquid è tot ac tantis
 Non honor est: pœnam, Phaëton, pro munere bonis, cæli, terræque, maris-
 poscis. que: patiêre nullam repulsam.
 99 Deprecor hoc unum: quod
 Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, laeertis? vero nomine est pœna non
 Ne dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas) honor: Phaëton, poscis pœ-
 Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta. nam pro munere. Quid, ign-
 Finierat monitus: dictis tamen ille repugnat; nare, tenes mea colla blandis
 Propositumque tenet; flagratque cupidine currus. laeertis? Ne dubita: quod-
 Ergo, quâ licuit genitor cunctatus, ad altos 105 juravimus per Stygias undas) *Phæ-*
 Deducit juvenem, Vulcania munera, currus. bus finierat monitus; tamen
 Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, aurea summæ ille repugnat dictis: que tenet
 propositum: flagratque cu-
 pidine currus. Ergo genitor cunctatus quâ licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus, munera
 Vulcania. Axis erat aureus, temo aureus,

NOTES.

Aliter.] For the claws of Scorpio having a continued inclination, enclose a greater compass than those of Cancer, whose claws bend near the end.

84. Nec tibi.] The horses are too furious for him to drive.

86. In promptu.] Nor is it easy.

Me.] Who am a God, and skilful, and one whom the horses know.

88. At tu.] Having laid before him the great danger of such an undertaking, he now requests him to ask any other favour, promising to grant it.

Funesti.] Of pernicious, deadly.

89. Sinit.] Permits, i. e. while you may.

Vota.] Your rash desires.

90. Genitum.] Begotten of me.

91. Pignora.] Infallible tokens.

94. Inserere.] To implant.

Deprendere.] To comprehend.]

97. Repulsam.] Denial. For repulsa is a denial of honour, magistracy, or any thing sought or hoped for.

98. Deprecor.] To pray against, to beg a thing may not be done.

101. Stygias, &c.] This is the cause why he would give it.

103. Finierat.] Phœbus.

Dictis.] Of Phœbus.

Ille.] Phaëton.—Repugnat.] Resists.

104. Propositumque tenet.] Keeps his resolution.

Flagratque.] And burns with a desire of driving his father's chariot.

105. Quâ licuit.] As long as he could, as the chariot was to set out at an appointed time.

106. Deducit.] He leads him for honour's sake. Liv. *Frequentesque eum domum deduxere.* Deducere properly signifies to lead down from a higher place to a lower. It also signifies to subtract, as *deducere cibum*, i. e. to lessen the supply of food.

107. Aureus, &c.] The poet elegantly describes the chariot of the sun.

curvatura summæ rotæ aurea; ordo radiorum erat argenteus. Chrysolithi, que geminæ posite ex ordine per juga, reddebant lumina clara repercussio Phæbo. Dumque magnanimus Phæton miratur ea, que perspicit opus: ecce vigil Aurora patefecit purpureas fores, et atria plena rosarum, ab rutilo ortu. Stellæ diffugiunt: quarum Lucifer cogit agmina, et exit novissimus statione cæli. At pater Titan ut vidit terras mundumque rubescere, cornuque extremæ Lunæ velut evanescere, imperat velocibus Horis junger e quos. Deæ celeres peragunt jussa ejus: ducunt que quadrupedes vomentes ignem, saturos succo Ambrosiæ altis præsepibus, adduntque fræna sonantia. Tum pater contigit ora sui nati sacro medicamine: et fecit patientia rapidæ flammæ: imposuitque radios comæ: repetensque suspiria præsaga luctus sollicito pectore, dixit: Si hic saltem potes parere monitis paternis: puer, parce stimulis, et utere loris fortius.

Curvatura rotæ; radiorum argenteus ordo. Per juga chrysolithi, positaque ex ordine gemmæ. Clara repercussio reddebant lumina Phæbo. 110 Dumque ea magnanimus Phæton miratur, opusque Perspicit; ecce vigil rutilo patefecit ab ortu Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum Atria. Diffugiunt stellæ; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, et cæli statione novissimus exit. 115 At pater, ut terras, mundumque rubescere vidit, Cornuque extremæ velut evanescere Lunæ; Jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis. Jussa Deæ celeres peragunt: ignemque vomentes Ambrosiæ succo saturos præsepibus altis 120 Quadrupedes ducunt; adduntque sonantia fræna. Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati Contigit, et rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ: Imposuitque comæ radios; præsagaque luctus Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125 Si potes hic saltem monitis parere paternis: Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris.

NOTES.

Temo.] A pole in the chariot, between the horses, to which the harness is fastened.

109. Chrysolithi.] Precious stones of a golden colour: from whence they take their name: for χρυσός signifies gold, and λίθος a stone.

110. Repercussio.] Reflected.

112. Patefecit.] Opens: for Aurora seems to enlighten the air before the rising of the sun, and to open the doors of its house.

113. Aurora.] The goddess of the morning is said to open her gates before the chariot sets off, from the rosy light that is seen before the sun appears.

Rosarum.] Antiquity has dedicated roses to the morning.

114. Cogit.] Drives before him: for Lucifer (the planet Venus) which the Greeks call Ὠσέριος, is the last of the heavenly bodies that appears when the sun rises, and is the first that appears when he sets, and then is called Hesperus. Cogo (as tho' coago) is properly to collect, to gather together. Ter. Quasi talenta ad quidecim coëgi: and sometime to urge.

115. Statione.] Signifies the post, where a soldier stands upon duty.

Novissimus.] The last of all.

116. Rubescere.] For the Heaven seems to grow red at the approach of the morning.

117. Cornua extremæ Lunæ.] Poetically

put for extrema cornua Lunæ: the tips of the horns, reflecting the light more weakly, are supposed to disappear first.

Evanescere.] To be dissolved and perish: for the moon disappears at the approach of the sun.

118. Velocibus.] Swift, and passing away quickly: the hours are said to have the care of harnessing the horses of the sun, for by his course they are measured and distinguished.

120. Ambrosiæ.] Ambrosia, the food of the gods, by which they preserve their immortality.

122. Tum pater.] As Phæton has undertaken the care of giving light to the world, his father, on putting on the crown of rays, prepares his face with the (sacro medicamine) the sacred ointment, lest they should burn him.

Nati.] Of his son Phæton.

123. Contigit.] He anointed all over, that it (his face,) might resist the heat of the sun.

Patientia.] The Acc. of Patiens.

124. Radios.] A crown casting forth rays, which Apollo is always represented to wear.

Præsagaque.] The fore-bodings, presages.

127. Parce.] Do not use whip and spur to the horses, but endeavour to hold them in with a tight rein, and to keep them back: for they fly rather than run.

Sponte suâ properant: labor est inhibere a volentes.
 Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.
 Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes; 130
 Zonarumque trium contentus fine; polumque
 Effugito Australem, junctamque Aquilonibus
 Arcton.

Hâc^b sit iter: manifesta rotæ vestigia cernes.
 Utque serant æquos et cælum et terra calores;
 Nec preme, nec summum molire per æthera
 currum. 135

Altiùs egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis;
 Inferiùs, terras: Medio tutissimus ibis.
 Neu te dexterioꝛ tortum declinet in Anguem;
 Neve sinisterioꝛ pressam rota ducat ad Aram;
 Inter utrumque tene. Fortunæ cætera mando,
 Quæ juvet, et meliùs, quàm tu tibi, consulat
 opto. 141

næ, quæ opto ut juvet, et meliùs consulat, quàm tu *consulisti* tibi.
 a volantes. b sit.

NOTES.

129. Nec tibi, &c.] Phœbus directs Phæton in the course he was to take; for says he, you must not go straight on through the five circles, but through the zodiac, which is oblique, and does not exceed the limits of the three zones. This course may be more readily explained by the sphere.

Directos arcus.] The parallel circles.

Quinque.] Through the five circles, which are called Zones. For the heaven is divided into five circles equally distant from each other: sc. the Arctic (north Antartetic, south,) the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorn and the Equinoctial, which is between them. The zodiac cuts the equinoctial obliquely, and reaches to the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, but does not extend to the Arctic or Antartetic, the polar circles.

130. Sextus, &c.] This is the periphrasis of the zodiac, which we have described.

132. Australem.] Which is also called Antarteticus, from the opposition it has to the Arctic.

Arcton.] The Arctic Pole, so called ἀρκτος, from the bear, a neighbouring star, whence the north winds blow. Arctos is also called Ursa (the she-bear) which is situated in that part of the heaven, and gives name to the pole. For Jupiter placed Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, who was changed by Juno into a bear, among the stars, together with her son Arcas, and placed them at the Pole, which was called Arcticus, from Arctus.

135. Manifesta. &c.] Apollo said, that by his frequent passing, he had made a very plain path.

Properant sua sponte, labor est inhibere eos volentes. Nec via per quinque arcus directos placeat tibi. Est limes sectus in obliquum lato curvamine; que contentus fine trium zonarum: que effugit polum Australem, que Arcton junctam Aquilonibus. Sit iter tibi hæc via: cernes manifesta vestigia rota. Utque et cælum et terra serant æquos calores, nec preme, nec molire currum per summum æthera. Egressus altiùs, cremabis tecta cœlestia, egressus inferiùs, cremabis terras; Ibis tutissimus medio. Neu dexterioꝛ rota declinet te in tortum Anguem: neve sinisterioꝛ ducat te ad pressam Aram; tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortunæ.

134. Æquos calores.] Proportions of heat, suitable to each.

135. Nec preme.] Neither depress: i. e. keep not the chariot too near the earth.

Molire.] Drive. The Imper. of molior.

136. Cœlestia.] Thou wilt burn the heaven.

138. Nen.] And suffer not

Dexterioꝛ] sc. the right wheel.

Declinet.] Fear you off. Agrees with Rota.

In Anguem.] To the serpent: a constellation, which lies near the north pole.

139. Aram.] To the Antarctic Pole: for the altar on which the gods are first supposed to have entered into a confederacy against the Titans, is said to have been translated to heaven, and placed at the Antarctic Pole: q. d. take care you be not carried away too much toward the north, where the snake is, or to the south, where is the altar of the gods, a southern constellation.

140. Inter utrumque tene.] Keep in the middle space between both. So Book VIII. of Icarus.

“Inter utrumque vola.—”

141. Quàm tu tibi.] Scil. consulis. Than you for yourself: for your rashness and ambition will certainly be your ruin.

Consulat.] Take care of you, have regard to you; for consulere sometimes signifies to provide for, to look out, to have regard to: as “consule honori tuo, rebus tuis, consule salutis tue,” i. e. provide for. Consulo properly signifies, I ask counsel; and then it governs an accusative case: as, “consulere amicum,” i. e. to ask counsel of a friend; so consului doctos. i. e. I have asked counsel of the learned. But when consulere signifies

Dum loquor, nox humida tetigit metas positas in Hesperio littore. Mora non est libera nolus. Poscimus; Aurora, tenebris fugatis, effulget. Corripe lora manu: vel, si est tibi mutabile pectus, utere nostris consiliis non curribus; dum potes, et etiamnum adstas solidis sedibus; dumque nondum inscius premis axes male optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus spectes. Ille occupat levem currum juvenili corpore, statque super, que gaudet contingere datas habenas manibus; et agit indè grates invito parenti. Interea volucres Pyroëis, et Eöus, et Æthon, Solisequi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsan. Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Reppulit; et facta est immensi copia mundi; Corripuere viam: pedibusque per aëra motis et copia immensi mundi est facta; corripuere viam, pedibusque motis per aëra

Dum loquor, Hesperio positas in littore metas Humida nox tetigit. Non est moralibera nobis. Poscimus; effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis. Corripe lora manu: vel, si mutabile pectus 145 Est tibi, consiliis, non curribus, utere nostris: Dum potes, et solidis etiamnum sedibus adstas; Dumque malè optatos nondum premis inscius axes.

Quæ tatus spectes, sine me dare lumina terris. Occupat ille levem juvenili corpore currum; 150 Statque super; manibusque datas contingere habenas

Gaudet; et invito grates agit indè parenti. Interea volucres Pyroëis, et Eöus, et Æthon, Solisequi, quartusque Phlegon, hinnitibus auras Flammiferis implent, pedibusque repagula pulsan. 155

Quæ postquam Tethys, fatorum ignara nepotis, Reppulit; et facta est immensi copia mundi; Corripuere viam: pedibusque per aëra motis

NOTES.

to give counsel, then it governs a Dative Case. Whence comes the verse :
" Consulo te : posco : tibi consulo : consilium do."

142. Hesperio.] The Atlantic; whither when night comes, I must of necessity rise.

Metas.] Meta signifies the goal or winning-post in a course: let it be observed, that the poets always represent the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, &c. moving in the heavens, as chariots or horses running a race.

145. Humida nox, &c.] When Nox had reached the west, the sun, which is always opposite to her, must be in the east, that is, is obliged immediately to set out, to rise.

Non est mora.] I must not, (it is not meet for me to) stay any longer.

144. Poscimus. I am called for to enlighten the world.

147. Dum potes.] While yet you have it in your power.

148. Dumque. &c.] And before you have ascended the chariot, which ignorantly you have wished to guide, to your certain destruction—Axes.] The chariot. A Synecdoche.

149. Sine me.] Permit me to illuminate the earth.

150. Occupat.] He gets up hastily, and with alacrity springs into.

Ille.] Phaëton.

155. Pyroëis, &c.] The chariot of the sun is drawn by four winged horses, who had names given them according to their

effects. For Pyroëis is so called, as though fiery, for πυρ is fire. Pyroëis, in Gen. Pyroëntis, as Simoeis, Simoëntis. Eöus is so called from the morning; for Εως is Aurora (the morning). Æthon and Phlegon signify to burn; because they are said to blow fire from their mouths and nostrils.

55. Flammiferis.) For they are said to breathe out fire.

Repagula.] Barriers, which in horse-racings are placed before the horses to prevent their starting before the time, alluding to the goal from which horses start in a race. Repagulum is properly a bolt or bar, which is used to fasten a door.

156. Tethys.] The wife of Oceanus, and mother of Clymene, with whom Sol is believed to lodge at nights.

157. Immensi.] Great, vast.

Copia.] A full scope. Copia is sometimes the faculty or power of doing any thing; and for the most part is joined with the verbs "facio, or do; as, faciam tibi copiam spectandi ludos," i. e. I will give you the privilege or opportunity of seeing plays. In another sense copia is taken for abundance; whence we say, "Copiam orationis, Copiam frumenti."

158. Corripuere.] Began to run swiftly: so Virg. Æneid. IV.

"Corripuere viam interea, quæ senita monstrat."

Corripio sometimes signifies, to catch hastily.

Obstantes findunt nebulas, pennisque levati
Prætereunt ortos îsdem de partibus Euros. 160
Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere pos-
Solis equi; solitâque jugum gravitate carebat. [sent
Utque labant curvæ justo sinè pondere naves,
Perque mare instabiles nimiâ levitate feruntur;
Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165
Succentiturque altè, similisque est currus inani.
Quod simul ac sensère; ruunt, tritumque re-
linquunt

[runt.

Quadrijugi spatium: nec, quo priùs, ordine cur-
Ipse pavet; nec quâ commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit, quâ sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis.
Tum primùm radiis gelidi caluère Triones, 171
Et vetito frustra tentârunt æquore tingi.
Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima Serpens,
Frigore pigra priùs, nec formidabilis ulli:
Incaluit, sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boote;
Quamvis tardus eras, et tetra plaustra tenebant.
Ut verò summo desepxit ab æthere terras
Infelix Phaëton, penitùs penitusque ^ajacentes;
Palluit, et subito genua intremuère timore: 180

plaustra tenebant te. Verò ut infelix Phaëton desepxit terras
ab summo æthere: palluit, et genua intremuère subito timore:

a patentes.

NOTES.

Ovid, — et corripit ensem.

Sometimes to abbreviate: whence we say,
Correptas syllabas; whence comes correptio,
i. e. a shortening.

159. Pennisque levati.] Mounted upon
their wings.

160. Isdem de partibus.] From the east.

166. Succentiturque altè.] Is jolted, tossed
a-loft.

Inani.] To an empty chariot.

167. Simul ac.] After that, as soon as.

Ruunt.] They rush with violence.

168. Quadrijugi.] Four horses yoked a-
breast.

Spatium tritum.] The way often trod; the
beaten path.

Quo priùs.] sc. Currebant.

169. Ipse.] Phaëton.—Pavet.] Is afraid.

Quâ.] Which way.

Commissas habenas.] The reins which
Apollo had entrusted him with. Commit-
tere is to entrust to any one's fidelity. Ter.
Ovem lupo commisisti. Sometimes to offend:
Virgil:

"Quid meus Æneas in te committere tan-
tum?"

"Quid Troës potuere?"

171. Triones.] The sun never came nigh
them till this time. Triones are the seven
stars placed near the north pole: so that they

findunt nebulas obstantes, que,
levati pennis, prætereunt Eu-
ros ortos de isdem partibus.
Sed pondus erat leve; nec quod
equi Solis possent cognoscere;
que jugum carebat solitâ gra-
vitate. Utque naves curvæ
sinè justo pondere labant, fe-
runtur que instabiles per mare
nimiâ levitate; sic currus dat
saltus in aëra, vacuos assueto
onerè, succentiturque altè, que
est similis inani. Quod simul
ac quadrijugi sensère; ruunt,
que relinquunt tritum spati-
um, nec currunt ordine quo
priùs. Ipse pavet, nec scit
quâ flectat commissas habenas,
nec quâ iter sit; nec imperet
illis, si sciat. Tum primùm
gelidi Triones caluère radii,
et tentârunt frustra tingi veti-
to æquore. Que Serpens quæ
est posita proxima glaciali
polo, priùs pigra frigore, nec
formidabilis ulli; incaluit,
sumpsitque novas iras fervo-
ribus. Quamvis, Boote, me-
morant te fugisse turbatum,
quamvis eras tardus; et tua
penitùs penitusque jacentes

seem to make the figure of a waggon, and
are called Charles' Wain.

172. Vetito.] The Septentriones never set:
so they cannot immerse in the ocean: for
Juno got the grant of Thetis, that the two
bears, near the north pole should not de-
scend to dip into the sea.

Tingi.] To set, to immerse. So Book I.
of Trist.

Tingitur oceano custos Erymanthidos
ursæ.

And Virg. Georg. I.

"Arctos oceani metuentes æquore tingi."

175. Serpens.] Near the north pole is a
constellation called the serpent, which
comprehends the two Bears.

176. Boote.] The vocative of Bootes
who seems to drive a cart. Bootes in Latin
is called Bubulcus, and is the same which
is called Aretophylax by the Greeks: it
seems to be set as a keeper of the bear.

177. Plaustra.] The two northern con-
stellations which we call the Bears. Plaus-
trum otherwise signifies a waggon.

Tenebant.] Did retard, did hinder.

178. Desepxit.] He looked downward.

179. Penitus, &c.] The earth below re-
moved far from him.

180. Palluit.] He became pale with fear.

que tenebræ sunt obortæ oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam tetigisse paternos equos : que jam piget agnoscere genus, et valuisse rogando : jam cupiens dici *filius* Meropis : ita fertur, ut pinus acta præcipiti Boreâ, cui suus rector remisit victa fræna, quam relinquit Dis votisque. Quid faciat? Multum cæli relictum post terga : plus est ante oculos. Metitur utrumque animo. Et modò prospicit Occasus, quos non est fato illi contingere : interdum respicit Ortus. Que ignarus quid agat, stupet : et nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere : nec novit nomina equorum. Quoque trepidus videt miracula sparsa passim in vario cælo, que simulacra vastarum ferarum. Est locus ubi Scorpions concavat brachia in geminos arcus, et porrigit membra in spatium duorum signorum, caudâ, que lacertis utrinque flexis. Puer ut vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri veneni, minitantem vulnera curvatâ cuspide : inops mentis, remisit lora gelidâ formidine. Quæ postquam tetigere jacentia tergum, equi exspatiantur equi; nulloque inhibente, per auras ignotæ regionis, nullo inhibente :

a fas est. *b* summo sensere jacentia tergo.

NOTES.

181. Per tantum lumen.] By so dazzling a light.

184. Meropis, &c.] The Genitive of Merops depending on Filius, was the husband of Clymene; q. d. desiring now rather to be called the son of man, than of a God.

Fertur.] Phaëton is forced along, or tossed. Acta.] Driven.

185. Præcipiti.] Rapid or impetuous. Præceps is compounded of præ and capio, and signifies one who acts without consideration or method. Virgil :

“—Mox sese ad littora præceps,

“Cum fletu præcibusque tulit —”

i. e. without any regard of safety. Whence it is used to be put for nimis festino. Præceps is also taken for a high place, or precipice.

Pinus.] A ship of pine. A metonymy, or rather a synecdoche.

189. Illi fato.] He cannot reach, being hindered by fate.

190. Prospicit.] He looks forward.

195. Vario.] Distinguished with various signs.

Passim.] Every where.

Miracula.] Monsters, objects of horror.

194 Vastarumque ferarum.] Of huge

wild beasts, as of the lion, &c.

195. Est locus, &c.] The sight of the dreadful Scorpion affrighted the unhappy Phaëton, the reins fall from his hands, and the horses (exspatiantur) run out of the course; for spatium signifies a course where the horses run, as hath been already observed.

Geminos arcus.] In two wide curves.

Concavat.] Bends.

179 Signorum duorum.] Encompasses two celestial signs.

198. Hunc.] Scorpio.—Puer.] Phaëton.—Ut.] When.

199. Curvatâ, &c.] With a tail or sting turned backward.

Gelidâ.] With cold fear, from the effect, which makes men cold and pale.

Lora.] The reins of the bridle. Thence dare lora, i. e. to loosen the reins, Lorum properly signifies the thong of a hide.

Remisit.] He let fall dropping.

201. Quæ.] The reins.—Tetigere.] Touchèd the horses backs, when slackened by Phaëton.

202. Ex patiantur.] They run wide, rush out of the path.—205. Qua.] Where.

Ignotæ regionis eunt; quaque impetus egit,
 Hæc sinè lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis
 Incursant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205
 Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva, vias-
 Precipites, spatio terræ propiore feruntur. [que
 Inferiusque suis fraternos currere Luna
 Admiratur equos: ambustaque nubila fumant.
 Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus;
 Fissaque agit rimas, et succis ardet adeptis. 211
 Pabula canescunt: cum frondibus uritur arbor:
 Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
 Parva queror. Magnæ perennat cum mœnibus
 urbes: 214

Cumque suis totas populis incendia ^a gentes
 In cinerem vertunt. Sylvæ cum montibus ardent.
 Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et
 Cete,

Et nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
 Virgineusque Helicon, et nondum Cæagrius
 Hæmos. 219

Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna,
 Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et
 Othrys,

Et tandem Rhodopenivibus caritura, Mimasque,
 Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra
 Cythæron.

que ruunt sinè lege hæc quæ
 impetus egit; que incursant
 stellis fixis sub alto æthere, ra-
 piuntque currum per avia.
 Et modò petunt summa, mo-
 dò feruntur per decliva, que
 præcipites vias, spatio pro-
 piores terræ. Que Luna ad-
 miratur fraternos equos cur-
 rere inferiis suis: que nubi-
 la ambusta fumant. Tellus
 corripitur flammis, ut quæ-
 que altissima; fissaque agit
 rimas, et ardet succis ademptis.
 Pabula canescunt: arbor
 uritur cum frondibus: que a-
 rida seges præbet materiam
 suo damno. Queror parva.
 Magnæ urbes pereunt cum
 mœnibus: Athos ardet, Tau-
 rusque Cilix, et Tmolus, et
 Cete, et Ide nunc sicca, pri-
 us celeberrima fontibus; vir-
 gineusque Helicon, et Hæmos
 nondum dictus Cæagrius. Æt-
 na ardet in immensum igni-
 bus geminatis, que biceps Par-
 nassus, et Eryx, et Cynthus,
 et Othrys, et Rhodope tan-
 dem caritura nivibus, Mi-
 masque, Dindymaque, et
 Mycale, que Cythæron natus
 ad sacra.

a terras.

NOTES.

204. Hæc.] Here.—Lege.] Order.—Æ-
 there.] Heaven.

205. Incursant.] Rush against.

206. Summa.] scil. loca.

208. Inferiusque, &c.] With good Reason
 she admires to see them beneath her's, be-
 cause the Sun is much higher than the Moon;
 the Poets attribute four Horses to the Sun,
 and two to the Moon, and but one Horse to
 Lucifer and Aurora.

Fraternos.] Her Brother's, for Luna or
 Diana was sister to Phœbus.

209. Ambusta.] Burnt.

211. Succis ademptis.] The moisture being
 dried up.

212. Canescunt.] Become white and dry.

217. Athos, &c.] A high Mountain in
 Macedonia. He enumerates all the High
 Mountains, which first began to be on Fire.

218. Celeberrima fontibus.] Having many
 Fountains, which were then all dry.

Idc.] A famous mountain of Phrygia.

219. Cæagrius Hæmos.] The highest
 Mountain of Thrace, where Orpheus was
 torn in Pieces by the Mænades, i. e. Women
 who in a frantic Manner celebrated the Or-
 gies of Bacchus, which from him was called
 Cæagrius.

220. Geminatis.] With redoubled Fire.

As this Mountain always burns, the Poet
 intimates that it contracted a double Heat
 from Phaeton's Conflagration. Justin ex-
 plains the Cause of the burning of this
 Mount in Book IV. See also Lucretius, Lib.
 VI.

Ætna.] A mountain of Sicily always burn-
 ing.

221. Parnassus.] A Mount of Phocis, di-
 vided into two Summits.

Eryx.] A mountain of Sicily, sacred to
 Venus, who is therefore called Erycina.

Cynthus.] A mountain of Delos, famed
 for the Birth of Apollo and Diana, whence
 he is called Cynthius.

Othrys.] A Mount of Thessaly.

222. Rhodope.] A Snowy Mountain of
 Thrace, so called from Rhodope, a Maid,
 who was transformed into it.

Mimasque.] A Mountain of lesser Asia,
 covered with continual Snows, taking its
 Name from Mimas, a Giant.

223. Dindymaque.] A mountain of Phry-
 gia, sacred to the Mother of the Gods, from
 whence she was called Dindymene.

Mycale.] A Mountain and City of
 Caria.

Cythæron.] A Mount of Bœotia dedicat-
 ed to Bacchus.

Nec sua frigora prosunt Scythiæ : Caucasus ardet, Ossa-
que cum Pindo, que Olympus
major ambobus: ætriæque Al-
pes, et nubifer Apenninus.
Verò tum Phaëton aspicit or-
bem accensum è cunctis par-
tibus ; nec sustinet tantos æs-
tus ; que trahit ferventes auras
ore velut è profundâ for-
nace, que sentit suos currus
candescere. Et neque jam
potest ferre cineres, ejecta-
tamque favillam, que invol-
vitur undique calido fumo.
Que tectus piceâ caligine nes-
cit quo eat, aut ubi sit ; et rap-
tatur arbitrio volucrum equo-
rum. Credunt populos Æ-
thiopum tum traxisse nigrum
colorem, sanguine vocato in
summa corpora. Tum Libye
facta est arida, humoribus
raptis æstu. Tum Nymphæ
deflevêre fontesque lacusque
comis passis. Bœotia queri-
tur Dirçen, Argos Amymon-
en, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.
Nec flumina sortita ri-
pas distantes loco manent tu-
ta : Tanais fumavit in mediis undis, que senex Peneos, Teuthranteusque Cæcus, et celer
Ismenos, cum Phocaico Erymantho.

Nec prosunt Scythiæ sua frigora : Caucasus
ardet, [pus :
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olym-
pæ. Aëtriæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus. 226
Tum verò Phaëton cunctis è partibus orbem
Aspicit accensum : nec tantos sustinet æstus :
Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profundâ,
Oretrahit, currusque suos candesceresentit. 230
Et neque jam cineres, ejectatamque favillam
Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo.
Quoque eat, aut ubi sit ; picea caligine tectus
Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.
Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato,
Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem, 236
Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu,
Arida. Tum Nymphæ passis fontesque, lac-
usque,

Deflevêre comis : queritur Bœotia Dirçen ;
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas. 240
Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas
Tuta manent : mediis Tanais fumavit in undis,
Peneosque senex, Teuthranteusque Cæcus,
Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaico Erymantho,

NOTES.

224. Scythiæ.] Scythia is a very cold Country to the North of Asia, so named from Scythia the Son of Hercules.

Caucasus. A mountain of Scythia, famous for the story of Prometheus, said by the Poets to be bound there.

225. Ossaque cum Pindo.] Two very high mountains of Thessaly.

Majorque.] Higher ; for it is thought to reach above the clouds.

226. Alpes.] Very high mountains, dividing Italy from France and Germany.

Apenninus.] A long ridge of mountains dividing Italy into two parts.

228. Nec tantos, &c.] Nor is he able to bear so great heat.

229. Ferventesque.] Hot, glowing.

Auras.] The air, Aura is properly a gentle gale of wind. It is used metaphorically for favour ; Aura popularis.

230. Suos.] That he had so greatly desired. Candescere.] To be on fire, to be red hot. Iron heated in the fire is properly said candere.

231. Favillam.] Favilla is properly hot ashes, or embers.

232. Ferre.] To bear.

Involvitur.] Is encompassed, involved.

233. Piceâ caligine.] With pitchy darkness.

234. Volucrum.] Of the swift winged.

235. sanguine, &c.] The poet transiently explains the change of the Ethiopians com-

plexion; for the Ethiopians, who before were white, then became black.

Vocato.] Being summoned.

237. Libye.] A very dry and barren region of Africa.

Raptis, &c.] The water and moisture being dried up.

238. Nymphæ, &c.] As the mountains were set on fire ; so also the fountains and lakes were dried by the conflagration, and bewailed by the nymphs.

Passis comis.] A participle from pando. With their hair about their shoulders, or dishevelled ; as is usual in sorrow.

239. Dirçen.] Dirce is a fountain of Bœotia.

240. Amymonen.] Amynaone is a fountain in Greece, so called of Amarynone, a daughter of Danaus, king of the Argives, who is said to have been changed into a fountain.

Pirenidas.] Pirene is a fountain of Corinth.

241. Nec sortita, &c.] Not only the fountains but also the broadest rivers were dried up.

242. Tanais.] A very large river of Scythia, dividing Europe from Asia.

243. Peneus.] A river of Thessaly.

244. Ismenos.] A river of Bœotia, so called from Ismenos the son of Pelagius.

Phocaico Erymantho.] A river of Phocis, and a mountain of Arcadia.

Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycor-
mas. 245

Quique recurvatis ludit Meandros in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tænarius Eurotas.
Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et
Ister.

Æstuat Alpheos, ripæ Spercheïdes ardent : 250
Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus
aurum.

Et quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas,
Flumineæ volucres medio caluère Caystro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occulitque caput, quod adhuc latet. Ostia
septem 255

Pulverulenta vacant, septem sinè flumine valles.
Fors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone
siccat, [Padumque

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque,
Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tibrin.

que Xanthus arsurus iterum
flavusque Lycormas, quique
ludit in recurvatis undis Mæ-
andros, Mygdoniusque Mel-
as, et Tænarius Eurotas. Et
Babylonius Euphrates arsit,
Orontes arsit, que citus Ther-
modon, Gangesque, et Phasis,
et Ister. Alpheos æstuat, Sper-
cheïdes ripæ ardent : que au-
rum, quod Tagus vehit suo
amnè, fluit ignibus Et flu-
mine volucres quæ celebrant
Mæonias ripas carmine, ca-
luère medio Caystro. Nilus
perterritus fugit in extremum
orbem, occulitque caput,
quod adhuc latet. Septem
pulverulenta ostia vacant,
septem valles sinè flumine.
Eadem fors siccat Ismarios
amnes; Hebrum cum Strymone,
Hesperiosque amnes, Rhe-
num, Rhodanumque, Padum-
que, que Tibrin, cui potentia
rerum fuit promissa.

NOTES.

245. Iterum.] Burnt again; first, by Vul-
can, at the entreaty of Venus, in the time
of the Trojan war; and again, in Phaëton's
conflagration.

Xanthus.] A river of Troy.

247. Melas.] Melas is a city of Mygdonia,
which is said to make sheep black : From
μέλας.

Eurotas.] A river of Laconia near Tæna-
rus, a promontory running out into the
sea. For Tænaris is both a promontory,
a city, and port of Laconia.

248. Orontes.] A river of Scythia.

249. Thermodon.] A river of Scythia,
near which the Amazons dwelt.

Ganges.] A river of India.

Phasis.] A river of the Colchians, whence
they are called Phasianj.

Isther.] A river of Pannonia, which is
now called the Danube.

250. Æstuat.] Boils.

Alpheos.] A river of Elis, running near
the city Pisa, which, being swallowed up
by the earth, flows under the sea to the
fountain Arethusa, in Syracuse.

Spercheïdes.] Of Spercheus, a very swift
river of Thessaly.

251. Tagus.] A river of Spain, which
brings down from the mountains golden
sands. These were now melted with the
heat. There are three rivers famous for
golden sands, Pactolus, Hermus, and Tagus.

252. Mæonias.] Of the rivers of Lydia,
for Lydia was so called of Mæon.

Carnine.] By their song.

255. Flumineæ volucres.] The swans in-

habiting the rivers.

Caystro.] A river of Asia.

254. Nilus.] A river of Egypt, whose
source was unknown to the ancients, and
therefore said, "caput occuluisse et adhuc
latere," i. e. that it then hid its head, and
that it still lies hid : so Tibullus

"Nile pater, quamvis possum te dicere causâ,
"Aut quibus in terris occuluisse caput."

255. Ostia septem.] The mouths or heads,
by which it empties itself into the sea. So
Virg :

"Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit Ostia
velo."

256. Pulverulenta.] Full of dust.

Vacant.] Are empty of water.

Septem valles.] The seven mouths of Nile
become vallies without water. "Valles the
Nomi. in apposition with Ostia.

257. Fors eadem.] By the same fate He-
brus and Strymon, rivers of Thrace, were
dried up. He calls them Ismarios, by a
Synecdoche, from Ismarus, a mountain of
Thrace.

258. Hesperiosque.] Western.

Rhenum.] A river dividing France from
Germany, the Rhine.

Rhodanumque.] A river of France, the
Rhone.

Padumque.] A river of Italy, the Po.

259. Cuique, &c.] He alludes here to the
universal sway which the Romans were to
have.

Tibrin.] A river of Tuscany, running
through the middle of Rome.

Omne solum dissilit : que lumen penetrat in Tartara rimis, et terret infernum regem cum conjugē. Et mare contrahitur : que est campus siccæ arenæ quod modò erat pontus. Que montes existunt quos altum æquor texerat, et augent sparsas Cycladas. Pisces petunt ima nec curvi delphines audent tollere se super æquora in consuetas auras. Corpora phocarum exanimata natant resupina summo profundo. Quoque fama est ipsum Nerea, Doridaque, et natas, latuisse sub tepidis antris. Neptunus ausus erat ter exserere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu ; ter non tulit æstus aëris. Tamen alma Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto inter aquas pelagi, que fontes undique contractos, qui condiderant se in viscera opacæ matris, arida sustulit omniferos vultus tenuis collo : opposuitque manum fronti ; que concutiens omnia magno tremore, paulum subsedit, et fuit infrâ, quàm solet esse ; que locuta est ita siccâ voce : Summe Dæum, si hoc placet, meruique, ô quid tua fulmina cessant ? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, que levare cladem auctore.

Dissilit omne solum : penetratque in Tartara rimis 260
Lumen, et infernum terret cum conjugē regein.
Et mare contrahitur : siccæque est campus arenæ,
Quod modò pontus erat. Quosque altum texerat æquor,

Existunt montes, et sparsas Cycladas augent.
Ima petunt pisces : nec se super æquora curvi 265
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.
Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo
Exanimata ^a natant. Ipsum quoque Nerea fama est,

Doridaque, et natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris.
Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270
Exserere ausus erat ; ter non tulit aëris æstus.
Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto
Inter aquas pelagi, contractosque undique fontes,
Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris,
Sustulit omniferos collo tenuis arida vultus : 275
Opposuitque manum fronti ; magnoque tremore
Omnia concutiens, paulum subsedit, et infrâ,
Quàm solet esse, fuit ; siccâque ita voce locuta est. (sant,

Si placet hoc, meruique, quid ô tuâ fulmina cessant ?
Summe Dæum ? Liceat perituræ viribus ignis,
Igne perire tuo, clademque auctore levare, 281

^a jacent.

NOTES.

261. Infernum Regem.] Pluto.

Cum conjugē.] With his wife Proserpine.

264. Existunt.] Appear, and stand out of the waters.

Cycladas.] The Cyclades are a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea, lying as it were in a circle, whence they are called Cyclades, of *Κύκλος*, a circle. The rocks, then stood out of the sea, increased the number of the Cyclades.

266. Tellere.] To toss, to raise themselves up.

267. Phocarum.] Of sea-calves, which imitate the lowing of oxen.

268. Exanimata.] Dead, or expiring.

Nerea.] Nereus a sea god.

271. Exserere.] To put forth, to lift up out of the waters.

Aëris æstus.] The fervors and burning heats of the air.

272. Alma.] Fruitful ; it is call'd Alma of Alendo, for the earth feedeth and nourisheth all animals.

Tellus.] It is said to be the goddess of the earth, for the earth itself is an element.

275. Contractos.] Gathered together from every place ; for by reason of the too great heat the fountains had crept into the heart of the earth, that they might not be utterly dried up.

275. Omniferos.] Bearing and bringing forth all things.

Collo tenuis.] Up to the neck.

277. Subsedit.] She sunk towards the centre.

Infrâ quàm.] She sunk lower than usual.

279. Placet, &c.] This is a complaint of Tellus, or the earth, to Jupiter, signifying, that if she needs must perish by fire, that he should rather permit her to be destroyed by his thunderbolt, than by Phaeton's conflagration. And forasmuch as that, among other things, which she daily affords all living creatures, she furnishes frankincense for sacrifices to the gods.

280. Liceat perire.] viz : mihi, i. e. If I must perish, let me perish.

281. Tuo.] By thy thunderbolt, or lightning.

Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo. (Presserat ora vapor.) Tostos en aspice crines,
 Inque ^a oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ,
 Hosne mihi fructus, hunc fertilitatis honorem 285
 Officiiue refers: quod adunci vulnera aratri
 Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?
 Quò pecori frondes, alimentaue mitia, fruges
 Humano generi, vobis quod thura ministro?
 Sed tamen exitium fac me mernisse: quid undæ,
 Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte 291
 Æquora decrescunt, et ab æthere longius absunt?
 Quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit;
 At cœli miserere tui. Circumspice ^b utrumque;
 Fumat uterque polus: quos si ^c vitiaverit ignis,
 Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat: 296
 Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem.
 Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli;
 In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis,
 Si quid adhuc superest: et rerum consule summæ.
 Dixerat hæc tellus: neque enim tolerare vapo-
 rem 301
 Ulterius potuit, nec dicere plura: suumque
 Rettulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra.

perest: et consule summæ rerum. Tellus dixerat hæc: enim neque potuit ulterius tolerare vaporem, nec dicere plura: que rettulit suum os in se, que antra propiora manibus.

^a Inque oculis fumum, volitant, &c.

^b Utrumque,

^c Violaverit.

NOTES.

281. Clademque levare.] To lighten and extinguish this fire, with which all things are burnt up.

Auctore.] Calamities are borne more lightly, when inflicted by persons of power and superiority.

282. Vix, &c.] Scarce can I open my mouth to pronounce these words.

Resolvo.] I open.

287. Rastrorumque.] Harrows, instruments of husbandry.

Fero.] I suffer, bear.

Exerceor.] I am tired, worn out.

289. Thura.] Frankincense, which is used in your sacrifices.

290. Exitium.] She calls it a little before Cladem, the calamity.

Fac.] Let it be so, suppose.

Undæ.] The waters; scil. meruerunt, have deserved.

291. Frater.] Neptune, to whom in the division of the world, the seas were allotted.

293. Tangit.] Moves.—294. At.] At least.

295. Fumat.] The heavens are supposed to be sustained by two poles, which if they had been consumed, the heavens would have fallen.

296. Atlas.] A high mount of Mauritania, which is feigned to bear up heaven: because Atlas, who is said to have been transformed into that mountain, was the first person that excelled in astronomy; or else because of its height; for it is so high that the top of it cannot be seen, and is covered with perpetual clouds.

297. Candentem axem.] The burning pole.

300. Rerum, &c.] See that all nature do not perish, and every thing is not destroyed.

303. Rettulit.] A metaphor taken from serpents.

Propioraque manibus, &c.] The caves near to the infernal shades. For Manes are the souls of the dead, manes, ium, for Manus hath (a) short.

EXP. FAB. I. Fables have their foundation in history, and the events that happened in the early ages of the world, were preserved by tradition; but the poets being the first historians, they, from the liberty given them,

disfigured transactions in such a manner as to make it not discoverable from what origin they came. Fables, in length of time, became moral, philosophical, political, &c. and so much in use, as to make it necessary, when any great and interesting truth was to be conveyed, for to use them; of this we have many remarkable instances, both in the Old and New Testament; and if we consider this fable in a moral sense, the adventure of Phaëton may soon be applied and considered as the undertaking of a hot-headed rash young man, who consulted his courage much more than his prudence. But laying aside all allegory, Aristotle believed that in Phaëton's days there fell flames of fire from heaven, which consumed several cities; and his name coming from Phaëtho, has a strong affinity to his character. Some attribute the origin of this fable to what happened in the days of Joshua and king Ezechias. St. Chrysostom supposes it to have taken its rise from what is related in the Old Testament of the prophet Elias and his chariot, and the more so from the nearness of the name to Elios, which is given by the Greeks to the sun. Lucian in his discourse on astronomy, relates, that Phaëton was remarkable for his industry, to find out the course of the sun; but that dying very young, he left his observations unfinished, which gave occasion to some sects to say, that he did not know how to drive the chariot of the sun to the end of its course.

FAB. II. PHAETON FULMINE ICTUS.

Jupiter, to prevent the universe from being consumed, darts his Thunder on Phaëton, whom he hurls headlong from the Ætherial sky, into the river Eridanus.

At omnipotens pater testatus
Superos, et ipsum *Phæbum* **A**T pater omnipotens Superos testatus, et
qui dederat currus, nisi ferat
ipsum,
opem, omnia interitura gravi
Qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato
fato; arduus petit summam
Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem:
arcem: unde solet inducere
Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris; 4
nubis latis terris; unde mo-
Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.
vet tonitrus, que jactat vibra-
Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes
ta fulmina. Sed neque tunc
Tunc habuit, nec, quos cælo dmitteret, imbres.
habuit nubes quas posset in-
Intonat: et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aуре
ducere terris, nec imbres quos
Misit in aurigam: pariterque animâque rotisque
dmitteret cælo. Intonat, et
Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes. 10
misit fulmen vibratum ab
Consternantur equi: et saltu in contraria facto
dextrâ aуре in aurigam: que
sævis ignibus. Equi consternantur: et saltu facto in contraria,

NOTES.

1. Pater.] Jupiter.

Testatus.] Having called in as witness.
For Testari is sometimes the same, as to call
or produce as a witness Virgil saith,
"Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile ves-
trum"

"Testor numen.——"

Testari is properly no more than to give a
testimony. Testari also signifies to make a
will; i. e. to testify the last will. Hence it
is called Testamentum, because it is as it
were a testimony of our will.

Ipsium.] Apollo.

Arduus petit arcem.] i. e. He goes to

the height of heaven.

4. Unde.] From whence.

Latis.] Lying far and wide.

8. Intonat.] Thundereth, sends thunder.

Libratum.] See what follows.

9. Aurigam.] Phaëton, the driver of the
chariot of the sun.

Animæ que.] Of life.

10. Compescuit.] Extinguished, put out;
so in another place.

"Nec quia rex mundi compescuit igni-
bus ignes,"

"Ipse suis Phaëton indicandus erat."

11. Consternantur.] Arc affrighted.

Colla iugo ^a excutiant, abruptaque lora relin-
quunt.

Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus

Axis; in hæc radii fractarum parte rotarum:

Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currûs. 15

At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,

Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu

Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,

Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.

Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe 20

Excipit Eridanus, spumantiaque abluit ora.

excutiant colla iugo, que relin-
quunt abrupta lora. Fræna
jacent illic; axis revulsus tem-
one illic; radii fractarum
rotarum in hæc parte: que
vestigia laceri currûs sunt
sparsa latè. At Phaëton vol-
vitur in præceps, flammâ po-
pulante rutilos capillos, que
fertur per aëra longo tractu;
ut interdum stella etsi non
cecidit de sereno cœlo, potuit
videri cecidisse. Quem Eri-
danus maximus excipit procul
à patriâ diverso orbe, que ab-
luit spumantia ora.

^a Cripunt.

NOTES.

15. Revulsus.] Torn away.

15. Laceri.] Broken, shattered to pieces.

Vestigia.] Fragments.

15. Rutilos.] Yellow.

Flammâ populante,] The fire burning, de-
stroying. Populâri, or populare, is to make
a prey of, to rob, to plunder, to spoil. Virg.

"Populant ingentem farris acervum."

17. Volvitur in præceps.] Falls headlong.

18. Fertur.] Is thrown.

20. Quem.] Phaëton.

21. Eridanus.] Which by another name is
called Padus (the Po) the greatest river in
Italy.

FAB. III. SORORES PHAETONTIS IN ARBORES POPULOS. LACRIMÆ EARUM IN ELECTRUM.

The Sisters of Phaëton are turned into Poplars, from which their Tears
flow, and are distilled into drops of Amber.

NAIADES Hesperiae trifidâ fumantia flammâ Hesperiae Naiades dant cor-
Corpora dant tumulto: signantque hôc pora fumantia trifida flammâ
carmine saxum. tumulto; signantque saxum
hôm carmine: Phaëton est si-
tus hic, auriga paterni currûs;

Hic situs est Phaëton, currûs auriga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis. quem si non tenuit, tamen ex-
cidit magnis ausis. Nani mi-
serabilis pater condiderat

Nam pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro 5
Condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, unum
verus obductos ægro luctu:
et, si modò credimus ferunt
unum diem isse sinè sole.

Incendia lumen
Præbebant: aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

At Clymene postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt
In tantis dicenda malis; lugubris et amens, 10
quæcunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris, et amens.

NOTES.

1. Hesperiae.] Italian.

Trifidâ flammâ.] A three forked thunder-
bolt.

2. Signant.] They inscribe.

Saxum.] On the tomb.

3. Situs est.] Buried. An epitaph upon
Phaëton.

4. Quem.] The chariot.

Si.] Although. Ovid:

Si desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas.

Non tenuit.] He was not able to guide.

Excidit.] Yet he died attempting great
things.

5. Pater.] Apollo.

Obductos.] Covered, veiled.

Miserabilis.] Mournful.

Ægro.] From the effect, because it makes
men sick.

8. Aliquisque usus.] Some benefit.

9. Clymene.] Phaëton's mother.

10. Lugubris.] Mourning.

Amens.] Almost dead with grief distracted

et laniata sinus percensuit
 totem orbem. Primo requi-
 rens exanimæ artus, mox
 ossa, tamen repperit ossa, con-
 dita peregrinâ ripâ. Incu-
 buitque loco, que perfudit
 non in lectum in inani more la-
 crymis, et fovit aperto pec-
 tore. Nec Heliades minus
 dant fletus et inania munera
 lacrymas morti, et cæsæ pec-
 tora palmis, vocant Phaë-
 tonta, non auditurum mise-
 ras querelas, nocte dieque,
 adsternunturque sepulchro.
 Luna implêrat orbem qua-
 ter junctis cornibus; illæ
 dederant plangorem suo
 more (nam usus fecerat mo-
 rem:) è quis Phaëthusa,
 maxima sororum, quæstæ est
 pedes diriguisse, cum vellet
 precumbere terræ: ad quam
 candida Lampetie conata
 venire, retenta est, subitâ
 radice. Tertiâ, cum pararet
 laniare crinem manibus avellit
 frondes: hæc dolet crura
 teneri stipite, illa sua brachia
 fieri longos ramos. Dumque
 mirantur ea, cortex complec-
 titur inguina, perque gradus
 uterum ambit, pectusque,
 humerosque, manûsque; et
 tantum ora exstabant vocan-
 tia matrem. Quid mater faciat,
 nisi eat huc atque illuc, quod
 impetus trahat illam? et, dum
 licet, jungat oscula? Non est
 satis: tentat vellere corpora,
 et abrumperè truncis teneros
 ramos manibus; at inde sanguinæ
 guttæ manant, tanquam de vulnere.

Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem :
 Exanimæque artus primò, mox ossa requirens,
 Repperit ossa tamen peregrina condita ripâ.
 Incubuitque loco; nomenque in marmore lectum
 Perfudit lacrymis, et aperfo pectore fovit. 15
 Nec minus Heliades fletus et, inania morti
 Munera, dant lacrymas; et cæsæ pectora palmis
 Non auditurum miseras Phaëntonta querelas
 Nocte dieque vocant; adsternunturque sepulchro.
 Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem; 20
 Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus)
 Plangorem dederant: è quis Phaëthusa sororum
 Maxima, cum vellet terræ procumbere, quæstæ est
 Diriguisse pedes: ad quam conata venire
 Candida Lampetie, subitâ radice retenta est. 25
 Tertiâ cum crinem manibus laniare pararet,
 Avellit frondes: hæc stipite crura teneri,
 Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.
 Dumque ea mirantur, complectitur inguina cor-
 tex, [manûsque 30
 Perque gradus uterum, pectusque humerosque,
 Ambit: et exstabant tantum ora vocantia matrem.
 Quid faciat mater, nisi, quod trahat impetus illam,
 Huc eat atque illuc? et, dum licet, oscula jungat?
 Non satis est: truncis avellere corpora tentat,
 Et teneros manibus ramos abrumperè: at inde 35
 Sanguinæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.

NOTES.

11. Percensuit.] Ranged over.
12. Exanimæque, &c.] First seeking the lifeless members of her son.
- Mox.] And afterwards.
13. Condita.] Buried.
14. Incubuitque loco.] She lay over the tomb-stone.
15. Aperto pectore.] With her naked breast.
16. Heliades.] The daughters of the sun, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου who from their brother Phaëton were also called Phaëtoniades. Their names are Phaëthusa, Lampetie. and Phæbe, who, having bewailed their brother for four months together, by the compassion of Jupiter were turned into trees.
17. Cæsæ.] Beating and knocking.
- Palmis.] With their hands.
19. Adsternunturque.] They lie stretched upon the grave.
20. Luna, &c.] Four months had passed: for the moon is in the full once in every month.

21. Illæ.] The Heliades.
- Nam morem, &c.] For use had made it habitual.
23. Procumbere.] Prostrate herself on the ground.
24. Diriguisse.] To have become stiff and hard.
- Quam.] Phaethusa.
25. Lampetie.] The sister of Phaethusa.
- Subitâ.] Sudden.
26. Tertiâ.] Phæbe.
- Laniare.] To tear.
29. Inguina.] Their groins.
31. Ambit.] Encompasses.
- Exstabant.] Remained uncovered by the bark.
- 34.] Truncis.] Truncus is the thick part of the tree from which the branches shoot.
- Avellere.] To pluck away.
- Tentat.] She endeavours.
35. Inde.] From the branches.
36. Manant.] Flow.

Parce, precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia quæcumque est saucia clamat,
clamat,
Parce, precor: nostrum laniatur in arbor corpus. mater, precor parce: precor
Jamque vale. Cortex in verba novissima venit. parce, corpus nostrum laniatur in arbor.
Inde fluunt lacrymæ, stillataque sole rigescunt 40 Jamque vale: Cortex venit in novissima
De ramis electra novis; quæ lucidus amnis verba. Inde lacrymæ fluunt
Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis. que electra stillata de novis
lucidus amnis excipit, et mittit gestanda Latinis nuribus.

NOTES.

57. Saucia.] Wounded.

39. Vale.] A salutation used at parting: and answered by Tu quoque vale. Salve is a complimentary expression used when we either meet or part.

Cortex.] The bark overspreading their mouths, intercepts the last words of the Heliades.

40. Indè.] From those trees.

Rigescunt.] grow stiff and hard.

41. Electra.] Amber.

Lucidus amnis.] Eridanus.

42. Excipit.] Receives.

Nuribus Latinis.] The Italian women.

FAB. IV. CYCNUS STHENELEI FILIUS IN AVEM SUI NOMINIS.

Cycnus, King of Liguria, inconsolable for Phaëton, is transformed into a Swan.

ADUIT huic monstro, proles Stheneleia, Cycnus;
Qui tibi materno quamvis à sanguine junctus, adfuit huic monstro; qui
Mente tamen, Phaëton, propior fuit. Ille relicto quamvis junctus tibi. Phaëton, à materno sanguine, tamen fuit propior mente. Ille
(Nam Ligurum populos, et magnas rexerat urbes) relicto imperio (nam rexerat
Imperio, ripas virides, a amnemque querelis 5 populos Ligurum et magnas
Eridanum implérat, sylvamque sororibus auctam; urbes) implérat virides ripas
Cum vox est tenuata viro, canæque capillis amnemque Eridanum querelis, sylvamque auctam sororibus: cum vox est tenuata viro, canæque plumæ dissi-
Dissimulant plumæ; collumque à pectore longum mulant capillos: collumque porrigitur longum à pectore, que junctura ligat rubentes
Porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes. que junctura ligat rubentes
Penna latus vestit: tenet os sinè acumine rostrum. Penna vestit latus: rostrum tenet os sine acumine.
Fit nova Cycnus avis, nec se cœloque, Jovique 11 Cygnus fit nova avis,
Credit, ut injuste missi memor ignis ab illo. [sus. digits. Penna vestit latus: nec credit se cœloque, Jovi-
Stagna b colit, patulosque lacus; ignemque per- rostrum tenet os sine acumine. Cygnus fit nova avis,
Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. que, ut memor ignis injuste

missi ab illo. Colit stagna, patulosque lacus: que perosus ignem, elegit flumina contraria flammis, quæ colat.

a omnemque.

b petit.

NOTES.

1. Adfuit.] Was present.

Monstro.] At the prodigy in which the Heliades were turned into poplar trees, and their tears into amber.

3. Ille.] Cycnus.

4. Ligurum.] Cycnus was king of Liguria, in Italy, situated between the rivers Varus and Macra, bordering upon Tuscany, the head of which is Genoa: the inhabitants of it were called Ligures.

7. Tenuata.] Made small and slender.

Canæque, &c.] His hairs are changed into white feathers.

9. Porrigitur.] Is drawn out into length.

Junctura.] A skinny film. The claws of

swans are red, and joined by a kind of membrane.

10. Tenet, &c.] His mouth is changed into a blunt beak.

11. Nec credit cœlo.] Neither ventures into the air.

12. Ignis.] Of the thunderbolt that was thrown.

Illo.] By Jupiter.

13. Patulosque.] Broad.

Perosus.] Hating. The word is often taken passively, and signifies one who is hated.

14. Contraria.] So in Book I. Cumque sic ignis aquæ pugnax.

Interea genitor Phaëtonis squallidus, et ipse expers sui decoris, qualis solet esse cū deficit orbem: odit lucemque, seque, diemque: dat animum in luctus, et adjicit iram luctibus, que negat officium mundo. Inquit, Mea sors fuit satis irrequieta ab principiis ævi: pigetque laborum actorum mihi sine fine, sinè honore. Quilibet alter agat currus portantes lumina. Si nemo est, omnesque Dei fatentur non posse: ipse agat: ut saltem dum tentat nostras habenas, aliquando ponat fulmina, orbatura patres *liberis*. Tum expertus vires ignipedum equorum, sciet non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos. Omnia Numina circumstant Solem dicentem talia: ve rogant supplice voce ne velit inducere tenebras rebus. Quoque Jupiter excusat missos ignes, et regaliter addit minas precibus. (Phæbus colligit equos amentes et adhuc paventes terrore: que sævit domans stimulo et verbere: enim sævit, que objectat natum, et imputat illis.)
a orbi. b terris.

Squallidus interea genitor Phaëtonis, et expers Ipse sui decoris: qualis, cū deficit ^a orbem, 16
Esse solet; lucemque odit, seque ipse, diemque;
Datque animum in luctus et luctibus adjicit iram,
Officiumque negat mundo. Satis, inquit, ab ævi
Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta: pigetque 20
Actorum sinè fine mihi, sinè honore, laborum.
Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus.
Si nemo est, omnesque Dei non posse fatentur;
Ipse agat: ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas,
Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat. 25
Tum sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.
Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem
Numina: neve velit tenebras inducere ^b rebus
Supplice voce rogant. Missos quoque Jupiter ignes
Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit 31
(Colligit amentes, et adhuc terrore paventes
Phæbus equos: stimuloque domans, et verbere
sævit:
Sævit enim, natumque objectat et imputat illis.)

NOTES.

15. Squallidus.] He describes the grief of Phæbus for the death of Phaëton.

Expers.] Destitute of his wonted splendour.

16. Qualis, &c.] As when his orb is hid by an Eclipse.

18. Datque animum in luctus.] Gives his mind up entirely to grief.

Adjicit iram.] And joins resentment.

19. Satis, &c.] The order is, Sors mea fuit satis irrequieta, ab principiis ævi, i. e. as soon as I was born, vita mea et conditio mea nunquam quievit et tranquilla fuit; my life and condition was ever restless.

24. Ipse agat.] Let Jupiter, who is so mighty and terrible, drive the chariot himself. Tentat.] Holds, retains, Derived of Tento.

25. Orbatura patres.] Which bereaves fathers of their children. Orbare is always used to express the deprivation of something very dear and valuable.

Ponat.] He may lay aside.

26. Tunc sciet, &c.] Then Jupiter, having experienced the strength of the fiery-footed horses, will know, that he who was unable to govern them, did not deserve so severe a fate.

30. Missos ignes.] The thunderbolts thrown against Phaëton.

31. Regaliter.] With the authority of a king.

35. Verbere.] With whip and spur.

Sævit.] He exercises his fury on the horses, and charges Phaëton's death upon them.

EXP. FAB. III & IV. Ovid, in this and the two preceding fables, has followed the same tradition used by Plutarch, as they both place Phaëton's tomb on the banks of the Po; as they also do the adventures of the Heliades his sisters, and the metamorphosis of Cygnus king of Liguria. These two last events so elegantly described by Ovid, have no difficulty in their explanation. Phaëton's sisters, weeping with their mother near his tomb, became quitespent and so overcome with grief as to end their lives there; the poets, in honor of this event and to preserve its remembrance, supposed them changed into poplars distilling amber. Cygnus, his friend, who made the same acknowledgment of his love, has been by the poets changed into a swan. The resemblance of

his name to that of this bird, perhaps, afforded a ready hint for this metamorphose.

FAB. V. CALISTO, LYCAONIS FILIA, A JOVE ADAMATA.

Jupiter, in taking a survey of the world, in order to extinguish what remained of Phaëton's imprudence, falls in love with Calisto, whom he meets as he passes through Arcadia; and, the better to insinuate himself into her favour, assumes the appearance of Diana. Her sister nymphs acquaint that Goddess with the deception put upon Calisto, who discharges her from her train as she had been deprived of her chastity.

AT Pater omnipotens, ingentia mœnia cœli
Circuit; et, ne quid labefactum viribus ignis
Corruat, explorat. Quæpostquam firma, suique
Roboris esse videt; terras, hominumque labores
Perspicit. Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi
Cura suæ; fontesque, et nondum audentia labi
Flumina restituit. Dat terræ gramina, frondes
Arboribus, læsasque jubet revirescere sylvas.
Dum redit, itque frequens, in virgine Nonacrinâ
Hæsit; et accepti caluère sub ossibus ignes. 10
Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo;
Nec a positu variare comas: b ubi fibula vestem;
Vitta c coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos.
Et modò læve manu jaculum, modò sumserat

arcum.

Miles erat Phœbus: nec Maenalon attigit ulla
Gratior hæc Triviae. Sed nullapotentia longa est.

cum. Erat miles Phœbus: nec ulla gratior hæc Triviae attigit Maenalon. Sed nullapotentia est longa.

a positas. b sed. c coërcēbat.

NOTES.

1. Pater.] Jupiter.

2. Circuit.] Walks round.

3. Corruat.] Might tumble down.

Explorat.] He searches diligently. Hence they are called Exploratores, who penetrate into the enemies counsels.

5. Impensior.] Greater.

6. Suæ.] Beloved by him, either because of Maia, who brought forth Mercury in Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia; because the Arcadians, as well as Cretensians, affirm that Jupiter was born among them.

7. Restituit.] He reduces to the former state. Justin, "Hunc regno à patre privatum filius" restituerat. Sometimes restituere signifies to restore, to give back again. Ter. Ut suis restituum.

9. Frequens.] Often.

Virgine Nonacrinâ.] Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon and Nonacrine; whom, with her son Arcas, Jupiter translated into Heaven near the Pole, which was called from them Arcticus. Which when Juno observed, she desired Tethys her nurse, never to permit them to descend into the sea, therefore the Septentriones are said never to set.

10. Hæsit.] Fixed his eyes.

Accepti.] Conceived. Ignis is by the poets often used for love, which preys upon and consumes the minds of lovers, as that element exercises its destroying quality upon fuel.

Caluère.] Gathered fresh strength.

11. Hujus.] Of Calisto.

Mollire, &c.] To card and spin wool.

12. Variare.] To adorn with various colours, which wanton maids used to do to an extravagant excess.

Fibula.] A clasp.

13. Vitta.] A fillet, with which the ancients used to bind their hair.

Coërcuerat.] Fastened.

Neglectos.] Her uncombed, unadorned hair.

14. Jaculum.] A spear.

15. Phœbes.] Of Diana who is thought to be the same as the moon.

16. Hæc.] Than Calisto.

Triviae.] To Diana, so called, either because she used to be worshipped in Trivius, i. e. the Highways, or on account of her threefold course under the zodiac.

Altus Sol habebat spatium
ulterius medio; cū illa sub-
bit nemus, quod nulla ætas
ceciderat. Hic exiit pha-
retram humero, que reten-
dit lentos arcus, que jacebat
in solo quod herba texerat,
et premebat pictam phare-
tram cervice positā. Ut Ju-
piter vidit fessam, et vacan-
tem custode, inquit, Certe
mea conjux nesciet hoc fur-
tum: aut si rescierit; sunt, ò
sunt jurgia tanti? Protinus
induitur faciem cultumque
Dianæ: atque ait, O virgo,
una pars inearum comitum,
in quibus jugis es venata?
Virgo levat se de cespite;
et dixit, Salve Numen, me
judice majus Jove, licet ipse
audiat. Ipse ridet, et audit
et gaudet se præferri sibi;
et jungit oscula; nec mode-
rata satis, nec sic danda à
virgine. Impedit amplexu
parantem narrare quā sylvā
foret venata; nec prodit se
sine crimine. Illa quidem
contrā quantum modò fœmi-
na possit; (Saturnia utinam as-
piceres, esses mitior!) Illa qui-
dem pugnat: sed quæ puella, quisve poterat superare Jovem? Jupiter victor petit æthera
Superum. Nemus est odio huic, et conscia sylva. Undè, referens pedem, pene ob-
lita est tollere pharetram.

Ulterius medio spatium Sol altus ^a habebat:
Cū subit illa nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas.
Exiit hîc humeropharetram, lentosque retendit
Arcus; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat,
Et pictam positā pharetram cervice premebat. 21
Jupiter ut vidit fessam, et custode vacantem,
Hoc certè conjux furtum mea nesciet, inquit:
Aut si rescierit; sunt, ò, ^b sunt jurgia tanti?
Protinus induitur faciem, cultumque Dianæ; 25
Atque ait, O comitum virgo pars una inearum,
In quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo
Se levat; et Salve Numen, me judice, dixit,
Audiat ipse licet, majus Jove. Ridet, et audit,
Et sibi præferri se gaudet: et oscula jungit; 30
Nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda.
Quā venata foret sylvā narrare parantem
Impedit amplexu; nec se sinè crimine prodit.
Illa quidem contrā, quantum modò fœminā possit,
(Aspiceres utinam, Saturnia, mitior esses!) 35
Illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ superare puella,
Quisve Jovem poterat? Superum petit æthera
victor
Jupiter. Huic odio nemus est, et conscia sylva.
Undè, pedem referens, penè est oblitā pharetram

^a agebat. ^b sua jurgia tanti.

NOTES.

17. Ulterius medio.] It was now after-noon, or the greatest part of the day was past.

18. Subit.] She entered.

Illā.] Calisto.

Quod.] The trees whose groves had never been cut down.

Nulla ætas.] The men of no age.

19. Exiit.] Calisto laid aside.

Hic.] In this grove.

Lentosque.] Flexible, bending. Virgil:
"Lenta salix.——"

Retendit.] She unstrung: for bows, unless they be bent, grow weak. Here it may be remarked, that the preposition *re* always changes the signification of the word, with which it is compounded, to the contrary, as *retego*, i. e. I uncover: *resero*, I open: *revelo*, I unclench: *retexo*, I unravel: and others.

20. Solo.] On the ground.

22. Ut.] When.

Fessam.] Weary and tired.

23. Furtum.] A rape, a theft, because it is usually committed in secret.

Conjux.] Juno.

24. Sunt. &c.] As though he had said, A scolding bout is not of such consequence,

that I should deprive myself of the pleasure of enjoying this virgin.

25. Protinus.] Presently: the poet takes notice of Jupiter's being transformed into Diana, as it were invisibly.

Cultumque.] Habit, dress.

27. In quibus jugis.] In what mountains, Cespitē.] From the earth. *Cespes* is properly a clod of earth with the grass upon it.

Virgo.] Calisto.

28. Se levat.] She raises herself.

29. Ipse.] Jupiter.

Licet.] Although.

30. Præferri.] To be preferred, to be esteemed.

35. Impedit amplexu.] He prevents by his caresses.

Prodit.] He discovered.

34. Illā.] Calisto.

35. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

36. Pugnat.] She resists.

38. Huic, &c.] To Calisto.

Conscia.] Of the rape committed by Jupiter.

39. Undè.] Out of that wood.

Referens.] Departing.

Tollere cum telis, et quem suspenderat arcum. 40
Ecce, suo comitata choro, Dictynna per altum
Mænalon ingrediens, et cæde superba ferarum,
Aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit;
Et timuit primò, nè Jupiter esset in illâ. 44
Sed, postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit,
Sensit abesse dolos, numerumque accessit ad
harum.

Heu quàm difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!
Vix oculos attollit humo; nec, ut antè solebat,
Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto est agmine prima:
Sed silet; et læsi dat signa rubore pudoris. 50
Et (nisi quòd virgo est) poterat sentire Diana
Mille notis culpam. Nymphæ sensisse feruntur.
Orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono;
Cum Dea venatrix, fraternis lauguida flammis,
Nacta nemus gelidum; de quo cum murmure
labens

Ibat, et attritas versabat rîvus arenas; 56
Ut loca laudavit, summas pede contigit undas.
His quoque laudatis, Procul est, ait, arbiter om-
Nuda superfusus tingamus corpora lymphis. [nis;
Parrhæsis erubuit; cunctæ velamina ponunt: 60
Una moras quærit. Dubitanti vestis adempta est:
Quâ positâ, nudo patuit cum corpore crimen.
Attonitæ, manibusque uterum celare volenti,

ponunt velamina: Una uerit moras. Vestis est adempta dubitanti; quâ positâ crimen
patuit cum nudo corpore. Cynthia dixit attonitæ, que volenti celare uterum manibus;

cum telis, et arcum quem sus-
penderat. Ecce, Dictynna,
comitata suo choro, ingredi-
ens per altum Mænalon, et
superba cæde ferarum, aspi-
cit hanc, que vocat visam:
clamata refugit: et timuit
primò, nè Jupiter esset in illâ.
Sed postquam vidit nymphas
incedere pariter, sensit dolos
abesse que accessit ad nume-
rum harum *Heu quàm difficile
est non prodere crimen vultu!*
Vix attollit oculos humo:
nec, ut solebat antè, juncta
lateri Deæ, nec est prima to-
to agmine: sed silet; et dat
signa læsi pudoris rubore.
Et (nisi quòd est virgo) Di-
ana poterat sentire culpam
mille notis. Nymphæ ferun-
tur sensisse. Lunaria cornua
resurgebant nono orbe: cum
venatrix Dea, languida fra-
ternis flammis, nacta gelidum
nemus; de quo rivus ibat
labens cum murmure, et ver-
sabat attritas arenas: ut lau-
davit loca, contigit summas
undas pede. His quoque
laudatis, ait, Omnis arbiter est
procul: tingamus nuda cor-
pora superfusus lymphis.
Parrhæsis erubuit: cunctæ

NOTES.

41. Ecce.] This particle signifies some-
thing sudden.

43. Hanc.] Calisto.

44. Nè, &c.] Lest Jupiter should conceal
himself under the form of Diana.

46. Harum.] Of the nymphs.

47. Prodere.] To discover. Secret things,
when detected, are properly said prodi.

48. Attollit.] She lifts up.

49. Deæ.] Of Diana.

50. Læsi pudoris.] Of her violated chas-
tity.

52. Mille notis.] By a thousand tokens.
A finite number for an infinite one.

53. Orbe nono.] In the ninth month. For
the moon every month reneweth her orb.

54.] Venatrix Dea.] Diana.

Fraternis flammis.] By the too great heat
of her brother the Sun; Diana, or the
Moon, being the Sister of Phæbus.

Languida.] Being weary and languid.

55. Nemus gelidum.] A cool grove.

56. Attritas arenas.] Shining gravel.

Versabat.] Rolled.

57. Ut, &c.] After Diana had much com-
mended the place which was very pleasant,
she dipt her feet into the water.

59. Procul est arbiter.] There is no wit-
ness, or spectator.

58. Tingamus.] Let us wash.

Lymphis.] In the waters.

60. Cunctæ.] All the nymphs lay aside
their garments.

61. Una.] Calisto alone has no mind to
undress herself.

Dubitanti.] From Calisto loitering.

Adempta.] Forcibly taken from her by the
other nymphs, the companions of Diana.

62. Qua.] The garments.

Positâ.] Laid aside.

63. Attonitæ.] To Calisto, being in con-
fusion.

Uterum.] Her womb which discovered
the crime.

I procul hinc, nec pollues a-
cros fontes : que jussit sece-
dere de suo cœtu.

I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes,
Cynthia : deque suo jussit secedere cœtu. 65

NOTES.

64. Dixit.] sc. Diana.
Nec pollue.] Nor defile.
Sacros.] The ancients thought all waters
were sacred.
65. Secedere.] To depart. Secedere is to

retire from the company or society of men.
From hence secessus is derived, i, e, a re-
tiring to a secret place.
Cœtu.] From society, company.

FAB: VI. & VII. CALISTO IN URSAM. EADEM CUM FILIO ARCADE IN
SIDERA.

Juno, being sensible that Calisto knew but too well how to please Jupiter, became so jealous, that she transformed her into a Bear. Her son Arcas, not knowing her in that disguise, would have killed her, had not Jupiter of a sudden placed them in the Heavens, where they form the constellations of the great and little Bears. The Raven is also changed from a white to a black, for his impertinent prattling.

Matrona magni Tonantis sen-
serat hoc olim : distuleratque
graves poenas in idonea tem-
pora. Est nulla causa moræ :
et jam puer Arcas fuerat na-
tus de pellice (Juno indoluit
id ipsum.) Quò simul obver-
tit sævam mentem cum lumi-
ne : dixit, Adultera, scilicet
hoc unum, restabat, ut fores
fecunda, que injuria fieret
nota partu, que dedecus mei
Jovis esset testatum. Haud
feres impunè : nempè adinam
figuram tibi, qua places tibi,
quaque, importuna, places
nostro marito. Dixit : et
prensus capillis à fronte ad-
versâ, stravit pronam humi.
Supplex tendebat brachia :
brachia cœperunt horrescere
nigris villis que manus curvari,
et crescere in aduncos ungues,
que ora, quondam laudata.

SENSE RAT hoc olim magni Matrona Tonantis:
Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora pœ-
nas. [sum

Causa moræ nulla est: et jam puer Arcas (id ip-
Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus. 4

Quò simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem;

Scilicet hoc unum restabat, Adultera, dixit,
Ut fecunda fores, fieretque injuria partu

Nota, Jovisque mei testatum dedecus esset.

Haud impunè feres : adinam tibi nempè figuram ;
Quâ tibi, quâque places nostro, importuna, marito.

Dixit : ^a et adversâ prensis à fronte capillis, 11

Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia supplex :

Brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis,

Curvarique manus, et aduncos crescere in ungues,

Officioque pedum fungi, laudataque quondam

a. prensamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis traxit.

NOTES.

1. Olim.] Before when Calisto was de-
launched by Jove.

4. Indoluit Juno.] That Calisto had
brought forth a boy, was a fresh occasion
of resentment to Juno.

De pellice natus.] Of Calisto, Jupiter's
concubine.

5. Quò.] Upon which boy Arcas.
Simul.] As soon as.

6. Scilicet.] This word intimates great in-
dignation. The poets commonly make Juno
speak in anger.

7. Fœcunda.] That thou shouldest con-
ceive. Pregnant women are said to be fœ-
cundæ.

8. Testatum] As though proved by

witness.

9. Haud impunè.] Thou shalt not go a-
way unpunished.

10. Importuna.] Importunately confident.
He is said to be importunus, who has no re-
gard to place, time, or person ; troublesome.

11. Dixit.] Juno spake.

12. Stravit.] Laid prostrate on the ground.
Tendebat.] She stretched out.

Supplex.] Humbly intreating.

13. Horrescere.] To become shaggy and
rough.

Villis.] With hairs. Villus is coarse or
shaggy hair.

14. Aduncos.] Crooked.

15. Quondam.] Once, formerly.

Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu.

Neveprecesanimos, et verba ^a superflua flectant,
Posse loqui eripitur. Vox iracunda, minaxque,
Plenaque terroris rauco de gutture fertur.

Mens antiqua tamen facta quoque mansit in ursâ;
Assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores,

Qualescunque manus ad cœlum et sidera tollit;
Ingratumque Jovem; nequeat cum dicere, sentit.

Ah! quoties, solâ non ausa quiescere sylvâ,
Antedomum, quondamquesuis erravit in agris!

Ah! quoties persaxa canum latratibus acta est;
Venatrixque metu venantum territa fugit!

Sæpe feris latuit visis; oblita quid esset;
Ursaque conspectos in montibus horruit ursos;

Pertinuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis.
Eccè Lycaoniæ proles ignara ^b parenti

Arcas adest, ter quinque fere natalibus actis:
Dùmque feras sequitur, dùm saltus eligit aptos,

Nexilibusque plagissylvas Erymanthidas ambit,
Incidit in matrem; quæ restitit Arcade viso,

Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit;
Immosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem

Nescius extimuit: propiusque accedere aventi,
Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora telo.

de viso, et fuit similis cognoscenti. Ille refugit: que nescius extimuit tenentem oculos
immos in se sinè fine: que fuerat fixurus pectora *matris*, ^a aventi accedere propius, vul-
nifico telo. ^b parentis.

NOTES.

16. Jovi.] By Jupiter.
Lato rictu.] With wide jaws.
18. Posse loqui.] The faculty of speaking.
20. Mens antiqua.] Her former under-
standing.

22. Manus.] Bears make use of the fore-
feet by way of hands.—Tollit.] Lifts up.
24. Sol: sylvâ.] In the solitary woods.

26. Saxa.] The craggy rocks.
Acta est.] Driven over.

27. Venatrix.] Though herself a huntress.

28. Oblita quid esset.] Forgetting she
was a bear.

29. Horruit.] Trembled.

30. Pater.] Lycaon, the father of Calisto.
In illis.] Among those wolves: for Ly-
caon was changed into a wolf. See book I.

31. Ecce.] The poet adds another fable
in this place, that of Calisto and Arcas,
which, though it happened fifteen years af-
ter, is here related as a fact immediately
subsequent to the former. This anachro-
nism is made to preserve the connection be-
tween the fable of Arcas, and that which
immediately follows.

Ignara.] Not knowing her to have been
turned into a bear.

Parenti.] Of his mother Calisto, the
daughter of Lycaon.

16 Jovi, fieri deformia lato ric-
tu. Neve preces et superflua
verba flectant animos, posse
loqui eripitur. Iracunda vox
et minax, et plena terroris,
fertur de rauco gutture. Ta-

men mens antiqua remansit
in factâ ursâ, que testata su-
os dolores assiduo gemitu,
tollit qualescunque manus
ad cœlum et sidera; que senti-
tit Jovem ingratum, cum ne-
queat dicere *ingratum*. Ah!

quoties, non ausa quiescere
solâ sylvâ, erravit ante do-
mum, que in agris quondam
suis! Ah! quoties est acta per
saxa latratibus canum; vena-
trix que fugit territa metu
venantum! Sæpe oblita quid
esset; latuit visis feris; ur-
sa-
que horruit ursos conspectos
in montibus; que pertinuit
lupos, quamvis pater esset in
illis. Ecce Arcas, proles Ly-
caoniæ parenti, ignara adest,
ter quinque fere natalibus
actis: dùmque sequitur feras,
dùm eligit aptos saltus, que
ambit Erymanthidas sylvas
nexilibus plagis, incidit in
matrem: quæ restitit Arca-

31
35

cas: dùmque sequitur feras,
dùm eligit aptos saltus, que
ambit Erymanthidas sylvas
nexilibus plagis, incidit in
matrem: quæ restitit Arca-

32. Arcas.] The son of Jupiter by Calisto
Quinque.] Fifteen years of age.

33. Sequitur.] He pursues.

Saltus.] Forests. Saltus is derived of Sa-
liendo, i. e. leaping or dancing, for wild
beasts are supposed to frisk there; whence
foresters are called Saltuarii.

Aptos.] Fit for hunting.

34. Nexilibus plagis.] With his plaited
nets. Plagæ, with the first syllable short are
a sort of thin nets for catching wild beasts.
Plagæ, in the division of the Heavens and
Earth, are spaces and tracts.

Erymanthidas.] Of Mount Erymanthus,
which is in Arcadia.

Ambit.] Encompasses, surrounds.

35. Incidit.] He meets with by chance;
for incidit signifies to come upon any thing
unawares; as Incidi in latrones, Cic. Incidi
in errorem.

Matrem.] Calisto turned into a bear.

Restitit.] Stood still to wait for him.

36. Cognoscenti.] And she seemed to
know her son Arcas.

Ille refugit.] Arcas fled away.

38. Nescius.] Not knowing she was his
mother.

Aventi.] Desiring.

39. Vulnifico telo.] With his wounding dart.

Omnipotens arcuit, que sustulit ipsosque nefasque pariter; et imposuit raptos per inania celeri vento cœlo, que fecit vicina sidera. Juno intumuit, postquàm pellex fulsit inter sidera; et descendit in æquora ad canam Tethyn que senem Oceanum: quorum reverentia sæpe movit Deos: que infit scitantibus causam viæ: Quæritis quare regina Deorum adsim hûc æthereis sedibus? Altera tenet cœlum pro me. Mentiar nisi cùm nox fecerit obscurum orbem, videritis illic stellas, *Arcadem et Calisto*, nuper honoratas, mea vulnera, summo cœlo, ubi ultimus circulus brevissimus spatio ambit extremum axem. Est verò, cur quis nolit lædere Junonem que tremat offensam; quæ prosim sola nocendo? En quantum ego egi! Quàm vasta nostra potentia est! Vetui esse hominem: facta est Dea. Sic ego impono penas sentibus. Sic mea potestas est magna. Vindictæ antiquam faciem, que detrahat ferinos vultus: quod fecit antè in Argolicâ Phoronide. Cur non et ducat, Junone pulsâ, que colloceat in meo thalamo, que sunat Lyeæna socerum?

Arcuit omnipotens, pariterque ipsosque, nefasque Sustulit: et cœleri raptos per inania vento, 41 Imposuit cœlo, vicinaque sidera fecit. Intumuit Juno, postquàm inter sidera pellex Fulsit; et ad canam descendit in æquora Tethyn, Oceanumque senem; quorum reverentia movit Sæpe Deos: causamque viæ scitantibus infit; 46 Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum Sedibus hûc adsim? Pro me tenet altera cœlum. Mentiar, obscurum nisi nox cùm fecerit orbem, Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera cœlo 50 Videritis stellas illic, ubi circulus axem Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit. Est verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit, Offensamque tremat; quæ prosim sola nocendo? En ego quantum egi! Quàm vasta potentia nostra est! 55 Esse hominem vetui; facta est Dea. Sic ego pœnas Sentibus impono. Sic est mea magna potestas. Vindictæ antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat; Argolicâ quod inantè Phoronide fecit. Cur non et pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque 60 Colloceat in thalamo, socerumque Lyeæna sumat?

NOTES.

40. Arcuit.] Forbid, hindered: sc. that Arcas should wound his mother. from arceo. Omnipotens.] Jupiter. Pariterque.] Together. Ipsosque.] He carried Calisto and Arcas up aloft.

Nefasque sustulit.] The parricide, which Arcas would have ignorantly committed, had he not been prevented by Jupiter. Two different things are signified by that one word, sustulit.

41. Inania.] Through the air; which is called inane, because it seems to be empty.

42. Vicinæque.] For the greater bear and arctophylax are neighbouring constellations.

43. Intumuit.] Swelled with rage.

44. Tethyn.] Tethys is said to be the daughter of Cœlus and Vesta, the wife of Oceanus, Juno's nurse, and the mother of many gods.

45. Oceanumque.] The husband of Tethys.

46. Scitantibus.] To those who asked,

47. Regina Deorum.] I Juno.

48. Pro me.] In my stead.

Tenet.] Possesses.

50. Mea vulnera.] My torment.

52. Ultimus circulus.] The Arctic and antarctic circles are the last and least of the other circles.

55. Est verò.] An irony full of indignation.

54. Tremat.] Should fear.

55. En ego, &c.] These words are spoken by way of irony; q. d. a very little, or rather nothing at all.

57. Sentibus.] To those who injure me, to my rivals, my husband's concubines.

58. Vindictæ antiquam faciem.] Let Jupiter restore Calisto to the human shape, rather than place her among the stars. Vindicare signifies here to reinstate; but properly, I revenge, I punish, I chastise. Ovid:

"Quique necem Crassi vindicat ultor erit." Hence punishment is called Vindicta, and the avenger of an injury vindex. Vindico is compounded of vis and dico, for he, who avenges an injury, says vim. i. e. Violence is offered him. Sometimes it means to defend against injustice.

59. Quod.] The order is: Quod ante fecit in Phoronide, i. e. in Io, the niece of Phoroneus: for though Jupiter, for fear of Juno, had changed her into a heifer, she was again restored to her former shape.

60. Cur non.] A very beautiful irony, by which we seem to grant that, which we will by no means allow. See Dido, in Virg. Æn. IV.

"I, sequere Italiani ventis, pete regna per undas."

Pulsâ.] Cast out. divorced.

Ducat.] Marry her.

At vos si læsæ contemptus tangit alumnæ,
 Gurgite cœruleo septem prohibete Triones:
 Sideraque in cœlo stupri mercede recepta
 Pellite; ne puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 65
 Di maris annuerant. ^a Habili Saturnia curru
 Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis:
 Tam nuper pictis cæso pavonibus Argo;
 Quàm tu nuper eras, cùm candidus antè fuisses,
 Corve loquax, subito nigrantes versus in alas. 70
 Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis
 Ales, ut æquaret totas sinè labe columbas:
 Nec servaturis vigili Capitolia voce
 Cederet anseribus, nec amanti flumina cycno.
Lingua fuit damno: linguâ faciente loquaci, 75
 Qui ^b color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo.
 Pulehrior in totâ, quàm Larissæa Coronis,
 Non fuit Hæmoniâ. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè,
 Dùm vel casta fuit, vel inobservata: sed ales
 Sensit adulterium Phœbeïus; utque latentem 80
 Detegeret culpam non exorabilis index,

At si contemptus læsæ alum-
 næ tangit vos, prohibete sep-
 tem Triones cœruleo gurgite:
 que pellite sidera recepta in
 cœlo mercede stupri, ne pel-
 lex tingatur in puro æthere.
 Di maris annuerant, Saturnia
 ingreditur liquidum aëra ha-
 bili curru pictis pavonibus:
 pavonibus tam nuper pictis
 Argo cæso; quàm tu, loquax
 Corve, cùm ante fuisses can-
 didus, nuper eras subito ver-
 sus in nigrantes alas. Nam
 hæc ales fuit quondam argen-
 tea niveis pennis, ut æquaret
 columbas totas sinè labe: nec
 cederet anseribus servaturis
 Capitolia vigili voce, nec cyc-
 no amanti flumina. *Lingua*
fuit damno: loquaci linguâ fa-
 ciente ut color, qui erat albus,
 nunc est contrarius albo.
 Pulehrior puella quàm Larissæa
 Coronis non fuit in totâ Hæ-
 moniâ. Delphice, certè pla-
 cuit tibi vel dùm casta fuit,

vel inobservata: sed Phœbeïus ales sensit adulterium; utque non exorabilis index dete-
 geret latentem culpam,

^a agili.

^b Cui.

NOTES.

62. Læsæ alumnæ.] Your injured foster-child.

Tangit.] Moves.

63. Gurgite cœruleo.] From the azure sea, which in its colour resembles the Heavens.

Prohibete.] Drive away.

Triones.] The Greater Bear and Arctophylax are called the Triones.

65. Pellite.] Expel.

Puro.] That Calisto, the concubine of Jupiter, descending into the pure sea, may not defile it.

66. Di.] Oceanus and Tethys.

Annuerant.] Promised they would hinder the Septentriones from descending into the sea. The stars, on account of the elevation of the pole above the horizon, seem not to set: which gave rise to this poetic fiction.

Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

67. Ingreditur.] Enters.

Liquidum.] Thin and clear.

Pavonibus pictis.] Distinguished with various colours. For Juno's chariot is said to be drawn by peacocks.

68. Cæso Argo.] Argus being slain, his eyes were placed by Juno in her peacock's tail. Lib. I.

69. Quàm.] The raven formerly was white: but when, by his information, Apollo came to know his mistress Coronis was criminally acquainted with a certain young man, he

slew her, and cut the boy Æsculapius out of her womb: but afterward, repenting of what he had done, he turned the raven, who expected a reward for his information, from white to black.

70. Corve.] An apostrophe to the raven, by which the poet intimates, that he deservedly suffered the punishment for his prattling.

71. Hæc.] This crow.

Niveis pennis.] With snowy plumes.

Argentea.] Silvered over.

72. Æquaret.] He equalled.

Labe.] Spot.

73. Servaturis.] By these words the poet intimates, that the crow was turned black before Rome was besieged by the Gauls.

76. Contrarius.] Black which is contrary to white.

78. Hæmoniâ.] In Thessaly.

Placuit.] An apostrophe to Apollo, who was called Delphicus of Delphos, where he was worshipped, and gave oracles.

79. Inobservata.] Unobserved.

Ales.] Corvus having been made keeper of Coronis by Apollo.

80. Adulterium.] The adultery of Coronis.

81. Exorabilis index.] An inexorable informer, not to be prevailed upon by any intreaties, to conceal what she had seen. He is called Index, who reveals a secret, indicium

tendebat iter ad dominum : Ad dominum tendebat iter : quem garrula motis
 quem garrula Cornix conse- Consequitur pennis, scitetur ut omnia, Cornix.
 quitur motis pennis, ut scite- Auditâque viæ causâ, Non utile carpis,
 tur omnia. Auditâque cau- Inquit, iter; ne sperne meæ præsentia linguæ. 85
 sâ viæ, inquit, Non carpis utile iter; ne sperne præsa-
 gia meæ linguæ.

NOTES.

facit; and indicium is that discovery. There is beside an Index of books, by which the arguments of them are shewn. The forefinger also is called Index, because we commonly use that in pointing to any thing. A stone on which we try the goodness of gold (a touch-stone) is likewise called Index by the Latins.

82. Dominum.] Apollo.

Tendebat.] Went.

Quem.] The Raven.

Garrula.] Our poet, who has so happy a talent in connecting one fable with another, introduces here the story of Coruix. This

princess formerly belonged to the train of Minerva, who having taken up Erichonius, who sprang from Vulcan, delivered him, inclosed in a hamper, to her companions, Pandrosos, Herse, and Aglauros, and gave them a charge not to look into it; but they disobeyed the commands of the goddess, and found a child in the hamper. Cornix informed Minerva of their conduct, who, instead of rewarding her for the intelligence, banished her immediately from her presence.

85. Scitetur.] That she may know.

85. Præsentia.] The predictions.

EXP. FAB. VI. & VII. Calisto, the daughter of Lycaon, was so fond of the chase, that she frequently appeared habited in the skins of the beasts she killed. Jupiter, the second king of Arcadia, falling in love with her, is the foundation of this fable. The manner of her life gave occasion to our poet to connect her with Diana, whose form Jupiter is made to put on, to deceive her, and Juno in resentment changed her into a bear. On Lycaon's first discovering this constellation, she is said to be his daughter. Juno's request to Thetis, that it might be excluded the ocean, is from its never descending beneath our horizon. Her son Arcas dying young, was the occasion of his making the constellation of the little bear.—The change which the poet has made ravens undergo, figuratively expresses odium, in which the ancients held the officiously busy.

FAB. VIII. CORONIS IN CORNICEM.

A virgin bearing the name of Coronis, the mistress of Apollo, is changed into a Cow, for an indiscreet report she made to Minerva, whose favourite she was, concerning the basket in which Erichonius was inclosed.

Vide quid fuerim, que quid **Q**UID fuerim, quid simque, vide; meritum-
 sim, que require meritum; que require;
 inuenies fidem nocuisse. Nam Inuenies nocuisse fidem. Nam tempore quodam,
 quodam tempore, Pallas clau- Pallas Erichonium, prolem sinè matre creatam;
 serat Erichonium, prolem creatam sinè matre, cistâ textâ de Actæo vimine : que de-
 cluserat Actæo textâ de vimine cistâ :
 cluserat servandam tribus vir- Virginibusque tribus a gemino de Cecrope natis
 ginibus natis de gemino Ce-
 crope, a generoso Cecrope natis.

NOTES.

1. Fuerim.] For I was Minerva's companion.

Quid simque.] Now being driven from Minerva's train, I am despised.

3. Sinè matre.] For Erichonius was produced from what fell on the earth from Vulcan, when he attempted the chastity of Minerva.

4. Actæo vimine.] Of an Attic twig. Vime is a very pliable and bending twig, fit to bind with, as though vincimen.

5. Tribus.] To Pandrosos, Herse, and Aglauros, the companions of Pallas.

Gemino.] Of a double form, one half man and the other half serpent.

Natis.] To the daughters of Cecrops.

Servandam dederat, sed enim inconfessa quid
esset.

Hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent.
Abdita fronde levi densâ specular ab ulmo,
Quid facerent. Commissa duæ sinè fraude tu-
entur,

(sorores 10
Pandrosos atque Herse. Timidas vocat una
Aglauros; nodosque manu diducit. At intus
Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.

Acta Deæ refero; pro quo mihi gratia talis
Redditur, ut dicar tutelâ pulsa Minervæ; 14

Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pœna volucres
Admonuisse potest; nè voce pericula quærant.

At puto, non ultrò, nec quicquam talerogantem,
Me petiit. Ipsâ licet hoc a Pallade quæras:

Quamvis irata est: non hoc irata negabit.
Nam me Phocaicâ clarus tellure Coroneus 20

(Nota loquor) genuit; fueramque ego regia virgo:
Divitibusque procis (nè me contemne) petebar.

Forma mihi nocuit. Nam dùm per littora lentis
Passibus, ut soleo, summâ spatiarer arenâ,

Vidit, et incaluit pelagi Deus. Utque precando 25
Tempora cum blandis absumsit inania verbis;

Vim parat, et sequitur. Fugio, densumque
relinquo

Littus, et in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ.

vim, et sequitur. Fugio que relinquo densum litus, et lassor nequicquam in molli arenâ.

sed enim inconfessa quid esset;
dederat hanc legem, ne viderent sua secreta. Abdita levi fronde specular quid facerent ab densâ ulmo. Duæ, Pandrosos atque Herse, tuentur commissæ sinè fraude. Una Aglauros vocat sorores timidas, que diducit nodos manu. At intus vident infantemque, apporrectumque draconem. Refero acta Deæ; pro quo talis gratia redditur mihi, ut dicar pulsa tutelâ Minervæ; et ponar post avem noctis. Mea pœna potest admonuisse volucres, nè quærant pericula voce. At puto non petiit me ultrò, nec rogantem quicquam tale. Licet quæras hoc a Pallade ipsâ: quamvis est irata: irata non negabit hoc. Nam Coroneus clarus Phocaica tellure genuit me (loquor nota), que ego fueram regia virgo: que petebar divitibus procis (nè me contemne) Forma nocuit mihi. Nam dùm spatiarer summâ arenâ, lentis passibus per littora, ut soleo, Deus pelagi vidit et incaluit. Utque absumsit inania tempora precando cum blandis verbis; parat cum laudis verbis; parat

NOTES.

6. Inconfessa quid esset.] But not saying what it was.

7. Dederat servandam.] Had given it to keep: sc. Pallas.

Sua.] sc. Of Pallas.—8. Abdita.] Hidden.

Specular.] I observed. Speculari is to observe from a high place, and to see as through a prospect-glass: from whence they are called Speculatores, who look through spying-glasses, or in war are sent before the army to get intelligence. Specula is a high place, from whence objects may be seen at a great distance.

9. Commissa.] The hamper, which had been committed to them.

Tuentur.] They guard.

11. Diducit nodos.] Unties the knots.

12. Infantemque.] Erichonius.

Apporrectumque draconem.] They seemed to see a dragon laid there, for Erichonius had dragon's feet.

15. Acta.] The things done by the daughter of Cærops.

Deæ.] To Pallas or Minerva.

Refero.] I relate, I declare.

Gratia.] Recompence.

14. Tutelâ.] From the protection.

Pulsa.] Driven, cast out.

15. Ponar, &c.] I should be placed after the night-owl.

16. Voce.] By prattling.

17. At puto.] Cornix obviates a tacit objection: for it might be objected, you were therefore repulsed, because you were never acceptable to Minerva. She answers, that she pleased Minerva so much, that she without any solicitation, appointed her to be her companion.

20. Phocaicâ.] Phocis is a country of Greece, near Attica, from whence comes Phocaicus.—Claris.] Famous, noble

21 Regia virgo.] The daughter of a king,

22. Divitibus procis.] By rich lovers.

Petebat.] I was sought for in marriage.

23. Formâ.] My beauty.

Spatiarer.] I walked. Spatiari is to walk for the sake of pleasure.

25. Incaluit.] Burned with the love of me.

Deus.] Neptune, the god of the sea.

Utque.] And after that.

26. Absumsit.] He spent.

27. Densum litus.] The firm shore.

28. Lassor.] I tire myself in vain, for I was not able to escape him.

Indè voco Deos, hominesque; Indè Deos, hominesque voco; nec contigit ullum
 nec mea vox contigit ullum mortalem. Vox mea mortalem. Mota est pro virgine Virgo,
 pro virgine que tulit auxilium. Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cœlo: 31
 Tendebam brachia cœlo: Brachia cœperunt levibus nigrescere pennis.
 brachia cœperunt nigrescere levibus pennis. Molibar re-
 jicere vestem ex humeris; at illa Pluma erat; inque cutem radices egerat imas.
 illa erat pluma, que egerat Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis: 35
 imas radices in cutem. Co- Sed neque jam palmis, nec pectora nuda ge-
 nabar plangere nuda pectora rebam.
 meis palmis, sed neque jam Currebam; nec ut antè, pedes retinebat arena;
 gerebam palmis, nec nuda Et summâ tollebar humo. Mox acta per auras
 pectora. Currebam: nec are- Evehor, et data sum comes inculcata Minervæ.
 na retinebat pedes ut ante; Quid tamen hoc prodest, si diro facta volucris 40
 et tollebar summâ humo. Mox Crimine Nyctimene nostro successit honori?
 evehor acta per auras, et data Tamen quid hoc prodest, si Nyctimene, facta volucris diro crimine, successit nostro
 sum inculcata comes Miner- honori?

NOTES.

30. Mortalem contigit.] My voice reached the faultless companion.
 no mortal ear.
 Pro virgine.] Me, Coronis.
 Virgo.] The virgin Minerva.
 31. Tendebam.] I stretched out.
 Cœlo.] Toward heaven; as, "It clamor
 Cœlo."
 32. Nigrescere.] To become black.
 33. Rejicere.] To cast behind me.
 Molibar.] I endeavoured.
 Illa.] My garment.
 35. Plangere palmis.] To beat with my hands.
 37. Retinebat.] Detained.
 38. Tollebar.] I was lifted up.
 Acta.] Carried along.
 39. Data sum comes inculcata.] I become her father.
40. Quid tamen.] What does it profit me to have been no way in fault? or to have been the companion of Minerva, when Nyctimene is preferred before me, who was changed into a night-bird, on account of her incest with her own father? Nyctimene was the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, who, being enamoured with her father, privily supplanted his wife, for which she was turned into a night-bird; and, being conscious of her horrid impiety, avoids the sight of other birds.
 Volucris.] The night-owl.
 41. Crimine.] Because of her incest with her father.

EXP. FAB. VIII. Apollodorus relates that Erichonius the son of Cranaë, was born in Attica, that he dethroned Amphictyon, and was the fourth king of Athens, 1531 years before Christ. The Fable, as wrought by Pindar and Ovid, has its foundation, on his being exposed as soon as born, in the temple of Minerva. He is said to form the constellation called the Waggoner, and that the deformity in his legs occasioned his being supposed half Man and half Serpent.

FAB. IX. NYCTIMENE IN NOCTUAM.

Nyctimene having entertained a criminal passion for her father Nycteus, the Gods, as a punishment, transformed her into an Owl. And Apollo, by the arrow, pierces the breast of Coronis, on an information given him by the Raven, of her incontinuity.

An res, quæ est notissima AN, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesbon,
 per totam Lesbon, non est Non audita tibi est? Patrium temerâsse
 audita tibi? (sc.) Nyctimene cubile
 temerâsse patrium cubile?

NOTES.

1. Lesbon.] Lesbos is an island in the Ægean sea.
 2. Tibi.] By thee.
 Patrium cubile.] Her father's bed.
 Temerâsse.] To have defiled.

Nyetimenen? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia
 culpæ (rem
 Conspicuum, lucemque fugit, tenebrisque pудо-
 Celat; et à cunctis expellitur æthere toto. 5
 Talia dicenti, Tibi ait, revocamina, Corvus,
 Sint precor ista malo! Nos vanum spernimus
 omen.
 Nec cæptum dimittit iter; dominoque jacentem
 Cum juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat.
 Laurea delapsa est audito crimine ^a amantis: 10
 Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque
 Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab irâ;
 Arma assueta ^b capit, flexumque à cornibus ar-
 cum
 Tendit: et illa suo toties cum pectore juncta
 Inde vitato trajecit pectore telo. 15
 Icta dedit gemitum, tractoque à vulnere ferro,
 Candida Puniceo perfudit membra cruore:
 Et dixit, Potui pœnas tibi, Phœbe, dedisse:
 Sed peperisse priûs. Duo nunc moriemur in unâ.
 Hactenus; et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 Corpus inane animæ frigus letale secutum est. 21
 Pœnitet heu! serò pœnæ crudelis amantem.
 Sequē, quod audierit, quod sic exarserit, odit.
 Odit avem, per quam crimen, causamque dolendi
 Scire coactus erat: ^c nervumque, arcumque,
 manumque 25
 Odit; cumque manu, temeraria tela, sagittas.
 scire crimen causamque dolendi: que odit nervum, arcumque, manumque; que sagittas,
 temeraria tela, cum manu.
^a amanti. ^b rapit. ^c necnon arcumque, &c.

NOTES.

5. Cunctis.] By all birds: for they all persecute the owl.

Expellitur.] Is cast out.

6. Revocamina.] Presages.

7. Spernimus.] We despise, we do not receive.

Omen.] A presage, or augury.

8. Dimittit.] Leaves off: sc. Corvus.

Dominoque.] To Apollo.

9. Hæmonio.] With a Thessalian, sc. Ischis: for Thessaly is called Hæmonia.

10. Laurea.] A crown of laurel.

Amantis.] Of his mistress Coronis, by whom Apollo thought himself beloved.

11. Vultusque.] Cheerfulness of countenance: for the countenance changes according as the mind is affected, either with joy or grief.—Deo.] To Apollo.

Plectrumque.] An instrument with which a harp is played upon: so called ἀπὸ τοῦ πλῆσσειν, i. e. of striking.

Colorque.] His colour, which from ruddy became pale. This frequently happens in the

countenance of an angry person.

12. Tumidâ.] From the effect, which makes a man swell.—14. Tendit.] He bends.

14. Inde vitato.] Which can by no means be avoided. Unerring.

16. Icta.] Coronis being wounded.

Dedit gemitum.] She groaned.

17. Puniceo cruore.] Purple gore.

18. Potui, &c.] I might deservedly have been punished by thee.

19. Duo.] I and the infant.

20. Hactenus.] Coronis having spoken these things.

21. Inane.] Her body void of life.

Letale.] Deadly.

22. Serò.] Too late.

Amantem.] Apollo, who loved Coronis.

25. Sic exarserit.] Giving way to the violence of his passion.

24. Avem.] The crow.

Crimen.] Coronis's lying with the Thessalian youth.

Dolendi.] Of his resentment.

Que fovet collapsam : que nititur vincere fata serâ ope ; et exercet medicas artes inaniter. Que postquam sensit tentata frustra, rogumque parari, et artus arsueros supremis ignibus artus : tum verò edidit gemitus petitos de alto corde, (neque enim decet cœlestia ora tingi lacrymis.) Haud aliter quam cùm, juvene spectante, malleus libratus ab dextra aure discussit cava tempora lactentis vituli claro ictu. Tamen ut fudit ingratos odores in pectora : et dedit amplexus, que peregit injusta : Phœbus non tulit sua semina labi in eosdem cineres ; sed eripuit natum flammis, uteroque parentis, que tulit in antrum gemini Chironis. Que vetuit Corvum sperantem sibi præmia non falsæ linguæ, considerare inter albas aves.

Collapsamque fovet : serâque ope vincere fata Nititur ; et medicas exercet inaniter artes. Quæpostquam frustra tentata, rogumque parari Sensit, et arsueros supremis ignibus artus : 30 Tum verò gemitus (neque enim cœlestia tingi Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos Edidit. Haud aliter, quam cùm spectante juvene Lactentis vituli, dextrâ libratus ab aure, Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 35 Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores : Et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit : Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eosdem Semina ; sed natum flammis, uteroque parentis Eripuit ; geminique tulit Chironis in antrum. 40 Sperantemque sibi non falsæ præmia linguæ Inter aves albas vetuit considerare Corvum.

Que vetuit Corvum sperantem sibi præmia non falsæ linguæ, considerare inter albas aves.

NOTES.

27. Fata.] Her death.

28. Inaniter.] In vain.

29. Rogumque.] A pile of wood to consume the corpse of Coronis.

30. Supremis.] The last.

31. Edidit gemitus.] Apollo sighs.

Neque, &c.] For it does not become the gods to weep.

32. De corde.] From the bottom of his heart.—Petitos.] Fetched.

33. Haud.] By this similitude he shews how grievously Apollo sighed.

Juvenâ.] A young cow that has had a calf.—Libratus.] Poised.

Aure.] sc. Of him that strikes. It expresses the gesture of a butcher killing an heifer.

37. Injustaque.] He made an end of the

unjust funeral ceremonies. For Apollo then thought he had slain her wrongfully. Those exequies are called justa, which are bestowed on the dead, and so called, because they were done, jure, i. e. by right, to those, who, while they lived, deserved them.

38. Non tulit.] He did not suffer.

39. Parentis.] Of the mother, Coronis.

40. Chironis.] Chiron was the son of Saturn by Phylira, the daughter of Oceanus, whom he deflowered in the shape of an horse : she bore Chiron the Centaur, who is called geminus double, as his fore-part appeared like a man, and his hind-part like a horse.

41. Non falsæ.] His faithful.

42. Albas.] Apollo turned the crow, which was white, black.

EXP. FAB. IX. Notwithstanding Ovid's obligation to history, yet we find he relates many facts of which history is totally silent, viz. Nyctimene's commerce with her Father, Coronis's transformation into a Crow, &c. are no other than allegories to convey some moral truths, a method of conveying instruction much practised by the ancients, of which we have many instances both in profane and sacred history. We have already observed on what slender foundations the poets have raised their fictions. All that we can collect from history respecting Coronis and her commerce with Apollo, or some priest of that God, is, that she gave birth to Æsculapius, and that she died in her labour. Coronis, the name of the nymph, is also that of a crow, from whose egg it is said he was produced, and that he came forth in the form of a Serpent, which, in our days, is a symbol of physical knowledge. Lucian's Dialogues.

FAB. X. OCYROE IN EQUAM.

Ocyroë the daughter of Chiron the Centaur, presuming to predict future events, tells her father the fate of young Æsculapius : the Gods, for her presumption, transforms her into a Mare.

SEMIFER interca divinæ stirpis alumno

Lætus erat; mistoque onerigaudebat honore.

Eccè venit rutilus humeros protecta capillis

Filia Centauri; quam quondam nympha Chariclo,

Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit

Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas

Edidicisse a fuit: Fatorum arcana canebat.

Ergo ubi fatidicos concepit mente furorës,

Incaluitque Deo, quem clausum pectore habebat;

Aspicit infantem, Totique salutifer orbi

Cresce, puer, dixit: tibi se mortalia sæpe

Corpora debebunt; animas tibi reddere ademitas

Fas erit. Idque semel Dis indignantibus ausus,

Posse dare hoc iterum flammâ b prohibebere avitâ;

Eque Deo corpus fies exsanguë; Deusque

Qui modò corpus cras, et bis tua fata novabis,

Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis et ævis

iterum; que fies exsanguë corpus è Deo; Deusque qui modò eras corpus, et novabis tua

fata bis. Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortalis,

a Addidicisse

b prohiberis.

Interea semifer Centaurus erat

latus alumno divinæ stirpis:

que gaudebat honore misto

oneri. Ecce filia Centauri ve-

nit protecta humeros rutilis

capillis, quam nympha Cha-

riclo quondam enixa in ripis

rapidi fluminis, vocavit Ocy-

roën. Hæc non fuit contenta

edidicisse paternas artes:

canebat arcana Fatorum.

Ergo ubi concepit fatidicos

furorës mente, incaluitque

Deo, quem habebat clausum

pectore; aspicit infantem, que

dixit, Cresce puer, salutifer

toti orbi: mortalia corpora

sæpe debebunt se tibi: erit

fas tibi reddere animas ademitas.

Que ausus id semel Dis

indignantibus, prohibebere

avitâ flammâ, posse dare hec

NOTES.

1. Semifer.] Chiron, half man and half beast

Alumno.] To Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

5. Rutilus capillis.] With yellow hair.

Protecta humeros.] Having her shoulders covered.

4. Filia.] Ocyroë, the daughter of this Chiron. The Centaurs are a people of Thessaly, near mount Pelion, who were the first that tamed horses, and fought on horseback: hence at a distance they were imagined to be monsters. half man and half beast.

5. Rapidi fluminis.] Of the rapid Cæcis. Ocyroën.] So called, because she was born on the banks of Cæcis, a very rapid river off Mysia of $\chi\alpha\upsilon\delta\varsigma$, swift, and $\epsilon\omicron\gamma\iota$ a stream.

7. Canebat.] She foretold: for canere is sometimes taken for a prophecy, to foretel, Virg.

"Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat." But canere is properly to sing. Hence the poets are said canere, because they were wont to pronounce their verses in a singing tone. Virg.

"Arma virumque cano." Sometimes canere, signifies to preach or declare. Mart.

"Quicquid fama canit, donat arena tibi."

8. Fatidicos.] The impulse of prophesying.

9. Deo.] By a divine Spirit.

10. Infantem.] Æsculapius. He is properly an infant who has not begun to speak. Infans is used for the young of brute beasts and fowls. It is also sometimes used for an idiot.

Salutifer.] Affording health to all men.

For Æsculapius was so skilled in medicine, that he recalled Hippolytus from the grave for which he was struck dead by a thunderbolt from Jupiter; but was afterward made a god.

11. Dixit.] sc. Ocyroë.

12. Debebunt: Shall owe. Debeo is the same as obligatus sum. It appertains to all things, by which we are laid under obligation.

Reddere.] To restore the souls that are taken away.

15. Inque.] In the second place.

14. Avitâ flammâ.] By the thunderbolt of his grandfather J piter.

15. Exsanguë corpus.] A lifeless body. Virg.

"Corpusque exsanguë sepulchro
"Reddidit Hecatoreum——"

Exsanguë is properly that which is without blood, sometimes pale, because pale persons seem to want blood, inasmuch as blood being diffused to the outward parts, is the cause of redness: on the contrary, when the blood recedes, we suddenly grow pale, as in frights, when the blood retires.

26. Et bis.] And thou shalt twice renew thy life; once being born of Apollo and Coronis, and secondly from death, being taken up into heaven and made a god.

17. Quoque.] Ocyroë also predicts the death of Chiron her father.

Non mortalis.] Immortal: for when he was handling the arrows of Hercules, one of them fell on his foot: frantic with the pain, he prevailed with Jupiter, that though he

et creatus lege nascendi, ut
 maneat omnibus ævis; tum
 cupies posse mori, cum cruci-
 abere sanguine diræ serpen-
 tis, recepto per saucia mem-
 bra. Que numina efficiunt
 te patientem mortis ex æter-
 no; triplicesque Deæ resolu-
 vent tua fila. Aliquid resta-
 bat Fatis: suspirat ab imis
 pectoribus, lacrymæque genis
 labuntur obortæ: Atque ita,
 Prævertunt, inquit, me Fata: ve-
 torque
 Plura loqui; vocisque meæ præcluditur usus.
 Non fuerant artes tanti, quæ Numinis iram
 Contraxere mihi. Mallem nescisse futura.
 Jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur: 29
 Jam cibus herba placet: Jam latis currere campis
 Impetus est: in equam, cognataque corpora
 vertor. (formis.
 Tota tamen quare? Pater est mihi nempe bi-
 Talia dicenti pars est extrema querelæ
 Intellecta parum; confusaque verba fuere.
 Mox nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille
 videtur, (certos 36
 Sed simulantis equam: parvoque in tempore
 Edidit hinnitus: et brachia movit in herbas:
 Tum digiti coeunt, et quinos alligat ungues
 Perpetuo cornu levis ungula: crescit et oris
 perpetuo cornu: spatium et oris

NOTES.

was immortal, he might be permitted to die. But he was afterward translated to the stars, and obtained the name of Sagittarius. Whence Ovid in Fast.

"Nona dies aderat, cum tu justissime Chiron,
 "Bis septem stellis corpore cinctus eras."

18. Ul.] Although.

20. Serpentis.] Of the Hydra, which was slain by Hercules. Having dipt his arrows in the blood of this monster, the wounds they made were incurable.

Saucia.] Wounded.

21. Ex æterno.] From an immortal being.
 Patientem mortis.] Mortal.

Numina.] The gods.

22. Triplicesque Deæ.] The destinies, which are said to be three, Lachesis, Atropos, and Clotho. Lachesis is so called of λαγχάνειν, because she allots the ends; Atropos ἀπὸ τοῦ μὴ τρεπέσθαι, because the fates are inevitable; Clotho of κλωθεῖν, because she allots what every one shall undergo.

Resolvent.] The destinies are supposed to spin the thread of every person's life.

25. Fatis.] In the secrets of the Fates which Oryroe had begun to relate.

25. Prævertunt.] Prevents me. For it was decreed by the Fates, that he should be turned into a mare.

26. Præcluditur.] Is intercepted.

27. Artes.] sc. Of predicting future things.

Tanti.] Were not to be esteemed or valued so much by me, as to lose my human form by the anger of the gods.

29. Subduci.] To be taken from me.

30. Latis campis.] In the spacious fields.

31. Impetus.] I have a desire to run: a Greek figure of speech.

Vertor.] I am changed.

32. Tota tamen quare?] Why am I entirely transformed?

Pater.] Chiron.

Biformis.] Is of two forms; half man, and half horse.

34. Confusa.] Confused.

Verba.] Of Ocyroë.

37. Brachia.] Her arms changed into forefeet.

38. Coeunt.] Are joined together, unite.

39. Ungula., &c.] A hoof which fortifies the feet of animals.

40. Perpetuo.] Continued.

Et colli spatium : longæ pars ^a maxima pallæ 40
Cauda fit. Utque vagi crines per colla jacebant,
In dextras abiêre jubas : pariterque novata est
Et vox, et facies. Nomen quoque monstra dedêre.

Et spatium colli crescit : maxima pars longæ pallæ fit cauda. Utque vagi crines jacebant per colla, abiêre in dextras jubas : pariterque, et vox et facies est novata. Quoque monstra dedêre illi novum nomen.

^a ultima.

NOTES.

40. Pallæ.] Palla is a woman's garment.

41. Vagi.] Scattered.

42. In dextras jubas.] Into a right-side mane.—43. Nomen.] "ἵππος, i. e. a mare.

EXP. FAB. X. Chiron, the inventor of physic, had the care of Æsculapius given him. He was also a great astronomer and magician, and had the education of many of the heroes. A person of such accomplishments may well be supposed not to have neglected his daughter's talents, who, for her imprudence in presuming on her knowledge to predict events, was turned into a Mare. This perhaps has no other foundation than her skill in riding, as her father was so excellent an horseman, that he was called a Centaur, who is represented as half Man and half Horse. The calendar, which Chiron has left us, is the first in that way, and he is said to have lived about 1420 years before Christ, and 200 before the Trojan War.

FAB. XI. BATTUS IN SAXUM.

Mercury, when stealing the Oxen of Apollo, was discovered by Battus whom he engages to secrecy by a present ; but, doubting the fidelity of the shepherd, he appears to him in another form, when by another present he found he was not to be depended upon, and, for his treachery, the God changes him into a Tough-stone.

FLEBAT, opemque tuam frustra Philyreïus heros,

Delphice, poscebat. Sed nec rescindere magni
Jussa Jovis poteras : nec, si rescindere posses,
Tunc aderas : Elin, Messeniaque arva colebas.
Illud erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis
Textit ; onusque fuit ^a baculum sylvestres in sinistra :
Alterius, dispar ^b septenis fistula cannis.
Dùmque amor est curæ, dùm tua fistula mulcet ;
Incustoditæ Pylios memorantur in agros

Delphice, Philyreïus heros flebat, que poscebat tuam opem frustra. Sed nec poteras rescindere jussa magni Jovis, nec tunc aderas, si posses rescindere : colebas Elin Messeniaque arva. Illud erat tempus, quo pastoria pellis textit te : quo sylvestre baculum fuit onus sinistra, fistula dispar septenis cannis alterius. Dùmque amor est curæ, dùm tua fistula mulcet te, boves memorantur processisse incustoditæ in Pylios agros.

^a baculus sylvestris olivæ : ^b è septem fistula cannis.

NOTES.

2. Rescindere.] To change, to make void. Ter. " Mihi non videtur quod fit factum legibus rescindi posse." Testaments are properly said rescindi, when they are cancelled and made void.

3. Jussa.] Commands.

Jovis.] Who changed Ocyroë into a mare.

4. Elin.] Elis is a city of Peloponnese : so called of Eleus, the son of Tantalus, or of Eleus, the son of Neptune.

Messeniaque.] Messene was both a country and city of Peloponnese.

Colebas.] Thou didst inhabit. Virg.

"—Pallas, quas condidit arces,

" Ipsa colat —"

Hence inhabitants are called cultores.

Pastoria, &c.] At the time thou wast clothed with a shepherd's coat, made of skins.

7. Alterius.] In the left-hand : for the staff was usually carried in the right.

7. Dispar.] Unequal. A pipe made of seven unequal reeds. So Virg. Ecl. 2.

" Est mihi, disparibus septem compacta cicutis,

" Fistula—"

8. Mulcet.] Solaces, delights.

Natus Maiâ Atlantide videt
 has : et occultat abactas sylvis
 suâ arte. Nemo senserat hoc
 furtum, nisi senex notus in
 illo rure; tota vicinia voca-
 bant *illum* Battum. Hic cus-
 tos servabat saltus, herbosa-
 que pascua divitis Nelei, que
 greges nobilium equarum.
 Timuit hunc, que seduxit
 blandâ manu, et ait: Eja hos-
 pes, quisquis es; si aliquis
 forte requireret hæc armenta,
 nega vidisse; neu nulla gratia
 rependatur *tibi pro hoc* facto;
 cape nitidam vaccam præmia.
 Et dedit. Acceptâ *vaccâ*, red-
 didit has voces, Hospes, eas
 tutus; iste lapis priûs loqua-
 tur tua furta. et ostendit la-
 pidem. Natus Jovē simulat
 abire. Redit mox, et versâ
 figurâ pariter cum voce;
 dixit, Rustice, si vidisti quas
 boves ire hoc limite, fer o-
 pem; que deme silentia furto.
 Fœmina juncta suo tauro da-
 bitur pretium tibi. At senior
 postquàm merces geminata,
 inquit, Erunt sub illis monti-
 bus; et erant sub illis monti-
 bus; Atlantiades risit, et ait,
 Perfide, prodis me mibi? Pro-
 dis me mibi? Et vertit perjura pectora in durum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur In-
 dex; que est vetus infamia in saxo merito nihil.

Processisse boves. Videt has Atlantide Maiâ 10
 Natus; et arte suâ sylvis occultat abactas.
 Senserat hoc furtum nemo, nisi notus in illo
 Rure senex; Battum vicinia tota vocabant.
 Divitis hic saltus, herbosaque pascua Nelei,
 Nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum. 15
 Hunc timuit, blandâque manu seduxit: et, Eja,
 Quisquis es, hospes ait; si fortè armenta requireret
 Hæc aliquis, vidisse nega; neu gratia facto
 Nullarependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam.
 Et dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit, Hôspes 20
 Tutus eas; lapis iste priûs tua furta loquatur:
 Et lapidem ostendit. Simulat Jove natus abire.
 Mox redit: et, versâ pariter cum voce figurâ,
 Rustice, vidisti si quas hoc limite, dixit,
 Ire boves; fer opem: furtoque silentia deme. 25
 Juncta suo pretium dabitur tibi fœmina tauro.
 At senior, postquàm merces geminata, Sub illis
 Montibus, inquit, erunt; et erant sub montibus
 illis.
 Risit Atlantiades: et, Memihi, perfide, prodis?
 Me mihi prodis? ait. Perjuraque pectora vertit
 In durum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur In-
 dex; 31
 Inque nihil merito vetus est infamia saxo.

NOTES.

10. Boves.] The Cows.—Has.] sc. Boves.

11. Natus.] Mercury, the son of Maia.

Abactas.] Led away. Herds are properly said abigi, when led away, or taken away by stealth. Whence the stealers of cattle are called abductores, which some call abigis.

12. Furtum.] The cows driven away by Mercury.

14. Hic.] Battus.—Saltus.] The woods.

Herbosaque.] Full of grass.

Pascua.] Fields where cattle graze.

Nelie.] Neleus was the father of Nestor, the king of Pylos.

16. Hunc.] Battus.

Timuit.] Mercury was afraid.

Seduxit.] He led aside. For seducere properly signifies, to be led aside, to separate. Ter. Post Pamphilus me solum seduxit foras. It is also used for decipere, to deceive, to beguile. Ter. Etiam nunc me seducere istis dictis postulas.

18. Vidisse.] sc. Te. Say thou hast not seen them.

Neu gratiâ, &c.] And that you may not go without a reward.

20. Hôspes.] Battus.

22. Simulat.] He makes a show of going away.

Jove natus.] Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia.

23. Mox.] A little after.

Redit.] Mercury returns to Battus.

Versâ, &c.] His shape and voice being changed, that he might not be known.

27. Senior.] Battus.

Geminata merce.] A double reward.

29. Atlantiades.] Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia.

Perfide.] Perfidious betrayer of thy trust!

30. Perjuraque pectora.] His perjured breast.

Vertit.] He changed.

31. Index.] stone on which we try the goodness of gold and silver, which is called Lydius lapis, a touch-stone.

32. Nihil merito.] Undeserving.

FAB. XII. MERCURIUS HERSEN AMAT.

Mercury falling in love with Herse, the daughter of Cecrops, would engage Aglauros in his interest, in order to gain access to her sister; which she declines, unless he would promise to reward her with a large sum of money.

HINC se sustulerat paribus Caducifer alis :
 Munychiosque volans agros, gratamque
 Minervæ
 Despectabat humum, cultique arbusta Lycæi.
 Illâ fortè die castæ de more puellæ
 Vertice supposito festas in Palladis arces
 Pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris.
 Indè revertentes Deus aspicit ales ; iterque
 Non agit in rectum ; sed in orbem curvat eundem.
 Ut volucris visis rapidissima Milvius extis,
 Dum timet, et densi circumstant sacra ministri,
 Flectitur in gyrum ; nec longiùs audet abire ;
 Spemque suam motis avidus circumvolat alis.
 Sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces
 Inclinat cursus : et easdem circinat auras.
 Quanto splendidior, quam cætera sidera, fulget
 Lucifer ; et quanto te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe ;
 Tanto virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse
 Ibat : eratque decus pompæ, comitumque suarum.
 Obstupuit formâ Jove natus : et æthere pendens

omnibus virginibus : eratque decus pompæ, que suarum comitum. Natus Jove obstupuit formâ : et pendens æthere

NOTES.

1. Caducifer.] Mercury, carrying a wand, Caduceus, or Caduceum. is Mercury's wand, with which he puts an end to jarrings and disagreements. Therefore by this wand peace is typified : whence an herald, who demands peace, is called Caduceator.

2. Munychiosque.] Athenian. Munychia is a promontory of Pyreus, a port of the Athenians, so called from Munychus, who there built a temple to Diana Munychia.

Minervæ.] To Pallas. The land of Attica was most acceptable to Pallas.

3. Despectabat.] He looked downward.

Humum.] The earth, the ground.

Arbusta.] Groves.

Lycæi culti.] Made polite by Aristotelian disputations ; for Lycæum was a school at Athens, where Aristotle used to lecture on philosophy.

7. Indè.] From Pallas's Tower.

Deus.] Mercury.

9. Velucris.] By this similitude the poet

shews how Mercury flew round and round, that he might the longer enjoy the sight of his beloved Herse.

Milvius.] The kite, a bird of prey, which flies in a circular manner, when hovering over its prey.

10. Ministri.] The priests observing the entrails of the sacrificed beasts.

11. Flectitur, &c.] He moves in an orb or circuit.

13. Actæas arces.] The Athenian Towers ; for Actæa is Attica, which is almost all a shore ; for Ἀκτῆ is a shore.

14. Inclinat.] Bends his course.

Circinat.] Encompasses, goes about. Circino is properly to make round, or to describe with a pair of dividers—15. Fulget.] Shines.

16. Phœbe.] The moon.

18. Decus.] Glory.

19. Formâ.] At the beauty of Herse.

Jove natus.] Mercury.

Æthere.] In the air.

exarsit non secùs, quàm cùm Non secùs exarsit, quàm cùm Balearica plum-
Balearica funda jacit plum- bum 20
bum : illud volat, et incan- Funda jacit : volat illud, et incandescit eundo ;
descit eundo : et invenit ignes, quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit ignes.
Vertit iter : que petit diversa cœlo relicto : Vertit iter : cœloque petit diversa relicto ;
Nec se dissimulat : tanta est fiducia formæ. 24 Nec se dissimulat : tanta est fiducia formæ.
Quæ quanquam est illam : (deat aptè,
justa : tamen adjuvat illam Permulcetque comas, chlamydemque, ut pen-
curâ : permulcetque comas, Collocat : ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum :
que collocat chlamydem, ut Ut teres in dextrâ, quâ somnos ducit, et arcet,
pendeat aptè : ut limbus, Virga sit : ut tersis niteant talaria plantis.
totumque aurum appareat : ut Pars secreta domûs, ebore, et testudine cultos 30
teres virga sit in dextrâ quâ Tres habuit thalamos : quorum tu, Pandrose,
ducit et arcet somnos : ut dextrum,
talaria niteant plantis tersis. Aglauros lævum, medium possederat Herse.
Secreta pars domûs habuit Quæ tenuit lævum, venientem prima notavit
tres thalamos, cultos ebore et Mercurium : nomenque Dei scitarier ausa est, 34
testudine : quorum tu, Pan- Et causam adventus. Cui sic respondit Atlantis
drose, dextrum, Aglauros Pleïonesque nepos : Ego sum, qui jussa per auras
lævum, Herse possederat Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse.
medium. Quæ tenuit lævum, Nec fingam causas : tu tantum fida sorori
prima notavit Mercurium venientem : que ausa est scitarier ausa est, 34
Et causam adventus. Cui sic respondit Atlantis
Pleïonesque nepos : Ego sum, qui jussa per auras
Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse.
Nec fingam causas : tu tantum velis esse
fida sorori.

NOTES.

20. Non secùs.] He was no less enflamed with love.

Balearica.] Which the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles use. Two islands lying near Spain are called the Baleares, and not far distant one from the other, taking their names from their space, majores & minores. They are now commonly called Majorca and Minorca ; and they are called Baleares ἀπὸ τοῦ βάλλειν, i. e. of throwing stones, because the inhabitants of the Baleares were accounted expert slingers—Plumbum.] A leaden bullet.

21. Funda.] A sling. And hence those who fight with Slings are called Funditores. Jacit.] Throws.

23. Vertit.] Mercury changes his course, from heaven to earth.

Cœloque.] Whither he had directed his journey and flight.

24. Nec se dissimulat.] Nor does he conceal his being Mercury.

Tanta &c.] So great confidence he had in his beauty.

25. Illam.] His shape.

26. Permulcetque comas.] He combs his hair.

Chlamydemque.] He adjusts his mantle. Chlamys is properly a military garment shorter than a cloak, which was worn over the other garments.

27. Limbus.] That the golden border

may be all seen. Limbus is the fringe of a garment, reaching down to the feet.

29. Virga.] The wand with which Mercury procures and drives away sleep. Teres is long and round, such as is the form of a Cylinder.

Talaria.] Mercury's winged shoes.

Tersis plantis.] His neat feet.

30. Pars.] He describes the inward part of Cecrops' house, in which his daughter's bedchambers were.

Secreta.] The innermost.

Domûs.] Of Cecrops' house.—Ebore.] Ivory.

Testudine.] With tortoise-shell. Testudo is properly a shell fish, (or Tortoise.) taking its name from Testa, the shell where-with it is covered. Testudo is also a war-like engine framed of boards ; also a multitude of soldiers in close order, with their shields close together, to defend them from the violence of the enemies stones and death. Testudo is also a musical instrument.

33. Tenuit lævum.] The left bed-chamber, Aglauros's.

37. Jupiter.] Who is the king of gods and men.

38. Fingam causas.] I will not invent reasons for my coming.

Fida.] Faithful.—Sorori.]—To Herse.

Esse velis, prolisque meæ matertera dici.
 Herse causa viæ : faveas oramus amanti. 40
 Adspicit hunc oculis isdem, quibus abdita nuper
 Viderat Aglauros flavæ secretæ Minervæ :
 Proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum,
 Postulat : interea tectis excedere cogit,
 Vertit ad hanc, torvi Dea bellica luminis orbem,
 Et tanto penitus traxit suspiria motu, 46
 Ut pariter pectus, positamque in pectore forti
 Ægida concuteret. Subit hanc arcana profanâ
 Detexisse manû tùm cùm sinè matre creatam 49
 Lemnicolæ stirpem, contrâ data fœdera, vidit :
 Et gratamque Deo fore jam, gratamque sorori :
 Et ditem sumto, quod avara poposcerit, auro.
 tamque Deo gratamque sorori ; et ditem sumto auro, quod avara poposcerit.

NOTES.

39. Prolisque meæ.] Of my offspring.
 Matertera.] The Aunt.
 41. Hunc.] Mercury.
 42. Secreta. Erichonius, inclosed in a hamper.
 44. Interea, &c.] Aglauros forces Mercury to go out of doors, till he brings the gold.
 45. Vertit.] Turns.—Hanc.] Aglauros.
 Torvi.] Fierce, stern, angry.
 Dea.] Pallas, who is also Bellona.
 48. Ægida.] Ægis an armour for the breast, made of brass, having a gorgon's head in the middle, which Pallas used to wear.
 Hanc.] Aglauros.

EXP. FAB. XII. Ovid who has so finely displayed his talents in this Fable, had not more for its foundation, than that a prince, of the name of Apollo, was enamoured with Herse, of whom her sister Aglauros became very jealous.

FAB. XIII. INVIDIAM ADIT MINERVA. AGLAUROS IN SAXUM.

Envy; in obedience to the commands of Pallas, raises the jealousy of Aglauros against her sister Herse so high, that she obstinately opposes Mercury's passage to her sister's apartment, for which the God, with a touch of his Wand turns her into a Statue.

IPROTINUS Invidiæ nigro squallentia tabo Protinus petit tecta Invidiæ
 Tecta petit. Domus est imis in vallibus antri squallentia nigro tabo. Domus est abdita in imis vallibus antri,

NOTES.

1. Invidiæ.] First the poet describes the house of Envy, afterwards Envy herself, who is painted in truly elegant and poetic colours. Envy, as Cicero describes it, is an inward concern for the prosperity of another, but which does not appear in acts of violence against the person envied. It differs from hatred, as envy is concealed : hatred is often open, and because hatred is supposed to arise from some injury received from the person hated.]—Nigro tabo.] With black gore.
 Squallentia.] Filthy.
 2. Domus.] The house of envy.
 Antri.] Of a cave or den.

carens sole, non pervia ulli vento; tristis, et plenissima ignavi frigoris; et quæ semper vacet igne, semper abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago belli venit huc; constitit ante domum (neque enim habet fas succedere tectis) et pulsat postes extremâ cuspide. Fores concussæ patuere: videt Invidiam intus edentem vipereas carnes, alimenta suorum vitiorum, visâque avertit oculos. At illa surgit humo pigrâ, que relinquit corpora semesarum serpentum: que incedit inerti passû. Utque vidit Deam decoram formâque armisque, ingemuit: que duxit ima suspiria ad vultum. Pallor sedet in ore: macies in toto corpore: acies nusquam recta: dentes livent rubigine: pectora virent felle: lingua est suffusa veneno: risus abest, nisi dolores visi movere quem. Nec fruitur somno, excita vigilacibus curis: sed videt ingratos successus hominum; intabescitque videndo: carpitur et carpitur unâ: que est suum supplicium. Tamen quamvis Tritonia oderat illam; adfata est breviter talibus dictis.

a visusque decor suspiria duxit, vel, cultusque Deæ suspiria movit.

Abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento: Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris; et quæ Ignem vacet semper, caligine semper abundet. Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago; [tectis Constitit antè domum, (neque enim succedere Fas habet) et postes extremâ cuspide pulsat. Concussæ patuere fores: videt intus edentem Vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum, 10 Invidiam: visâque oculos avertit. At illa Surgit humo pigrâ, semesarumque relinquit Corpora serpentum: passûque incedit inerti. Utque Deam vidit formâque armisque decoram; Ingemuit: a vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit. 15 Pallor in ore sedet: macies in corpore toto: Nusquam recta acies: livent rubigin dentes, Pectora felle virent: lingua est suffusa veneno: Risus abest; nisi quem visi movere dolores. Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis: 20 Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo Successus hominum: carpitque et carpitur unâ: Suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat illam; Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis.

NOTES.

5. Abdita.] Hidden, secret.
4. Ignavi.] Slow, from the effect, as it makes men sluggish and dull.
5. Caligine.] With darkness.
6. Huc.] To this house of envy.
- Metuenda.] Pallas who is called by the Latins Bellona, being dreadful in War.
7. Neque enim.] sc. Palladi, who being a Goddess, it was not lawful for her to enter the house of Envy.
8. Extremâ cuspide.] With the end of her spear; for Pallas is said to carry a spear.
9. Concussæ.] Being struck.
- Patuere.] Are opened.
10. Vipereas carnes.] The flesh of vipers, which are so called quod vi pariant, for they are supposed to burst asunder when they bring forth their young.
11. Visâque, &c.] Pallas turns away her eyes from the hateful sight of Envy.
- Illâ.] Envy.
13. Corpora.] The flesh.
14. Deam.] Pallas.
- Decoram.] Beautiful, comely.
15. Ima suspiria.] Deep sighs. For when she beheld the cheerful countenance of the Goddess, Envy was grieved and sighed.
17. Acies nusquam recta.] Her eyes are

turned away; for envious persons do not look straight forward, but askaunt. Acies sometimes signifies the sight of the eyes, sometimes the edge of a sickle, sword, and the like; also an army in order of battle; and sometimes the engagement and battle itself. And by a metaphor it is also taken for sharpness of wit.

- Livent.] Are of a black colour.
18. Suffusa.] Besmeared, infected.
19. Quem.] sc. Laughter.
- Dolores.] Not of its own, but of other peoples; for envious persons rejoice at the misfortunes, and grieve at the happiness of others.—Movère.] Have caused.
20. Nec, &c.] Nor can she. (sc. Envy) sleep.
- Excita.] Being roused, stimulated (pricked forward, as it were with a goad.)
21. Ingratos.] Not acceptable, displeasing to her.—Intabescitque is consumed by little and little.
22. Carpitque.] Torments.
- Carpitur.] And is tormented.
25. Suppliciumque, &c.] And is her own punishment; according to the known proverb, Envy torments itself.—Illam, Envy.

Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam. 25
 Sicopus est. Aglaurosea est. Haud plura locuta
 Fugit, et impressâ tellurem reppulit hastâ.
 Illa Deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens;
 Murmura a parva dedit; successurumque Minervæ
 Indoluit; baculumque capit; quod spinea totum
 Vincula cingebant; adopertaque nubibus atris, 31
 Quâcunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
 Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina carpit:
 Afflatque suo populosque, urbesque, domosque
 Polluit, et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem,
 Ingeniis, opibusque, et festâ pace virentem. 36
 Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrymabile
 cernit.

Sed postquam thalamos intravit Cecrope natæ;
 Jussa facit: pectusque manu ferrugine tinctâ 39
 Tangit: et hamatis præcordia sentibus implet:
 Inspiratque nocens virus: piceumque per ossa
 Dissipat, et medio spargit pulmone venenum.
 Neve mali spatium causæ per latius errent;
 Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque sororis 44
 Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum sub imagine ponit:
 Cunctaque magna facit. Quibus irritata dolore
 Cecropis occulto mordetur: et anxia nocte,
 Anxia luce gemit; lentâque miserrima tabe
 Liquitur, ut glacies incerto saucia sole.

chra imagine ante oculos: que facit cuncta magna. Quibus Cecropis irritata, mordetur occulto dolore; et anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit; que miserrima liquitur lentâ tabe, ut glacies saucia incerto sole.

a rauca.

NOTES.

25. Infice.—Infect.—Tabe] With thy venom,
 Unam.] Aglauros, the daughter of Cecrops.

28. Illa.] Envy.] Deam.] Pallas.
 Obliquo.] With eyes askance (squinting) such as envious persons behold the successes of others with.—Cernens.] Beholding.

29. Successurumque.] She was grieved that Minerva, (whose commands she was just now performing) should enjoy her desired success.—32. Proterit.] She blasts.

35. Tritonida.] The Citadel of Athens was denied to Pallas.

36. Ingeniis, &c.] This observation is made on account of the many excellent artificers, orators, and philosophers, in that city.

Festâ pace.] From the effect. For festivals are celebrated in the time of peace.

Virentem.] Flourishing.

37. Tenet.] She holds in (refrains from.)

39. Jussa.] The orders of Pallas.

Ferrugine.] The rust of iron is called ferrugo.

40. Hamatis sentibus.] With jagged thorns,

Infice unam natarum Cecropis tuâ tabe. Sic opus est. ea est Aglauros. Haud locuta plura, fugit, et repulit tellurem hastâ impressâ. Illa cernens Deam fugientem obliquo lumine, dedit parva murmura; que indoluit successurum Minervæ; que capit baculum; quod totum spinea vincula cingebant: adopertaque atris nubibus, quâcunque ingreditur proterit florentia arva, exuritque herbas, et carpit summa cacumina: que polluit populos, urbesque, domosque suo afflatu, et tandem conspicit Tritonida arcem, virentem ingeniis, opibusque, et festâ pace. Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia cernit nil lacrymabile. Sed postquam intravit thalamos natæ Cecrope, facit jussa, que tangit pectus manu tincta ferrugine: et implet præcordia hamatis sentibus: inspiratque nocens virus: que dissipat piceum venenum per ossa, et spargit medio pulmone. Neve causæ mali errent per latius spatium; ponit germanam, que fortunatum conjugium sororis, que Deum sub pul-

Præcordia.] Præcordia are the veins lying near the heart, which are said to be the seat of cares.

41. Virus.] Poison —Piceumque.] Black.

42. Dissipat.] Scatters.

43. Neve, &c.] That the cause of her grief may not be far from her, she obliges her to have her sister's happiness always before her, eying it with great pain and torment.

44. Germanam.] Her sister Herse.

45. Deum.] Mercury.

47. Cecropis.] Aglauros, the daughter of Cecrops. A patronymic noun of the feminine gender.

Mordetur.] Is tormented. For mordere is sometimes to affect (afflict) with grief.

"Cic. Valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ: Atticâ nostrâ. It signifies properly to bite; also to calumniate, to injure.

48. Anxia, &c.] Anxious by night and by day.—Lentâque tabe.] By a slow consumption.

49. Liquitur.] Melteth, just as snow is consumed by the sun.

Incerto sole.] By a weak degree of heat.

Que uritur bonis felicis Her- Felicisque bonis non secius uritur Herses, 50
ses, non secius quàm cum ignis supponitur spinosis ignis supponitur herbis;
herbis; que neque dant flammis, Quæ neque dant flammæ, lenique tepore cre-
que cremantur lentè tepore. mantur.
Sæpe voluit mori, ne videret Sæpe mori voluit, ne quicquam tale videret:
quicquam tale: sæpe narrare Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti.
velut crimen rigido parenti. Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit 55
Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit
Deum: cui jactanti blandimenta, Exclusura Deum: cui blandimenta, precesque,
precesque, que mitissima verba, dixit, Desine: Verbaque jactanti mitissima, Desine, dixit:
Desine: Hinc ego me non sum nisi te motura repulso.
Ego non sum motura me hinc Stemus, ait, pacto, velox Cyllenius, isto:
nisi te repulso. Velox Cyllenius ait, stemus ipso pacto: Cælatasque fores virgâ patefecit. At illi 60
quæ patefecit cælatas fores Surgere conanti partes, quascunque sedendo
virgâ. At partes, quascunque Flectimur, ignavâ nequeunt gravitate moveri.
que flectimur sedendo, nequeunt moveri ignavâ gravitate illi conanti surgere. Illa
tate illi conanti surgere. Illa quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco; sed junctura
quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco; sed junctura genuum riget, frigusque labitur per ungues, et venæ
genuum riget, frigusque labitur per ungues, et venæ pallent sanguine amisso. Utque
pallent sanguine amisso. Utque cancer immedicabile malum solet serpere latè, et addere
cancer immedicabile malum solet serpere latè, et addere illas partes vitiatas: sic letalis hyems venit in pectora paulatim; et clausit vi-
tates partes vitiatas: sic letalis hyems venit in pectora paulatim; et clausit vi-
tales vias, et respiramina. Nec conata est loqui: nec haberet iter vocis, si fuisset conata: jam saxum tenebat colla; ora-
exsangue signum. Nec lapis erat albus; sua invida mens infecerat illam. que sedebat
a artus.

NOTES.

50. Uritur.] Is afflicted.
52. Lenique tepore.] With a gentle heat.
54. Parenti.] To her severe father Ce-
rops.
56. Deum.] Mercury.—Cui.] To Mer-
cury.
57. Jactanti.] Uttering in vain; for jac-
tare signifies to speak to no purpose. Virg.
"Talia jactanti." Sometimes to shew.
59. Pacto isto.] To that agreement, that
you do not stir from hence, unless I am turned
out of doors; for as you can by no means
turn me out of doors, so you must always
remain here. An ironical concession.
Cyllenius.] Mercury, from Cyllene, a
mountain of Arcadia.
60. Cælatasque.] Carved and painted,
Patefecit.] Opened.
Illi.] To Aglauros. He describes how
Aglauros was turned into a stone, being fixed
to the threshold of the door, that she could
not stir.
65. Illa.] Aglauros.—Pugnat.] Endeav-
ours.
Recto trunco.] With her body upright.
Truncus is that part of the body which is
between the neck and hips.
64. Junctura] The joint or joining.
Riget.] Became stiff and hard.
Frigusque.] So in another place:
"—Frigusque perambulat artus." And,
"Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus
artus,
"Perque meos artus frigida gutta fluit."
66. Cancer.] A disease corroding the bo-
dy by little and little. Cancer is also a
living creature; also one of the twelve
Signs of the Zodiac.
68. Letalis.] A deadly (death-bringing)
cold.
69. Respiramina.] The respiration of the
lungs, the breath or passage of the spirit.
72. Signumque exsangue.] A statue with-
out blood; for Aglauros was turned into a
statue of stone.
75. Infecerat.] Had inflicted.

EXP. FAB. XIII. Minerva's visit to Envy is finely described by Ovid, and must be considered as a continuation of the former fable. Pausanias

Herse and Aglauros, two of the daughters of Cecrops, who, being negligent of the worship of Minerva, then just established at Athens, were punished with madness; his third daughter, Pandrosos, who continued faithful, had a temple erected to her memory, near that of the Goddess, which greatly contributed to establish the reputation of Minerva. Their father reigned 1582 years before Christ, and 400 before the war of Troy.

FAB. XIV. JUPITER ET EUROPA.

Jupiter assumes the form of a Bull, the better to effect his designs upon Europa, of whom he was enamoured, and swims with her on his back to the island of Crete.

HAS ubi verborum pœnas mentisque profanæ
Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras
Linqvit, & ingreditur jactatis æthera penniis.
Sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris.
Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum
Pelle moram, a solitoque celer delabere cursu;
Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte sinistrâ
Suspicit (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt)
Hanc pete: quodque procûl montano gramine
Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte. [pasci
Dixit; & expulsi jamdudùm monte juvenci
Littora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat.
Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur
Majestas & amor. Sceptri gravitate relictâ,
Ille pater rectorque Deûm, cui dextra trisulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvencis

Ubi Atlantiades cepit has pœnas verborum, que profanæ mentis; linqvit terras dictas à Pallade, & ingreditur æthera jactatis penniis. Genitor Jupiter sevocat hunc; nec fassus causam amoris, ait, Nate, fide minister meorum jussorum, pelle moram, que celer delabere solito cursu: que pete hanc, quæ tellus suspicit tuam matrem à sinistrâ parte (indigenæ vocant Sidonida nomine:) que verte ad littora regale armentum quod vides pasci procûl montano gramine. Dixit: & juvenci jamdudùm expulsi monte petunt jussa littora; ubi filia magni regis solebat ludere comitata Tyriis virginibus. Majestas & amor non bene conveniunt, nec morantur in unâ sede. Ille pater rectorque

Deorum gravitate sceptri relictâ, cui dextra armata est trisulcis ignibus, qui concutit orbem nutu, induitur faciem tauri, mistusque juvencis
a subito.

NOTES.

1. Profanæ.] Void of religion.
2. Atlantiades.] Mercury the grandson of Atlas and Maja.
- Dictas.] Athens, so called, ὡς πρὸς τῆς Ἀθηνῶν; i. e. of Pallas.
3. Jactatis penniis.] With moved wings.
4. Hunc.] Mercury.
- Genitor.] Jupiter, the father of Mercury.
6. Delabere.] Descend.
7. Tuam Matrem.] Phœnicia, on the left side toward the north, lies under the Pleiades, one of which Maia is, who was Mercury's mother.
8. Suspicit.] Looks toward. Suspiciere sometimes signifies to admire.
- Indigenæ.] The natives.
- Sidonida.] A city of Phœnicia. Whence Sidon itself is called Phœnicia.
11. Dixit.] sc. Jupiter.
- Jamdudum.] Lately.
12. Filia.] Europa.—Regis.] Of Agenor.
13. Tyriis.] Tyre was called so of Tyris the son of Phœnix; it is an island and

city of Phœnicia, near Sidon.

14. Non bene, &c.] Majesty and love but ill agree, nor can long continue in the same abode. He comprehends this sentence in the XVIIth Epistle.

"Nunc male res junctæ calor & reverentia pugnant:

"Quid sequar in dubio est, hæc decet, illa juvat."

5. Sceptri, &c.] Having laid aside the dignity of empire. Sceptrum, the ensign of Royalty, is the staff on which kings lean when standing. Sceptrum is so called ἀπὸ τοῦ στήπτεσθαι, which signifies to stick to, or lean upon.

16. Ille.] The poet describes Jupiter, q. d. that mighty person, who is before all, and is the cause of all things.

Trisulcis.] With thunderbolts, of which there are three effects, for they blast, cleave, and burn. That is called Trisulcis, which has three edges. Virg.

"Linguis micat ore trisulcis."

mugit, & obambulat formosus in teneris herbis. Quippe color est nivis; quam nec vestigia duri pedis calcavere, nec aquaticus Auster solvit. Colla extant toris: palearia pendent armis: cornua quidem parva; sed quæ possis contendere facta manû, que magis perlucida purâ gemma. Nullæ minæ in fronte; nec lumen formidabile; vultus habet pacem. Nata Agenore miratur, quod tam formosus, quod minetur nulla prælia. Sed metuît contingere primò quamvis mitem: mox adit, & porrigit flores ad candida ora. Amans gaudet: &, dat oscula manibus dùm sperata voluptas veniat. Vix ah! vix differt cætera. Et nunc alludit, que exsultat in viridi herba, nunc deponit niveum latus in fulvis arenis. Que metu demto paulatim, modò præbet pectora plaudenda virgineâ manu, modò cornua impedienda novis sertis. Quoque regia virgo ausa est considerare tergo tauri, nescia queâ premeret. Tûm Deus ponit sensim falsa vestigia pedum à terrâ, que à sicco littore in primis undis. Indê abit ulterius, que fert prædam per æquora medii ponti. Hæc pavet: que ablata respicit relictum littus: & tenet coram dextra, altera imposita est dorso: tremulæ vestes sinuantur flamine.

Mugit, & in teneris formosus obambulat herbis. Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri Calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster. 21 Colla toris extant: armis palearia pendent; Cornua ^a parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis

Facta manû, purâque magis perlucida gemmâ. Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen; Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata, 26 Quod tam formosus, quod prælia nulla minetur. Sed quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò; Mox adit, & flores ad candida porrigit ora. 29 Gaudet amans: & dùm veniat sperata voluptas, Oscula dat manibus. Vix ah! vix cætera differt. Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herbâ; Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis. Paulatimque metu demto, modò pectora præbet, Virgineâ ^b plaudenda manû, modò cornua sertis 35 Impedienda notis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo, Nescia quem premeret, tergo considerare tauri. Tûm Deus â terra, siccoque â littore sensim Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis. Indê abit ulterius, mediique per æquora ponti 40 Fert prædam. Pavet hæc; littusque ablata relictum

Respicit; & dextrâ cornu tenet, altera dorso Imposita est; tremulæ sinuantur flamine vestes.

a vara.

b palpanda.

NOTES.

21. Solvit.] Dissolves.—Aquaticus.] Rainy.

22. Colla, &c.] The Poet describes the beautiful Bull whose form Jupiter had put on.

Toris.] With the protuberance of his' muscles, an indication of strength. Virg.

"Luxuriantque toris."

Armis.] From between his shoulders. Humeri properly is applied to men; Arui to beasts—Palearia.] His dewlap.

25. Lumen.] His eyes.

26. Nata.] Europa, Agenor's daughter.

28. Contingere.] To touch.

30. Dm, &c., Until he could enjoy the hoped for pleasure of possessing his mistress.

32. Alludit.] He wantons.

34. Modò.] Sometimes.

35. Palpanda.] To be stroaked.

Sertis.] With garlands of the leaves of

plants and flowers.

36. Impedienda.] To be bound, adorned.

38. Deus.] Jupiter, who had turned himself into a bull.]—Sensim By little and little.

39. Falsa vestigia.] his deceitful foot-steps.

41. Pavet hæc.] Europa is afraid.

Ablata.] Carried away by Jupiter; transformed into a bull.

42. Respicit.] She looks back, turns her eyes to the shore—Alterâ.] The left hand.

Dorso.] on his back.

43. Sinuantur.] Are made crooked, bended, swell into; for sinuare is to bow or bend into. Virg.

"Sinuatque immensa volumine terga."

Hence the laxities and creases between the folds of garments are called sinus vestium.

Flamine.] By the wind.

EXP. FAB. XIV. This event of Jupiter's assuming the figure of a Bull, in order to carry off Europa, is no other than that of Jupiter Asterius's,

marrying the daughter of Cretus, and his settling in the island of Crete. This historical fact gave rise to the beautiful fable so finely conducted by Ovid ; Jupiter Asterius, having heard of the great beauty of Europa the daughter of Agenor, king of Tyre, prepared a vessel for the purpose of bringing her away, either by force or surprise, if not to be effected by treaty. The ship he sailed in had the head of a Bull; this, with other circumstances, was all that the Poet had to found this fiction, on which he has so admirably displayed his genius.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,
LIBER III.

TAB. I. CADMUS EUROPAM A JOVE RAPTAM PERQUIRIT.

THE ARGUMENT.

Jupiter having carried off Europa, her father Agenor commands his Son to go in search of his sister ; and either to bring her back, or never return to Phœnicia. Cadmus, after a fruitless enquiry, consults the Oracle at Delphi, which directs him to observe the place where a Cow should lie down, and there to build a City, and call the Country Bœotia.

JAMQUE Deus, positâ fallacis imagine tauri,
Se confessus erat; Dictæaque rura tenebat.
Cum pater ignarus, Cadmo perquirere raptam
Imperat; et pœnam, si non invenerit, addit
Exilium; facto pius, et sceleratus eodem.

Jamque Deus, positâ im-
agine fallacis tauri: que tene-
bat Dictæa rura, confessus
erat se. Cum pater ignarus
filiam à Jove surreptam impe-
rat Cadmo perquirere rap-
tam, & addit exilium pœnam,
si non invenerit; pius & sceleratus eodem facto.

NOTES.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Deus.] Jupiter. | Tenebat.] Had reached. |
| Positâ.] Having laid aside. | 3. Pater.] Agenor. |
| Fallacis.] False or counterfeit. | Ignarus.] Agenor knew not what was |
| 2. Se confessus.] Discovered himself to | become of Europa. |
| be Jupiter. So Virg. <i>Æn.</i> 11. | 5. Pius.] Agenor was pious in seeking |
| "Alma Venus confessa Deam, qualisque | his daughter. |
| videri Cælicolis, & quanta solet," | Sceleratus.] But he was wicked in or- |
| Dictæaque.] Cretensian. | dering his son into exile. |

Agenorides profugus, orbe pererrato, vitat patriamque iramque parentis (quis enim possit deprendere furta Jovis?) que supplex consulto oracula Phœbi: & requirit quæ tellus sit habitanda. Phœbus ait, Bos occurrit tibi in solis arvis, passa nullum jugum, que immunis curvi aratri; carpe vias h. e. duce; & fac condas mœnia, quæ herbâ requieverit; que vocato illa Bœotia. Cadmus vix benè descenderat Castalio antro: videt juvencam ire lentè incustoditam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervice. Subsequitur, que legit vestigia presso gressu; que taciturnus adorat Phœbum autorem viæ. Jam evaserat vada Cephisi, que arva Panopes, bos stetit; & tollens spatiosam frontem ad cælum altis cornibus, impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita respiciens comites sequentes sua terga, procubuit, que submisit latus in tener herba. Cadmus agit grates *Apollini*, que figit oscula peregrinæ terræ, & salutat ignotos montos, agrosque. Et petere undas libandas è vivis fontibus.

Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprendere possit Furta Jovis? profugus patriamque, iramque parentis, Vitat Agenorides: Phœbique oracula supplex Consultit; & quæ sit tellus habitanda, requirit. Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, solis occurret in arvis, 10 Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri; Hæc duce carpe vias; & quæ requieverit herbâ, Mœnia fac condas; Bœotiaque illa vocato. Vix benè Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro: Incustoditam lentè videt ire juvencam, 15 Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem. Subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu; Autoremque viæ Phœbum taciturnus adorat. Jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva, Bos stetit; & tollens ^a spatiosam cornibus altis 20 Ad cælum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras. Atque ita, respiciens comitessua terga sequentes, Procubuit, teneraque latus submisit in herbâ. Cadmus agit grates, peregrinæque oscula terræ Figit: & ignotos montes, agrosque salutat. Sacra Jovi facturus erat; jubet ire ministros, 26 Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas. Sylva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi.

Erat facturus sacra Jovi: jubet ministros ire, & Vetus sylva stabat, violata nullâ securi.

^a speciosam.

NOTES.

6. Orbe pererrato.] Having wandered through the world. So Virg. *Æn.* II. saith. "Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto."
7. Parentis.] Of his father Agenor.
8. Agenorides.] Cadmus the son of Agenor.
- Oracula.] The oracle of Apollo. Virg. "Suspensii Euryppylum scitatum oracula Phœbi Mittimus.—"
- Oraculum is the answer of the Gods. Sometimes it is put for a temple, where responses are given, and sometimes for a sentence of moment and importance.
10. Bos.] A heifer or young cow.
11. Immunis.] Free from, that never drew the plough.
12. Hæc.] The cow or heifer.
- Carpe vias.] Follow her steps.
13. Bœotiaque.] The country of Bœotia in Greece was probably so called *ἡ πῶς βῶτος* which the poet here mentions. The Accu. plural of Bœotius, a nun, agreeing with illa (mœnia).—Vocato.] Imperat. of voco.
14. Castalio.] The cave of the Delphic Oracle. The muses are called Castalides, from the Castalian spring between Delphos and Parnassus.
16. Servitii.] Of servitude. Having never borne the yoke.
17. Pressoque gressu.] Imprinted with gentle steps: a slow pace.—Legit.] He follows.
- Vestigia.] The cow's tract.
18. Cephisi.] A river of Bœotia.
- Panopesque.] A city of Phocis. Panope is also a sea goddess. The gen. of Panope. Evaserat. He had passed.
20. Stetit.] She stood still.
21. Mugitibus impulit auras.] Filled the air with lowings.
22. Comites.] Cadmus and his companions, who were following her.
23. Procubuit. She couched down.
24. Agit grates.] Returns thanks to Apollo.
25. Figit oscula.] He kisses. So Virg. *Æn.* I. C'm dabit amplexus, atque oscula dulcia figet.
27. Libandas.] To be poured out, from libo, as a Libation. In sacrifices they poured out to the god, wine, milk, water, &c.
28. Sylva vetus, &c.] Ovid here describes the wood, in which Cadmus's people met the dragon—Nulla, &c.] Which never had been felled.

Est specus in medio, virgis ac vimine densus, 29
 Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum;
 Uberibus fœcundus aquis. Hôc conditus antro
 Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro;
 Igne micant oculi; corpus tumet omne veneno;
 Tresque vibrant linguæ; triplici stant ordine
 dentes.

Specus est in medio, densus virgis ac vimine, efficiens humilem arcum compagibus lapidum; fœcundas uberibus aquis. Martius anguis erat conditus hœc antro, præsignis cristis et auro; oculi micant igne; omne corpus tumet veneno: tresque linguæ vibrant; dentes stant triplici ordine.

NOTES.

50. Humilem arcum.] A low arch.
 52. Martius anguis.] A martial serpent, dedicated to Mars. In Africa, they are to be met with sixty feet long. The ancients have said wonderful things of them.
 Cristis.] With crests.

Cristis et auro.] For aureis cristis. Headyadis.
 Præsignis.] Adorned.
 53. Oculi, &c.] His eyes glare with fire.
 Tumet.] Is puffed up.
 54. Tresque linguæ.] A triple tongue.
 Triplici ordine.] In a triple row.

FAB. II. DRACONEM INTERFICIT CADMUS, DENTES EJUS IN HOMINES.

Cadmus, having sent his companions to draw water from a fountain dedicated to Mars, they are devoured by the Dragon that guards it. The Prince impatient at their delay, goes to find out what occasioned it, and kills the Monster; Minerva advises him to sow the Teeth, when instantly sprung up a number of armed Men, amongst whom he cast a stone; on this they quarrel among themselves, and are all killed except five, who assist in the building of Thebes.

QUEM postquam Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti

Infauſto tetigère gradu; dimissaque in undas
 Urna dedit sonitum; longo caput extulit antro
 Cæruleus serpens: horrendaque sibila misit.
 Effluxère a urnæ manibus; sanguisque relinquit 5
 Corpus, et attonitossubitus tremor occupat artus.
 Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
 Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
 Ac mediâ plus parte leves erectus in auras
 Despicit omne nemus: tantoque est corpore,
 quanto,

Quem lucum postquam profecti de Tyriâ gente tetigère infausto pede; que urna demissa in undas dedit sonitum; cæruleus serpens extulit caput longo antro, que misit horrenda sibila. Urnæ effluxère manibus; sanguisque relinquit corpus, et subitus tremor occupat attonitos artus. Ille torquet squamosos orbes volubilibus nexibus et sinuatur in immensos arcus saltu: ac erectus in leves auras plus media parte despicit omne nemus; que est tanto corpore, quanto,

NOTES.

1. Tyria, &c.] The Tyrians, the companions of Cadmus, who came from Phœnicia.
 2. Infauſto.] Ill-fated.
 3. Urna.] A vessel to draw water out of wells and rivers; it is by another name called Situla, a bucket. Urna among the ancients was also a vessel in which the votes of the judges were gathered, and in which the ashes of the dead, which had been burnt, were preserved. And hence it is also taken for a sepulchre.
 5. Effluxère, &c.] The urns drop from their hands, through fear of the dragon,

Urna.] A metonymy; for the thing containing is put for that which is contained.
 Sanguisque, &c.] They grew pale for fear of the dragon.—7. Ille.] the dragon.
 Volubilibus nexibus.] In rolling knots.
 O.bes.] The circle which serpents make with their tail.
 8. Saltu.] By a spring or leap.
 Sinuatur.] Is bent.—Arcus.] Circles, spires.
 10. Despicit.] Looks down upon.
 Tantoque, &c.] As big as that serpent which is between the two bears in the Heavens.
 An Hyperbole.

Serpens, si spectes totum, qui
 ceparat geminas Arctos. Nec
 mora: occupat Phœnicas (sivè
 illi parabant tela, sivè fugam,
 sivè timor ipse prohibebat utrumque)
 hos morsu, illos longis
 complexibus: necat hos
 afflatos tabe funesti veneni.
 Jam Sol altissimus fecerat exiguas
 umbras; natus Agenore
 miratur, quæ mora sit sociis;
 vestigatque viros. Pellis direpta
 leoni erat tegimen; lancea
 splendenti ferro erat telum,
 et jaculum; quæ animus præstantior
 omni telo. Ut intravit nemus,
 quæ videt letata corpora,
 victoremque hostem spatiosi
 corporis suprâ, lambentem
 tristia vulnera sanguineâ
 linguâ; inquit, fidissima
 corpora, aut ero ultor
 vestræ mortis, aut comes. Dixit;
 quæ sustulit molarem
 dextrâ; et misit magnum
 magno conamine. Ardua
 moenia cum suis turribus
 forent mota impulsu illius: serpens
 mansit sinè vulnere. Quæ
 modò defensus squamis loriceæ,
 et duritiâ atræ pellis,
 reppulit validos ictus cute.
 At non quoque vincit jaculum
 eâdem duritiâ; quod
 constitit fixum medio curvamine
 lentæ spinæ: et descendit
 in illa toto ferro. Ille
 ferox dolore retorsit caput in sua
 terga: quæ adspexit vulnera,
 quæ momordit fixum hastile.
 Quæ vix eripuit tergo, ubi labefecit
 in omnem partem multâ vi: tamen
 ferrum hæret in ossibus.

Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos.
 Nec mora; Phœnicas (sive illi tela parabant,
 Sivè fugam, sivè ipse timor prohibebat utrumque)
 Occupat; hos morsu, longis complexibus illos:
 Hos necat afflatos funesti tabe veneni. 15
 Fecerat exiguas jam Sol altissimus umbras;
 Quæ mora sit sociis, miratur Agenore natus;
 Vestigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni
 Pellis erat; telum splendenti lancea ferro,
 Et jaculum; teloque animus præstantior omni.
 Ut nemus intravit, letataque corpora vidit, 21
 Victoremque suprâ spatiosi corporis hostem
 Tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ;
 Aut ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
 Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextraque molarem 25
 Sustulit et magnum magno conamine misit.
 Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
 Moenia mota forent: serpens sinè vulnere mansit.
 Loriceæque modò squamis defensus et atræ
 Duritiâ pellis, validos cute reppulit ictus. 30
 At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eadem;
 Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ
 Constitit: et toto descendit in illa ferro.
 Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorsit: 34
 Vulneraque adspexit, fixumque hastile momordit.
 Idque ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem,
 Vix tergo eripuit: ferrum tamen ossibus hæret.

a Et magno conamine misit in hostem.

NOTES.

11. Geminas Arctos.] The two bears.
12. Phœnicas.] The companions of Cadmus, sent to bring water.
13. Utrumque, &c.] Whether they were preparing to fight or fly.
14. Occupat.] He seizes.
15. Funesti veneni.] Of his pestilential breath.
16. Fecerat, &c.] A description of noon.
- Exiguas.] Short, i. e. it was noon.
- Exiguas umbras.] At noon when the sun casts little or no shadow, being almost vertical.
17. Agenore natus.] Cadmus, the son of Agenor.
18. Vestigatque.] Goes in search of them.
21. Letataque corpora.] The lifeless bodies.
22. Spatiosi.] Vast, huge.
- Hostem.] The Serpent, who had killed the companions of Cadmus.

24. Aut, &c.] My faithful companions, either I will avenge your death, or share your fate.
25. Dixit.] Cadmus spoke.
- Molarem.] A great stone, large enough for the use of a mill: Hyperbole.
26. Magno conamine.] With impetuous force.
27. Illius.] Of the mill-stone.
- Impulsu.] With the throw.
28. Mota.] Shaken.
29. Loriceæque, &c.] His scales defended him, (modo loriceæ) like armour.
30. Validos ictus.] The mighty stroke.
31. Vincit.] Repel.
32. Medio curvamine.] In the middle joint.
33. Illa.] The intestines, entrails.
34. Ille.] The dragon.
36. Labefacit.] Loosened.
37. Ferrum.] The point of the dart stuck fast in his bones.

Tùm verò; postquàm solitas accessit ad iras
 Plaga recens, plenìs tumuerunt guttura venis:
 Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albidarictus: 40
 Terraque rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit
 Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.

Ipse modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem
 Cingitur: interdum longâ trabe rector ^a exit.

Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbris amnis,
 Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas. 46

Cedit Agenorides paulum: spolioque leonis
 Sustinet incursus; instantiaque ora retardat

Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, et inania duro
 Vulnere dat ferro: ^b figitque in acumine dentes.

Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 51
 Cœperat, et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas:

Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retrahebat ab ictu;
 Læsaque colla dabat retrò; plagamque sedere

Cedendo arcebat; nec longius ire sinebat; 55
 Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum

Usque sequens pressit: dum retrò quercus eunti
 Obstitit; et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.

Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et inæ
 Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ. 60

Dùm spatium victor victi considerat hostis;
 Vox subitò audita est: (neque erat cognoscere

promptum

Undè: sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, per-
 emtum

caudæ, dum victor considerat spatium victi hostis; subitò
 promptum cognoscere undè: sed est audita) Nate Agenore, quid spectas peremtum

^a extat.

^b frangitque.

Tùm verò; postquàm recens
 plaga accessit ad solitas iras,
 guttura tumuerunt plenìs ve-
 nis: que albidà spuma circu-
 fluit pestiferos rictus: terra-

que rasa squamis sonat; que
 niger halitus qui exit Stygio
 ore, inficit vitiatas auras. Ipse
 modò cingitur spiris facienti-

bus immensum orbem: inter-
 dum exit rector longâ trabe.

Nunc fertur vasto impete, ceu
 amnis concitus imbris, et
 proturbat obstantes sylvas
 pectore. Agenorides cedit

paulum: que sustinet incursus
 spolio leonis; que retardat in-
 stantia ora prætentâ cuspide.

Ille furit et dat inania vulne-
 ra duro ferro: figitque dentes
 in acumine. Jamque sanguis
 cœperat manare venenifero

palato, et tinxerat virides her-
 bas aspergine: sed vulnus erat
 leve: quia retrahebat se ab

ictu; que dabat læsa colla re-
 tro; que arcebat plagam se-
 dere cedendo, nec sinebat ire

longius. Donec Agenorides,
 usque sequens, pressit ferrum
 conjectum in gutture: dum

quercus obstitit eunti retrò;
 et cervix est fixa pariter cum
 robore. Arbor est curvata

pondere serpentis et gemuit
 sua robora flagellari parte inæ
 voce est audita: (neque eras

audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, per-
 emtum

NOTES.

38. Accessit.] Was added.

Solitas ad iras.] His usual fierceness.

41. Albida spuma.] A white foam.

Pestiferos rictus.] His venomèd mouth.

For rictus is proper to beasts, as rostrum is to birds.

42. Stygio ore.] His infernal mouth.

Inficit.] Infects.

43. Ipse.] The serpent sometimes winds himself into round spires, and is contracted into a large circle, sometimes extends himself in full length. The poet elegantly represents the nature of a wounded serpent.

Spiris.] Spiræ are attributed to serpents, when being contracted into a round form, they as it were imitate circles.

Orbem.] Depends on facientibus.

45. Vasto impete.] With a mighty force.

Ceu.] After the manner of.

46. Fertur.] Rushed forward.

Proturbat.] Bears down.

47. Agenorides.] Cadmus, the son of Agenor.—Spolioque.] With the skin.

49. Cuspide.] The point of his spear being presented.—Ille.] The dragon.

50. Acumine.] Upon the point.

51. Manare.] To flow.

52. Aspergine.] With the sprinkling of the blood.

54. Dabat retrò.] He drew back.

Plagamque, &c.] By retreating still he prevented (plagam) the wound, the weapon from settling, from resting in his throat.

55. Ire longius.] To go deeper into his body.

57. Usque.] Still, continually.

Sequens.] Pursuing his spear.

58. Cum robore.] With the body of the tree,

59. Arbor.] The oak.

60. Flagellari.] Smitten and wounded.

Sua robora.] Its trunk.

61. Spatium.] The magnitude.

Considerat.] The present tense of considero, as. —Hostis.] Of the conquered dragon.

62. Neque, &c.] And it was not easy to know whence it proceeded.

serpentem? Et tu spectabere
 serpens. Ille, pavidus diu, per-
 diderat colorem pariter cum
 mente; que comæ rigeant
 gelido terrore. Ecce! Pallas
 adest, faultrix viri, delapsa per
 superas auras; que jubet sup-
 ponere vipereos dentes, incre-
 mōta futuri populi, motæ
 terræ. Paret: et ut patefecit
 sulcum presso aratro, spargit
 jussos dentes, mortalia semina,
 humi. Inde (majus fide) glebæ
 cœpère moveri; primaque
 acies hastæ apparuit de sulcis.
 Mox tegmina capitum nutan-
 tia picto cono; mox humeri,
 pectusque, que brachia oner-
 ata telis, existunt: que clype-
 ata seges virorum crescit. Sic
 ubi aulæa tolluntur festis the-
 atris, signa solent surgere; que
 ostendere primū vultum;
 cætera paulatim: que tota pa-
 tent, educta placido tenore:
 que ponunt pedes in imo
 margine. Cadmus territus no-
 vo hoste parabat capere arma.
 Unus de populo, quem terra
 creaverat, exclamat, Ne cape;
 nec inserte te civilibus bellis.
 Atque ita cū dixerat, ferit
 unum de terrigenis fratribus
 cominūs rigido ense; ipse ca-
 dit eminūs jaculo misso. Quo-
 que hic, qui dederat leto, non vivit longiūs illo, et exspirat
 auras quas acceperat modō. Que omnis turba furit pari exemplo: que subiti fratres ca-
 dunt per mutua vulnera suo Marte.

Serpentem spectas? Et tu spectabere serpens.
 Ille, diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem 65
 Perdiderat; gelidoque comæ terrore rigeant.
 Ecce! viri faultrix, superas delapsa per auras,
 Pallas adest; motæque jubet supponere terræ
 Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
 Paret: et, ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro, 70
 Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes.
 Indè (fide majus) glebæ cœpère moveri:
 Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.
 Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono; 74
 Mox humeri pectusque, onerataque brachia telis
 Existunt: crescitque seges clypeata virorum.
 Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris, [tum:
 Surgere signa solent; primūque ostendere vul-
 Cætera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore 79
 Tota patent; imoque pedes in margine ponunt.
 Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat.
 Ne cape: de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus
 Exclamat; nec te civilibus inserte bellis.
 Atque ita terrigenis rigido defratribus unum 84
 Cominūs ense ferit; jaculo cadit eminūs ipse.
 Hic quoque, qui leto dederat, non longiūs illo
 Vivit, et exspirat, modō quas acceperat, auras.
 Exemploque pari furit omnis turba: suoque
 Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.

Quoque hic, qui dederat leto, non vivit longiūs illo, et exspirat
 auras quas acceperat modō. Que omnis turba furit pari exemplo: que subiti fratres ca-
 dunt per mutua vulnera suo Marte.

NOTES.

64. Spectabere serpens.] And so it hap-
 pened, for Cadmus and his wife Hermione,
 wearied out with the miseries of his unhappy
 family, left the city he had built, retired into
 Illyricum, and were at their own requests
 changed by the gods into serpents. See
 Book IV. Fab. XV.

65. Ille.] Cadmus.

66. Rigeant.] Stood an end.

68. Terræ.] The Dat. depending upon
 sub in supponere.

69. Vipereos dentes.] The dragon's teeth.
 Incrementa.] The acc. in apposition with
 dentes.

70. Sulcum.] The furrow made by the
 plough-share in ploughing.

71. Humi.] On the ground.

Semina mortalia.] The seeds of men, not
 of fruits, for armed men are supposed to
 have sprung from those teeth.

72. Inde.] After that.

Majus fide.] Incredible, it exceeds all be-

lief.—Glebæ.] The clods.

73. Primaque, &c.] First of all their
 spears appeared.

74. Tegmina capitum.] Helmets.

Picto cono.] With painted crests.

76. Existunt.] Appears above the earth.

77. Aulæa.] The curtain which separates
 the stage from the spectators. In order to
 perceive the beauty of this simile, it must
 be observed the curtain, used in the Roman
 theatre, was drawn from the ground, where
 it sometimes lay, therefore the drawing it
 up gradually, displayed such figures as were
 painted thereon, in full proportion.

78. Signa.] The figures.

79. Placido tenore.] An even continuation.

83. Inserere.] Intermeddle, interest yourself
 in.

86. Leto dederat.] Had slain,

89. Marte.] Battle. Meton,

Subiti.] suddenly born,

Jamque brevis vitæ spatium sortita juvenus 90
Sanguineam tepido plangebant pectore matrem;
Quinque superstitibus, quorum fuit unus Echion.
Is sua jecit humi monitu Tritonidis arma;
Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque, deditque.
Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes; 95
Cum posuit jussam Phœbeis sortibus urbem.

Jamque juvenus, sortita spatium brevis vitæ, plangebant sanguineam matrem *terram* tepido pectore; quinque *solum* superstitibus, quorum unus fuit Echion. Is jecit sua arma humi monitu Tritonidis; petiitque, deditque fidem fraternæ pacis. Sidonius hospes habuit hos comites operis;

cum posuit jussam urbem Phœbeis sortibus,

NOTES

91. Plangebant.] They smote.

Matrem.] The earth is the common parent of all things, but more peculiarly of these brethren.

92. Superstitibus.] Remained; for all those armed men fell by the hand of one another, except these five, Idæus, Chthonius, Pelorus, Hyperenor, and Echion, who were Cadmus's companions in founding the city. And these were also called *σπάρτοι*, i. e. sown, of *σπείρω*, to sow.

93. Is.] Echion.

Monitu Tritonidis.] When the poets say that a mortal acted by the advice of Pallas, it meaneth, that he was moved by his own good sense.

95. Sidonius hospes.] The Sidonian stranger, Cadmus. Sidon, a city in Phœnicia, whence comes Sidonius.

96. Jussam urbem.] sc. Thebes of Bœotia Phœbeis sortibus.] By the oracle of Apollo

EXP. FAB. I. & II. In the first Book we are made acquainted in what manner Agenor lost his daughter, and the injunction he laid on his sons, who, not being able to recover their sister from the king of Crete, would not return to their father. Cadmus settled in Bœotia, Cilix in Cilicia, and Phœnix in Africa. What the poet relates of Cadmus, his companions, and the Dragon, figuratively express the resistance they met in establishing themselves, and the address he was master of, to gain some of the inhabitants to his interest, who assisted in building Thebes. It was to the dragon that the Golden Fleece, and the Apples of the Hesperides, &c. were given in charge, on account of the quickness of his sight, and the dreadfulfulness of his appearance.

FAB. III. ACTÆON IN CERVUM.

Actæon, The Grandson of Cadmus, being fatigued with Hunting, inadvertently wandered to the Valley of Gargaphia, the usual Retreat of Diana, when unfortunately he surprised the goddess bathing with her Nymphs, who in resentment transformed him into a Stag, in which shape he is pursued by his own hounds and killed.

JAM stabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme, Thebæ jam stabant; Cadme
videri jam poteras videri felix exsilio; Marsque Venusque
Exsilio felix: soceri tibi Marsque Venusque
Contigerant. Huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ, genus de tantâ conjuge.

NOTES.

1. Stabant.] Was erected and built:

Cadme.] An apostrophe to Cadmus, by which the poet connects the following fables.

2. Exsilio.] For he had been banished by his father. Soceri, &c.] For his wife Hermione, was their daughter,

Marsque.] For Cadmus had married Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus. Others call her the daughter of Menelaus. and Helena.

3. Genus.] The Progeny.

De tanta conjuge.] So great a spouse.

tot natos natasque, et nepotes
cara pignora. Quoquē jam hos
juvenes : sed scilicet *Ultima*
dies semper est expectanda ho-
mini : nec nemo debet dici bea-
tus ante obitum, supremæque fi-
nera. Cadme, nepos fuit pri-
ma causa luctus tibi inter tot
secundas res : alienaque cor-
nuā addita fronti illius, vosque
canes satiatæ herili sanguines.
At si quæras bene; invenies
crimen Fortunæ in illo nepote,
non scelus. Quod enim scelus
error habebat ? Mons erat
infectus cæde variarum ferarum :
jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras,
Et Sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque ; 15
Cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantæ
Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore ;
Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum ;
Fortunæque diēs habuit satis. Altera lucem
Cum croceis et invecta rotis Aurora reducet ; 20
Propositum repetemus opus. Nunc Phœbus
utraq; Distat idem terrâ, finditque vaporibus arva ;
Sistite opus præsens, nodosaque tollite lina.
Jussa viri faciunt ; intermittuntque laborem.
Vallis erat piceis, et acutâ densa cupressu ; 25
Nomine Gargaphiæ, succinctæ sacra Dianæ :
Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,
laborem. Vallis erat densa piceis et acutâ cupressu ; Gargaphiæ nomine, sacra succinctæ
Dianæ. In extremo recessu cujus est nemorale antrum.

a cuncta.

NOTES.

Pignora.] The Accu. in opposition with nepotes, natos et natas, for they were pledges of love, and of matrimony.

5. Jam juvenes.] By this time grown up, Adult.

Ultima, &c.] This is the famous saying of the philosopher Solon to Cræsus. Consult your dictionary for Solon and Cræsus.

8. Prima causa.] The family of Cadmus, after settling in Greece, proved extremely unhappy. (See the explanation of this fable.)

Nepos.] His grandson, Actæon.

9. Alienaque.] Not his own, viz. a stag's.

10. Herili.] Of your master Actæon.

11. Crimen Fortunæ.] His wretched fate was occasioned by an accidental crime. For he happened to come upon Diana unawares, and not by design.—Illo.] In Actæon.

15. Cæde.] With the blood ; the antecedent is put for the consequent.

14. Contraxerat.] Had shortened.

15. Metâ utrâque.] From East to West.

17. Compellat. From compello, as.

Hyantius.] Theban. The Hyantes were a people of Bæotia.

18. Lina.] A metonymy. For Lina, the

flax of which nets are made, is put for the nets themselves.—Madent.] Are wet.

Comites.] The vocative.

19. Fortunæ.] The genitive depending on satis.

20. Croceis rotis.] With her saffron-coloured chariot. A part for the whole.

21. Repetemus.] sc. Cras To-morrow, when the morning comes, we will return to our hunting.

22. Idem.] sc. spatium, i. e. It is now noon. The accusat. agreeing with spatium understood and depending on the verb by the preposition secundum.

Vaporibus.] With the heat.

25. Sistite.] Cease your present labour.

24. Intermittuntque.] They leave their hunting till next day.

25. Vallis.] A description of the valley where Diana and her companions used to refresh themselves at noon.

Acutâ.] Sharp pointed.

26. Succinctæ.] Nimble and active, because Diana hunted with her garments tied up.

27. Nemorale.] Thick shaded.

Arte laboratum nullâ : simulaverat artem
 Ingenio natura suo : nam pumice vivo,
 Et levibus tophis, nativum duxerat arcum. 30
 Fons sonat à dextrâ tenui perlucidus undâ,
 Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.
 Hic Dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat
 Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore. 34
 Quo postquàm subiit; Nympharum tradidit uni
 Armigeræ jaculûm, pharetramque; arcusquere-
 Altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ: [tentos.
 Vincla duæ pedibus demunt: nam doctior illis
 Ismenis Crocale sparsos per colla capillos
 Colligit in nodum; quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 40
 Excipiunt laticem a Nipheleque, Hyaleque,
 Rhanisque, [nis.
 Et Psecas; et Phiale; funduntque capacibus ur-
 Dûmque ibi perluitur solitâ Titania lymphâ;
 Ecce nepos Cadmi, dilatâ parte laborum, 44
 (Per nemus ignotum non certis passibus errans)
 Pervenit in lucum: sic illum fata ferebant.
 Qui simul intravit rorantia fontibus antra;
 Sicut erant, viso nudæ sua pectora Nymphæ
 Percussère viro: subitisque ululatibus omne
 Implèrè nemus, circumfusæque Dianam 50

fontibus; Nymphæ sicut erant nudæ viro viso percussère sua pectora: que implèrè omne
 nemus subitis ululatibus, circumfusæque texère Dianam.

a Nipheque,

NOTES.

29. Pumice.] A pumice stone is a light porous stone, used in polishing.

30. Tophis.] Sand stones.

Nativum.] Natural. Duxerat.] Had made.

31. Tenui undâ.] With a little water.

32. Incinctus.] Encompassed.

Hiatus.] The opening or mouth of the fountain.

33. Hic.] In this valley.

Dea sylvarum.] Diana.

34. Perfundere.] To bathe.

Liquido rore.] In the crystal stream.

35. Quo.] Into which valley.

Subiit.] She entered.

36. Retentos.] Unstrung; Particle from retendo, to unbend.

37. Altera depositæ, &c.] Another takes Diana's cloak.

38. Vincla.] Her Sandals. For vinculum signifies (quod vincit) whatever binds.

39. Ismenis.] He describes the several offices of the companions of Diana. Crocale, the daughter of Ismenus, a celebrated river in Bœotia.

40. Solutis.] Agrees with capillis understood.

41. Laticem.] Water; of Latendo, because it lies hid in the veins of the Earth. The names of these nymphs correspond with

their employments.

Nipheleque.] Niphele may be very easily construed Lotrix, i. e. a wash-woman, of *λύω*, to wash.

Hyaleque.] As though clear, for *ὑάλος* is glass.

Rhanisque.] Which sprinkles, of the verb *ῥαννω*, to sprinkle, to rain.

42. Psecas.] So called of a drop of dew in Greek *ψεκας*.

Phiale.] This name seems to be borrowed of *φιάλη*, a glass vessel, or pot.

43. Titania.] Diana.

44. Nepos Cadmi.] Actæon.

Dilatâ parte laborum.] From differo. Having deferred the finishing of his sport till the next day.

45. Nemus.] A wild forest, Lucus, a grove or part of a forest, supposed by the ancients to be the residence of some god or nymph.—Non certis.] Uncertain, i. e. as he was a stranger, not knowing which way to bend his course in the forest.

47. Rorantia.] Dropping.

50. Circumfusæque.] Encompassing. The nymphs stood before Diana, that she might not be seen naked.

suis corporibus. Tamen Dea
 ipsa est altior illis, que super-
 eminet omnes tenus collo.
 Qui color solet esse nubibus
 infectis ab ictu adversi Solis;
 aut purpureæ Auroræ; is fuit
 in vultu Dianæ visæ sinè veste.
 Quæ quanquam stipata
 turbâ suarum comitum: ta-
 men adstitit in obliquum latus:
 que flexit ora retrò; et ut vel-
 let habuisse sagittas promptas:
 sic hausit aquas, quas habuit:
 que perfudit virilem vultum:
 spargensque comas ultricibus
 undis, addit hæc verba præ-
 nuntia futuræ cladis: Nunc
 narres me visam tibi velamine
 posito, licet narrare, si pote-
 ris. Nec minata plurâ, dat
 cornua vivacis cervi sparso
 capiti: dat spatium collo, que
 cacuminat summas aures:
 Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis
 brachia mu-
 Cruribus: et velat maculoso vellere corpus. [tat
 Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autoneus heros:
 Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
 Ut vero solitis sua cornua vidit in undis, 70
 Memisericum! dicturus erat: vox nullasecuta est.
 Ingenuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora
 Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit.
 Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, et regalia tecta?
 An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.

Corporibus texere suis. Tamen altior illis
 Ipsa Dea est, colloque tenus supereminet omnes
 Qui color infectis adversi Solis ab ictu
 Nubibus esse solet; aut purpureæ Auroræ;
 Is fuit in vultu visæ sinè veste Dianæ. 55
 Quæ, quanquam comitum turbâ stipata suarum;
 In latus obliquum tamen adstitit: oraque retrò
 Flexit: et ut vellet a promptas habuisse sagittas;
 Quas habuit, sic hausit aquas: vultumque virilem
 Perfudit: spargensque comas ultricibus undis, 60
 Addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ:
 Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres,
 Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,
 Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi: 64
 Dat spatium collo, summasque cacuminat aures:
 Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mu-
 Cruribus: et velat maculoso vellere corpus. [tat
 Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autoneus heros:
 Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.
 Ut vero solitis sua cornua vidit in undis, 70
 Memisericum! dicturus erat: vox nullasecuta est.
 Ingenuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora
 Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit.
 Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, et regalia tecta?
 An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.

Me miserum! nulla vox secuta est. Ingenuit; illa fuit
 vox; lacrymæque fluxerunt per ora non sua. Tantum pristina mens mansit. Quid
 faciat? Repetatne domum et regalia tecta? An lateat sylvis? Timor impedit hoc, pu-
 a positas.

NOTES.

Infectis.] Inficere is to tinge or dye, whence Dyers are called Infectores.

Ictu.] By the rays.

56. Stipata.] Surrounded. Princes are said stipari, who are encompassed with guards for their safety; also those who are thronged with their friends or clients. Stipare is properly to thicken, to stop chinks, to shut close up; so called of stupa, tow, used in stopping the seams in ships. Hence they are called stipatores, who work or prepare tow. Yeomen of the guard, which attend on princes, are also so called.

57. In latus obliquum.] i. e. Obliquo latere, obliquely.

59. Hausit. Diana took up water, and sprinkled it upon Actæon's face.

61. Cladis futuræ.] Of his approaching woe.

Prænuntia.] The Accu. agreeing with verba.

62. Nunc &c.] Now, if it is in your power, you may go and tell that you have

seen me naked.

65. Si poteris.] As though she had said, you never shall be able to tell.

64. Sparso capiti.] His head sprinkled with water.

Vivacis.] For a stag, is a long lived animal.

65. Dat spatium collo.] She lengthens his neck.

Cacuminat.] She sharpens.

67. Maculoso.] Spotted.

Vellere.] The Abl. of vellus.

68. Pavor.] A trembling fear, which is proper to these creatures.

75. Non sua.] Not his own, but that of a stag.

Pristina mens.] His former understanding, which our poet supposes to remain with all those who were transformed, and which greatly aggravated their punishment.

74. Repetatne.] Whether he should return.

75. Timor.] sc. To lie hid in the woods.

Pudor.] sc. To return home.

Dum dubitat; vidēre canes, primusque Melampus,

Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedēre;

Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartanā gente Melampus.

Indē ruunt alii rapidā velocius aurā, [omnes:

Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus; Arcades

Nebrophonesque valens, et trux cum Lælape

Theron;

Et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,

Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,

Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta

Pœmenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus,

Et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon;

Et Dromas, et Canache, Stietequē, et Tigris, et

Et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris, [Alce,

Prævalidusque Lacon, et cursu fortis Aëlo,

Et Thous, et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisca:

Et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo

Harpalos, et Melaneus, hirsutaque corpore

Lachne:

Et patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati,

Labros et Agriodos, et acutæ vocis Hylactor,

Dum dubitat; canes vidēre primusque Melampus; que sagax Ichnobates dedere signa latratu; Ichnobates Gnosius, Melampus Spartanā gente. Inde alii ruunt velocius rapidā aurā, Pamphagus et Dorceus, et Oribasus; omnes Arcades; que valens Nebrophones, et trux Theron cum Lælape; et Pterelas utilis pedibus, et Agre naribus, Hylæusque nuper percussus ab apro, que Nape concepta de lupo, que Pœmenis secuta pecudes, et Harpyia comitata duobus natis, et Sicyonius Ladon gerens substricta ilia; et Dromas, et Canache, Stietequē, et Tigris, et Alce, et Leucon niveis villis, et Asbolus atris, prævalidusque Lacon; et Aëlo fortis cursu, et Thous, et velox Lycisca cum Cyprio fratre: et Harpalos distinctus nigram frontem ab medio albo, et Melaneus, que Lachne hirsuta corpore: et Labros et Agriodos, nati Dictæo patre sed Laconide matre, et Hylactor acutæ vocis,

NOTES.

76. Melampus.] Black-foot, so called of μέλας black, and ποὺς ποδός, a foot.

77. Ichnobatesque.] Tracer; ἰχθυός is a footstep or track, and βαίνω to go. Sagax.] Good-nosed, quick-scented.

78. Gnosius.] Cretensian. Gnosos is a renowned city of Crete.

80. Pamphagus.] Glutton: eating up all: for πᾶν signifies all, and φάγω, I eat.

Dorceus.] Quick-sight; for δερκω is I see.

Oribasus.] Ranger; for ὄρος is a mountain, and βαίνω to ascend.

81. Nebrophonesque.] Kill-buck: νεβρός is a hind or fawn, and φονέω is to kill.

Lælape.] So called of swiftness in force: for καίλαψ καίλαπος signifies a whirlwind.

Theron.] Pterelas.] Hunter, of σφραίνειν, to trace, to hunt.

82. Pterelas utilis pedibus.] Swift-footed Wing; for πτερόν signifies a wing, and ἔλαν to drive forward.

Naribus utilis Agre.] Quick-scented Cat-cher; of ἀγρᾶ, hunting.

83. Hylæusque.] Woodger; ὕλη signifies a wood.

84. Nape.] Forester: a lawn is called νάπη.

85. Pœmenis.] Shepherdess; ποιμήν is a shepherd.

Harpyia.] Ravenor: like the harpies, which are most ravenous birds.

86. Substricta.] Drawn up, i.e. slender and fit for running.—Sicyonius.] This dog takes his name from a river of Arcadia.

87. Dromas.] Runner; for δρόμος is a race.

Canache.] Barker; καναχή signifies a noise.

Stietequē.] This bitch took her name from her variety of colours; for στίξη signifies to be diversified with various spots, of του στίξαι, to distinguish.

Tigris.] Tiger: like a tiger, which is a very swift beast.

Alce.] Strong; like an elk. A very swift beast; ἀλκή is strength.

88. Leucon.] White; from his colour: λευκός, white.

Asbolus.] Soot: ἀσβόλος signifies soot.

89. Lacon.] From the country, because he was of Laconia.

Aëlo.] Storm; ἀέλλα signifies a whirlwind.

90. Thous.] Swift.

Lycisca.] Wolf. Lycisca is a diminutive of Lupus, which in Greek is λύκος.

91. Et nigram, &c.] His face was black with a white star.

92. Harpalos.] Snap: ἀπαύω, I snatch.

Melaneus.] Black-coat.

Lachne.] Thickness of hair is called λάκη.

93. Dictæo.] Cretensian.

94. Labros.] Worrier.

quosque mora est referre. Ea turba feruntur cupidine prædæ per rupes, scopulosque, que saxa carentia aditu, quæ via difficilis, quæque est nulla via. Ille fugit per loca quæ sæpe fuerat secutus. Heu, ipse fugit suos famulos! libebat clamare [Ego sum Actæon: cognoscite vestrum dominum:] verba desunt animo: æther resonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima vulnera in tergo: Theridamas proxima, Oresitrophus hæsit in armis. Exierant tardius; sed via est anticipata per compendia montis. Cætera turba cõit illis retinentibus dominum, que confert dentes in corpore. Jam loca desunt vulncribus. Ille gemit, que habet sonum etsi non hominis, quem tamen cervus non possit edere: replet nota juga mœstis querelis, et supplex pronis genibus, similisque roganti, circumfert tacitos vultus tanquam *uti solebat* sua brachia. At comites ignari instigant rapidum agmen solitis latratibus, que quærunt Actæona oculis; et clamant Actæona certatim velut absentem. Ille refert caput ad nomen: ut queruntur abesse, segnem nec capere spectacula oblatæ prædæ. Vellet quidem abesse; sed adest: velletque videre, non etiam sentire fera facta suorum canum. Circumstant undique: que dilacerant dominum sub imagine falsi cervi, rostris mersis in corpore.

Quosque referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ 95

Per rupes scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa, Quæ via difficilis, quæque est via nulla, feruntur. Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.

Heu! famulos fugit ipse suos; clamare libebat,

[Actæon ego sum, dominum cognoscite vestrum:]

Verba animo desunt: resonat latratibus æther. 101

Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit: [mœ.

Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophus hæsit in ar-

Tardiùs exierant; sed per compendia montis 104

Anticipata via est. Dominum retinentibus illis,

Cætera turba cõit, confertque in corpore dentes.

Jam loca vulneribus desunt. Gemit ille; sonumque

Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit

Cervus, habet, mœstisque replet juga nota quæ-

relis, 109

Et genibus pronis supplex, ^a similisque roganti,

Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus.

At comites rapidum solitis ^b latratibus agmen

Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt;

Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.

Ad nomen caput ille refert: ut abesse queruntur,

Nec capere oblatæ segnem spectacula prædæ. 116

Vellet abesse quidem; sed adest: velletque videre,

Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum. [tris,

Undique circumstant: mersisque in corpore ros-

Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi.

Ille refert caput ad nomen: ut queruntur abesse,

segnem nec capere spectacula oblatæ prædæ. Vellet qui-

dem abesse; sed adest: velletque videre, non etiam sentire fera facta suorum canum.

Circumstant undique: que dilacerant dominum sub imagine falsi cervi, rostris mersis in corpore.

^a positis. ^b hortatibus.

NOTES.

Agriodos.] White-tooth; *αγλαός*; is bright, and *ὀδὸς* a tooth.

Hylactor.] Babble; *ὕλασις* signifies to bark.

98. Ille.] Actæon; who was now turned into a stag.—Secutus.] sc. Canes suos.

102. Melanchætes.] Black-hair; of *χαιρῶν*, a mane.

103. Theridamas.] Killiam; *θηρίδης* is a beast, and *δαμάζω*, I tame.

Oresitrophus.] Rover; of *ὄρος*, a mountain, and *τρέφω*, I nourish.

104. Compendia.] By a short cut over the mountains.

105. Anticipata.] Shortened.

108. Quem, &c.] He had neither the voice of a man, nor a stag.

109. Juga nota.] The mountains well known to him, or the tops of the mountains, over which he had oftentimes passed before,

Jugum often signifies the vertex or top of a hill. Virg.

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis anabit.

110. Pronis.] Bent towards the earth.

111. Circumfert.] He moved his countenance about instead of his hands and arms, which were turned into legs.

112. Comites.] Actæon's companions.

Latratibus.] With cries.

Agmen.] The pack of dogs.

113. Instigant.] Encourage.

115. Ille.] Actæon.

Refert caput.] Turns his head as soon as he heard his name mentioned.

119. In corpore.] In his flesh.

Rostris.] Their teeth. Rostra are properly spoken of birds: and by similitude also of ships.

120. Falsi.] Supposed, not real.

Sub imagine.] Under the figure.

[Nec, nisi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ, 121 [Nec ira pharetratæ Dianæ
Ira pharetratæ fertur satiata Dianæ.] fertur satiata, nisi vitâ finitâ
per plurima vulnera.]

NOTE.

122. Pharetratæ.] Quiver-bearing.

EXP. FAB. III. Cadmus, notwithstanding his dexterity in establishing himself, was unfortunate. The historian, like many others, brings in a Deity to share in the adventure; therefore is Juno introduced, who it is said having great resentment to Europa, directed it against Cadmus and his family, from the impossibility of getting Europa into her power. Our poet has given us many instances of her anger; but I shall confine myself to what befel Actæon, the son of Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus and Aristæus, who taught the cultivation of the olive tree.

The reality of Actæon's misfortunes arose from his public contempt of Diana; and what is related to have befallen him is an episode frequently used by the poets. Pride and Impiety were the occasion of his misfortunes, and he was expelled his kingdom, for opposing the ceremonies the Greeks would have added to the worship of their god Bacchus.

FAB. IV. JUNO IN ANIM.

Semele's Intrigue with Jupiter had so much incensed Juno, that she assumes the appearance of Beroë, the better to enable her to raise suspicions in the breast of Semele, of the fidelity of her lover. Who not perceiving the Imposition, is led to press Jupiter, as a test of his love, to visit her in the splendour of his Deity.

RUMOR in ambiguo est; aliis violentior æquo
Visa Dea est; alii laudant, dignamque se-
verâ

Virginitate vocant. Pars invenit utraque causas.
Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne 4
Eloquitur, quàm clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ
Gaudet: et à Tyriâ collectum pellice transfert
In generis socios odium. Subit ecce priori
Causa recens: gravidamque dolet de semine magni
Esse Jovis Semelen: tùm linguam adjurgia solvit.
Profeci^a quid enim toties per jurgia, dixit: 10
ad jurgia. Dixit, quid enim profeci toties per jurgia?

^a Effeci.

NOTES.

1. Rumor, &c.] It was disputed whether Diana had justly inflicted that punishment upon Actæon. Many indeed say she was too cruel, others say she did very well for the preservation of her virginity.

Violentior.] More cruel.

Æquo.] Than was meet, than she ought.

2. Dea.] Diana.

2. Invenit causas.] Produce arguments by which either party defend their opinion.

4. Conjux Jovis.] Juno.

Culpetne.] Whether or no she blames,

Probetne.] Or approves.

5. Non eloquitur.] Does not own.

Tyriâ pellice.] From Europa, whom Jupiter stole out of Phœnicia. She is properly called pellex, who has criminal conversation with other women's husbands.

7. Subit.] Succeeds.

9. Semelen.] The daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, of whom Bacchus was begotten by Jupiter.

Linguam ad jurgia solvit.] Gives loose to her rage.

Ipsa est petenda mihi : si ritè
 vocor maxima Juno, perdam
ipsam : si decet me tenere gem-
 mantia sceptrâ dextrâ ; si sum
 regina, que soror et conjux
 Jovis. Certe soror. At puto
Semeles esse contentam furto :
 et injuria nostri thalami est
 brevis. Concipit ; id *unum*
 deerat meo dedecri : que fert
 manifesta crimina pleno utero :
 et vult fieri mater de Jove,
 quod vix contigit mihi uni.
 Tanta est fiducia formæ. Faxo
Jupiter fallat eam : nec sim
 Saturnia, si non mersa ab suo
 Jove penetrarit in Stygias
 undas. Ab his surgit solio,
 que recondita fulvâ nube adit
 limen Semeles. Nec removit
 nubes antè quàm simulavît a-
 num : posuitque canos ad tem-
 pora. Sulcavit que cutem ru-
 gis ; et tulit curva membra tre-
 menti gressu ; quoque fecit
 vocem anilem. Que fit Beroë
ipsa, Epidauria nutrix Seme-
 les. Ergo, ubi captato ser-
 mone, que loquendo diu, ven-
 Ære ad nomen Jovis : suspirat :
 et ait, Optem ut sit Jupiter :
 tamen metuo omnia. Multi
 inire pudicos thalamos nomi-
 ne Divorum. Nec tamen est
 satis esse Jovem : det pignus
 amoris, si modò is verus est :
 rogato det complexus tibi tantus talisque,
 quantusque et qualis ab
 Junone excipitur ante. Juno formâret ignarâ Cadmeida dictis :

a furto est contenta.

b sum.

c subiere,

d Jovis.

Ipsa petenda mihi est ; ipsam, si maxima Juno
 Ritè vocor, perdam : si me gemmantia dextrâ
 Sceptrâ tenere decet ! si sum regina, Jovisque
 Etsoror, et conjux. Certè soror. At puto
 Contentam : et thalami brevis est injuria nostri. 15
 Concipit ; id deerat : manifesta que crimina pleno
 Fert utero : et mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni,
 De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ.
 Fallat eam faxo : nec *sim* Saturnia, si non 19
 Ab Jove mersa suo Stygias penetrârît in undas.
 Surgit ab his solio, fulvâque recondita nube
 Limen adit Semeles. Nec nubes antè removit
 Quàm simulavit anum : posuitque ad tempora
 canos.

Sulcavitque cutem rugis et curva trementi
 Membra tulit gressu ; vocem quoque fecit anilem.
 Ipsaque sit Beroë, Semeles Epidauria nutrix. 26
 Ergo ubi, captata sermone, diuque loquendo,
 Ad nomen venère Jovis ; suspirat : et Optem
 Jupiter ut sit, ait ; metuo tamen omnia. Multi
 Nomine Divorum thalamos *c* inire pudicos. 30
 Nec tamen esse *d* Jovem satis est : det pignus
 amoris, [altâ
 Si modò verus is est : quantusque, et qualis ab
 Junone excipitur tantus, talisque, rogato
 Det tibi complexus : suaque ante insignia sumat.
 Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis, 35

quantusque et qualis ab Junone : que sumat sua insignia antè. Juno formâret ignarâ Cadmeida dictis :

NOTES.

11. *Ipsa*.] Semele.

12. Perdam.] I will put to death, I will
 kill. Ter. Dii te perdam. Perdere is some-
 times to lose ; also to corrupt and debauch
 with bad manners—Gemmantia.] Sparkling.

14. Soror.] Juno is the Air, and is called
 the Sister, because the Air was produced
 from the same seeds as the Heavens were ;
 she is called the wife, because the Air is sub-
 ject to Heaven.—Certe.] At least.

Soror.] 'This is spoke' by Juno, as if she
 ceased to be Jupiter's wife when he loved
 other persons.

17. Quod vix mihi contigit uni.] Which
 is an honour I can hardly claim.

19. Faxo.] I'll bring it about, that Jupiter
 shall deceive Semele.

Nec sim Saturnia.] Neither will I de-
 serve to be called the daughter of Saturn.

20. Mersa.] Destroyed.

Ab suo Jove.] By her beloved Jove.

Si non penetrârît.] If she descend not.

21. Ab his.] After these sayings.

22. Limen.] The house.

23. Anum.] An old woman ; i. e. Beroë,
 Semele's nurse.

24. Sulcavitque.] In another place.

" Jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent." And,

" Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis erat."

Rugis.] Ruga is a contraction of the skin
 into a kind of furrows, as are commonly
 seen in old men and women.

26. Epidauria.] Peloponnesian, in which
 was the city of Epidaurus ; here was the
 temple of Æsculapius.

32. Quantisque.] With as great Majesty
 as when he embraces Juno, that he may
 prove himself to be the true Jupiter.

34. Insignia.] The ensigns of his royalty,
 by which he is distinguished from other
 gods, viz. his thunderbolts.

35. Ignaram.] Unsuspecting.

Cadmeida.] Semele, the daughter of Cad-
 mus.

Formârat; rogat illa Jovem sinè nomine munus.
Cui Deus, Elige, ait; nullam patiêre repulsam.
Quòque magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia
sunto

Numina torrentis. Timor, et Deus ille Deorum.
Læta malo, nimiumque potens, perituraque a-
mantis

Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia, dixit, 41
Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm fœdus initis;
Da mihi te talem. Voluit Deus ora loquentis
Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras.

illa rogat Jovem munus sinè
nomine. Cui Deus ait, Elige:
patiere nullam repulsam:
Quoque magis credas: Numi-
na Stygii torrentis sunt con-
scia. Ille est timor, et Deus
Deorum. Semele læta malo,
nimiumque potens, que peri-
tura obsequio amantis, dixit,
Da te talem mihi, cùm initis
fœdus Veneris, qualem Satur-
nia solet amplecti te. Deus
voluit opprimere ora loquen-
tis. Properata vox jam exi-
erat ad auras.

NOTES.

36. Formarat.] Instructed.—Illa.] Semele.

37. Deus.] Jupiter.—Nullam, &c.] I will
not reject your petition.

38. Stygii.] The Stygian Lake.

39. Timor.] The terror. The Gods (as
Virgil says) are afraid to swear by the
Stygian Lake, lest they should be deprived of

their divinity. See above, in the Fable of
Phaëton.

40. Amantis.] sc. Jupiter.

44. Opprimere ora.] Stop her.

Properata.] Hastily pronounced, for
“Nescit vox missa reverti.” Hor.

FAB. V. JUPITER AD SEMELEN, APPARATU QUO SOLITUS EST APPARERE
JUNONI, VENIT. TIRESIAS IN FOEMINAM.

Jupiter, according to his promise, visits Semele in the majesty of his divi-
nity, when the lightning that surrounds him consumes her, and she dies,
as it were, in his arms; however, Bacchus, of whom she is pregnant, is
preserved. A dispute having arisen between Jupiter and his Goddess,
respecting the pleasures of the sexes, it is referred to Tiresias.

INGEMUIT: neque enim non hæc optâsse,
neque ille
Non jurâsse potest. Ergo mœstissimus altum
Æthera conscendit: nutuque sequentia traxit
Nubila: queis nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis
Addidit, et tonitrus; et inevitabile fulmen. 5
Quâ tamen usque potest, vires sibi demere tentat.
Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa,
Nunc armatur eo; nimium feritatis in illo.
Est aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopus 9
Sævitiæ, flammæque minùs, minùs addidit iræ:
Cyclopus addidit minùs sævidæ, flammæque, minus iræ:

NOTES.

1. Ingemuit.] Jupiter.

Neque.] It was impossible for Semele not
to have asked, and Jupiter not to have grant-
ed what she asked.—Hæc.] Semele.

Ille.] Jupiter.

6. Quâ, &c.] Jupiter lessens his power as
much as he could.

7. Typhœa.] A vast giant, having an
hundred hands, whom Jupiter killed with a
thunderbolt.

8. Eo.] With that thunder and lightning.

Feritatis.] Of fierceness.

9. Est, &c.] There is a thunder of a less
severe quality,

Superi vocant secunda tela. Capiti illa : que intrat Agenoream domum. Mortale corpus non tulit æthereos tumultus : que ævis jugalibus donis. Infans adhuc imperfectus eripitur ex alvo genitricis, que tener (si dignum est credere) insuitur patrio femori : que complet matris tempora. Matertera Ino educat illum furim primis cunis : inde Nyseides Nymphæ occultuere dantur suis antris, que dedere alimenta lactis. Dumque ea gerantur per terras fatali lege : que incunabula bis geniti Bacchi sunt tuta : memorant Jovem forte diffusum nectare seposuisse graves curas, que agitassemis jocos cum Junone vacuâ : et dixisse. Profecto vestra voluptas est major, quàm quæ contingit maribus. Illa negat. Placuit quærere quæ sit sententia docti Tiresiæ. Utraque Venus erat nota huic. Nam violaverat ictu baculi duo corpora magnorum serpentum cœuntia viridi sylvâ. Que factus femina de viro (mirabile) egerat septem autumnos. Octavo vidit eosdem rursus. Et dixit, Si poteat vestrae plagæ est tanta ut mutet sortem auctoris in contraria : feriam vos quoque nunc. Prior forma rediit isdem anguibus percussis, que genitiva imago venit.

Tela secunda vocant Superi. Capiti illa ; domum-Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus [que Non tulit æthereos ; donisque jugalibus arsit. Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo 14 Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum) Insuitur femori : maternaque tempora complet. Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis Educant : inde datum Nymphæ Nyseides antris Occuluere suis, lectisque alimenta dedere. Dumque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur ; 20 Tutaque bis geniti sunt incunabula Bacchi ; Fortè Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, vacuâque agitassemis Cum Junone jocos ; et, Major vestra profectò est, Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixisse, voluptas. Illa negat. Placuit quæ sit sententia docti 26 Quærere Tiresiæ. Venu huic erat utraque nota. Nam duo magnorum viridi cœuntia sylvâ Corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu. Deque viro factus (mirabile) femina, septem 30 Egerat autumnos. Octavo rursus eosdem Vidit. Et, Est vestrae si tanta potentia plagæ, Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet : Nunc quoque vos feriam. Percussis anguibus isdem 34

Forma prior rediit, genitivaque venit imago.

NOTES

11. Domumque.] The house of Semele, grand daughter of Agenor.

15. Donisque jugalibus arsit.] Is destroyed by the conjugal grant.

14. Imperfectus.] Unfinished.

Genitricis. Of his mother Semele.

Alvo.] From the womb.

16. Femori.] Into the thigh of his father Jupiter : femora are the tops of the hips, where they are joined

Materna tempora.] sc. Nine months, which time infants are in their mother's womb.

17. Furtim.] Privately.—Illum.] Bacchus.

Ino.] Ino was the daughter of Cadmus, and sister of Semele, who brought up Bacchus in a private manner, unknown to Jupiter.

18. Nyseides Nymphæ.] Of Nysa, the top of Cytheron. The nymphs were called Nyseides, who educated Bacchus, after Ino, whence Bacchus was called Dionysos, of *Ἰνὸς* and Nysa.

21. Bis geniti.] For first of all he was born of the womb of Semele and afterwards of the thigh of Jupiter. Whence he was called Dithyrambus, because he went

forth *διὰ τοῦ Σουών*, i. e. out of two doors, through Semele's womb, and Jupiter's thigh.

22. Nectare.] A most agreeable wine, supposed to be the drink of the gods.

23. Vacuâque.] At leisure, and in a good humour.

26. Illa Juno.

Docti.] Skilful in that question. For Tiresias, having by chance struck two snakes in conjunction with a rod, is reported to have been turned into a woman, and to have remained for seven years of that sex ; at which time, by making use of the same means, he again assumed his own.

27. Utraque Venns.] The love of each, both of man and woman. A metonymy of the efficient

29. Violaverat.] Had smitten with a rod.

30. Mirabile] sc. Dictu.

31. Autumnos.] Years.

Octavo.] sc. Anno.—Eosdem.] sc. Serpentes.

33. Auctoris.] Of him that gives you the birth.—Sortem.] Sex

34. Forma.] sc. Hominis.—Genitivaque imago.—His original form ; i. e. male.

Arbiter hic igitur sumptus de lite jocosâ,
 Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia justo,
 Nec pro materiâ, fertur doluisse; suique
 Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte.

At Pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita
 cuiquam

Facta Dei fecisse Deo) pro lumine adempto 41
 Scire futura dedit; pœnamque levavit honore.

Igitur hic sumptus arbiter de
 jocosa lite, firmat dicta Jo-
 vis Saturnia fertur doluisse
 gravius justo. nec pro mate-
 riâ; que damnavit lumina sui
 judicis æterna nocte. At om-
 nipotens Pater (neque enim
 licet cuiquam Deo fecisse fac-
 ta Dei irrita) dedit scire futura
 pro lumine adempto; que
 levavit pœnam honore.

NOTES.

36. Arbiter.] Arbitrator.—Hic.] Tiresias.

37. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Sa-
 turn.—Gravius justo.] More than was fit.

38. Pro materiâ.] Nor according to the
 merit of the thing; for it was a jocose affair,
 and therefore Juno ought not to have taken
 Tiresias's decision of it amiss.

Fertur.] Is said.

Doluisse.] To have been angry.

Sui judicis.] The eyes of Tiresias, who
 was chosen the judge.

39. Æternâ nocte.] With perpetual blind-
 ness.

40. Pater.] Jupiter.

Neque. &c.] It is not in the power of any
 one god to cancel the acts of another.

42. Scire futura dedit.] He made him a
 Prophet or Augur.—Levavit.] Mitigated.

EXP. FAB. IV. & V. The fate of Semele the daughter of Cadmus, can have no other foundation, than that her gallantries with a prince of the name of Jupiter, were no less fatal than those which are said to have happened her with the heathen deity. The infant, whom Jupiter took from her womb, and matured in his thigh, is not the Bacchus who reigned in Egypt, of whom we shall have occasion to make mention. Semele was numbered amongst the gods, under the name of Thyonê.

FAB. VI. ECHO IN VOCEM.

Echo having frequently engaged Juno's attention with relating her adventures, in order that Jupiter might have the better opportunity to indulge himself in his amours with the mountain Nymphs, is punished by the goddess. Echo, who is enamoured with Narcissus, is rejected and de-
 spised by him.

ILLE per Aonias famâ celeberrimus urbes
 Irreprehensa dabat populo responsa petenti.
 Prima fide vocisque a ratæ tentamina sumpsit
 Cærule Liriope: quam quondam flumine curvo
 Implicuit, clausæque suis Cephisus in undis 5
 Vim tulit. Enixa est utero pulcherrima pleno
 Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui posset amari;
 Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset
 Tempora maturæ visurus longa: senectæ

Ille celeberrimus famâ per
 Aonias urbes dabat irrepre-
 hensa responsa populo petenti.
 Cærule Liriope prima sumpsit
 tentamina fidei que ratæ vo-
 cis; quam quondam Cephisus
 implicuit curvo flumine, que
 tulit vim clausæ in suis undis.
 Pulcherrima Liriope enixa est
 pleno utero infantem, qui jam
 tunc posset amari Nymphis;
 que vocat Narcissum. De

quo consultus, an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ:
 a datæ.

NOTES.

1. Ille.] Tiresias.—Aonias.] Bœotian; for
 Aonia is a part of Bœotia.

2. Irreprehensa.] True, unerring.

3. Fide.] For fidei

Vocisque ratæ.] His infallible voice.

Tentamina.] The experiment.

5. Cephisus.] In this place it is used for
 the god of that river.

6. Enixa.] Brought forth.

7. Tunc.] Even in his very infancy.

fatidicus vates inquit, *Si non noverit se.* Vox auguris visa est vana diu. Exitus resque probat illam, que genus leti, novitasque furoris. Cephisius addiderat jam unum annum ad ter quinos: poteratque videri puer que juvenis: multi juvenes petière illum, multæ puellæ. Sed tam dira superbia fuit in tenerâ forma; nulli juvenes tetigère illum, nullæ puellæ. Echo resonabilis, vocalis Nymphe, quæ nec didicit reticere loquenti, nec ipsa loqui prior, aspicit hunc agitantem cervos in retia. Echo adhuc erat corpus, non vox; et tamen garrula non habebat alium usum oris quàm nunc habet; ut posset reddere novissima verba de multis. Juno fecerat hoc. Quia, cùm sæpè posset deprendere Nymphas jacentes sub suo Jove in monte; illa prudens tenebat Deam longo sermone, dùm Nymphæ fugerent. Postquàm Saturnia sensit, ait, Parva potestas hujus linguæ, quâ sum dolosa, dabitur tibi, que brevissimus usus vocis. Que firmat minas re. Tamen hæc ingeminat voces in fine loquendi: que reportat verba audita. Ergo sequitur vestigia furtim.

Fatidicus vates, *Si se non a noverit*, inquit. 10
Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam,
Resque probat, letique genus, novitasque furoris.
Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum
Addiderat: poteratque puer juvenisque videri:
Multi illum juvenes, multæ petière puellæ. 15
Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ;
Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigère puellæ.
Aspicit hunc trepidos agitantem in retia cervos
Vocalis Nymphe, quæ nec reticere loquenti,
Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo.
Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat; et tamen
usum [bebat;
Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris ha-
Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset.
Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia, cùm deprendere posset
Sub Jove sæpè suo Nymphas in monte jacentes;
Illa Deam longo prudens sermone tenebat, 26
Dùm fugerent Nymphæ. Postquàm hæc Sa-
turnia sensit;
Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ sum delusa, potestas
Parva tibi dabitur, vocisque brevissimus usus. 29
Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquen-
Ingeminat voces, auditaque verba reportat. [di
Ergo ubi Narcissum per devia lustra vagantem
Vidit, et incaluit; sequitur vestigia furtim.
ubi vidit Narcissum vagantem per devia lustra, et incaluit;
a viderit.

NOTES.

10. Fatidicus vates.] Tiresias.
Si se non noverit.] If he never knew his own beauty.

11. Vana.] Foolish and false.

12. Furoris.] Of a mad love.

13. Jamque ter, &c.] He was sixteen years of age.

14. Puer.] He might be taken for a boy, on account of his beauty.

Juvenisque.] Or a youth, on account of his size.

17. Illum.] Narcissus.

19. Vocalis Nymphe.] A noisy nymph. Having a sounding shrill voice

20. Resonabilis Echo.] An Echo may be called resonantia, a resounding, or sonus reflexus, a reflex sound. In Greek it is called ἠχώ. It is caused when the sound, falling upon any concave body, is reflected back like a ball, and is there heard. If it fall upon several concave bodies of the like kind, the sound is heard various times.

21. Corpus, &c.] Echo was then a body. She was not yet transformed into a stone; now nothing but a voice remains of her.

Non vox.] Not a bare voice.

Tamen usum, &c.] Although the nymph Echo was endued with a body, yet it had then no other use of the tongue than it has now; for it only repeated the ends of words.

23. Novissima.] The last. For scarce any thing but the last words of an Echo are heard; because, although there be a reflection of the whole voice, yet the former parts of it are so confounded, those which follow being pronounced in a continuation, that the latter parts only, whose regress is not impeded, are heard and understood by us.

24. Fecerat hoc Juno.] Juno had done this to punish her.

25. Sub suo Jove.] In the embraces of Jupiter.

26. Illa.] Echo.—Deam.] Juno.

Tenebat.] Detained.

30. Reque.] In deed and in effect makes good her threats.

31. Auditaque verba reportat.] Returns the words she hears

32. Devia lustra.] The pathless woods.

33. Incaluit.] She is inflamed.

Furtim.] Privately.

Quoque magis sequitur, flammâ propiore calescit; Quoque magis sequitur, ca-
 Non aliter quàm cùm summis circumlita tædis 25 lescit propiore flammâ; non
 Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulphura flammam. aliter, quàm cum vivacia sul-
 O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, phura circumlita summis tæ-
 Et molles adhibere preces! Natura repugnat, m. O quoties voluit acce-
 Nec sinit incipiat: sed quod sinit, illa parata est dere blandis dictis, et adhibe-
 Expectare sonos, ad quos sua verba remittat. 40 re molles preces! Natura re-
 Forte puer, comitum seductus ab agmine fido, pugnat, nec sinit incipiat:
 Dixerat, Ecquis adest? et, Adest, responderat Echo. sed quod sinit, illa parata est
 Hic stupet: utque aciem partes a divisit in omnes: expectare sonos, ad quos re-
 Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ. Vocat illa vocantem. mittat sua verba. Puer fortè
 Respicit et nullo rursus veniente, Quid, inquit, 45 seductus ab fido agmine co-
 Me fugis? Et totidem quot dixit verba recepit. mitum, dixerat, Ecquis adest.
 Perstat; et alternæ deceptus imagine vocis, Et Echo responderat Adest.
 Huc Coëamus, ait: nullique libentius unquam Hic stupet: utque divisit a-
 Responsura sono, Coëamus, rettulit Echo. ciem in omnes partes; clamat
 Et verbis favet ipsa suis; egressaque sylvis 50 magnâ voce, Veni. Illa vocat
 Ibat, ut injiceret sperato brachia collo. [fer: vocantem. Respicit: et nullo
 Ille fugit; fugiensque, Manus complexibus au- veniente inquit, Quid fugis
 Ante, ait, emoriar, quàm sit tibi copia nostri. me? Et recepit verba totidem,
 Rettulit illa nihil; nisi, Sit tibi copia nostri. quot dixit. Perstat; et de-
 Spreta latet sylvis: pudibundaque frondibus ora ceptus imagine alternæ vocis;
 Protegit: et solis ex illo vivit in antris. 56 ait, Huc coëamus: Echo re-
 Sed tamen hæret amor; crescitque dolore re- sponsura unquam libentiùs
 pulsæ, nulli sono, rettulit, Coëamus.
 Attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ: Et ipsa favet suis verbis, e-
 Adducitque cutem macies; et in aëra succus gressaque sylvis ibat, ut inji-
 Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantùm, atque ossa 60 ceret brachia sperato collo.
 supersunt. Ille fugit; fugiensque, ait,
 Ausfer manus complexibus,
 emoriar ante quàm copia nos-
 tri sit tibi. Illa rettulit nihil,
 nisi, copia nostri sit tibi.
 Spreta latet sylvis: que pro-
 tegit pudibunda ora frondi-
 bus: et ex illo vivit in solis
 antris. Sed tamen amor hæret,

crescitque dolore repulsæ, vigiles curæ attenuant miserabile corpus; que macies adducit cutem: et omnis succus corporis abit in aëra. Tantum vox atque ossa supersunt.

a dimisit.

NOTES.

35. Circumlita.] Spread upon. A para-
 phrase of wood daubed with sulphureous
 matter.

37. Blandis dictis.] In soft accents, such
 as lovers use.—Accedere.] To address him.

38. Molles.] Soothing.

Natura repugnat.] Nature resists the im-
 pulse. She was not able to speak first, but
 only to repeat Narcissus's last words.

39. Nec sinit.] Nor permits her to begin.

41. Seductis.] Separated.

Agmine.] From the train of his faithful
 companions.

45. Divisit aciem.] Cast his eyes.

46. Recepit.] Received, heard.

47. Alternæ.] Uttered alternately, first by
 Narcissus, afterwards by Echo.

48. Cocamus.] Let us come together.

Echo utters the same word, but not in the
 same signification: for coire does not only
 signify to come together, but to cohabit with:
 in which sense it was repeated by Echo.

50. Verbis favet.] Confirmed her words.

52. Ille.] Narcissus.

53. Quam sit tibi copia nostri.] Before
 thou shouldst enjoy me.

56. Protegit.] Hides.

Solis Antris.] In solitary caves.

57. Hæret.] Remains in the hearts

Repulsæ.] Of a rejection or refusal.

58. Attenuant.] Waste.

Vigiles curæ.] Anxious cares.

59. Adducitque.] Shrivels, diminishes.

Succus.] The blood, juice.

60. Supersunt.] Remain.

Vox roanet. Ferunt ossa traxisse *ferunt ossa traxisse* figuram lapidis. (Indè latet sylvis: que videtur in nullo monte, auditur omnibus. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.)

Vox manet. Ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram. (Indè latet sylvis: nulloque in monte videtur; Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.)

NOTES.

61. Ferunt.] They say.

Traxisse.] To have been turned into a stone.

62. Inde.] Since the time that her bones

were turned into stones.

EXP. FAB. VI. This Fable must be considered as one of the allegories so frequently used by the ancients, when desirous to impress on the mind any material truth, actions or piece of morality, with peculiar force. In the fate of Echo, is strongly figured the effect of love when treated with disdain, destroying the peace of the mind, and so emaciating the body, as to leave little more remains of life than the voice, to echo the distress of the unfortunate victim.

FAB. VII. NARCISSUS IN FLOREM SUI NOMINIS.

Narcissus, whose heart remained impenetrable to the feelings of another's love, is made to be enamoured with himself on discovering the figure of his person in a Fountain, for whom he pines without any return of that endearing passion, to which he falls a victim; and by the Gods is changed into a Flower that bears his name.

Hic sic luserat hanc, sic *SIC hanc, sic alias undis aut montibus ortas*
alias Nymphas ortas, undis
aut montibus; sic antè viriles
cœtus. Inde aliquis despectus, tollens manus ad æthera, dix-
erat, Licet ire ipse amet sic, sic non potatur amato
Dixerat: Rhamnusia assensit justis precibus. Mæ illimis fons argenteus nitidis undis,
quem neque pastores, neque capellæ
Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,
Nec fera turbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus.
Gramen erat circâ, quod proximus humor ale-
bat;
Sylvaque, sole locum passura tepescere nullo.
Hic puer, et studio venandi lassus, et æstu,
lassus studio venandi et æstu,

NOTES.

1. Hanc.] Echo.

2. Luserat.] Deceived.—Hic.] Narcissus.

Cœtus.] The acc. after luserat.

Antè.] While he was a boy.

Viriles. Narcissus had slighted many nymphs who were in love with him.

3. Indè.] Upon which.

Aliquis despectus.] One of those who had been slighted by him.

Despectus.] Despised by Narcissus.

4. Amet.] I wish Narcissus himself so to love, as never to obtain the object beloved.

5. Rhamnusia,] Rhannusia, or Nemesis,

was accounted the avenger of wicked and proud persons. So Ovid in another place, "Exiget ac dignas ultrix Rhamnusia pœnas." She is called Rhannusia of Rhannus, a town of Attica, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

6. Illimis.] Without mud.

Argenteus.] Clear and shining like silver.

10. Gramen.] Grass or herb.

Sylvaque.] A wood defended that fountain from the heat of the sun.

12. Hic.] In this wood near that fountain.

Puer.] Narcissus.

Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus;
 Dùmque sitim sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit.
 Dùmque bibit, visæ correptus imagine formæ,
 Rem sinè corpore amat: corpus putat esse quod
 umbra est;

Adstupet ipse sibi: vultaque immotus eòdem
 Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore signum.
 Spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina, sidus,
 Et a dignos Baccho, dignos et Apolline crines;
 Impubesque genas, et eburnæ colla, decusque
 Oris, et in niveo mistum candore ruborem.
 Cunctaque miratur, quibus est mirabilis ipse.
 Se cupit imprudens; et, qui probat, ipse probatur:

Dùmque petit, petitur; pariterque accendit, et
 Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti!
 In medias quoties visum captantia collum
 Brachia mersit aquas, nec se deprendit in illis!
 Quid videat nescit; sed quod videt, uritur illo:
 Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error.
 Credule, qui frustra simulacra fugacia captas?
 Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas, avertere,
 perdes.

Ista repercussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est
 Nil habet ista sui; tecum venitque manetque:
 Tecum discedet: si tu discedere possis.

Ista, quam cernis, est umbra imaginis repercussæ. Istā habet nil sui; venitque manetque
 tecum: discedet tecum: si tu possis discedere.

a digitos.

NOTES.

13. Procubuit.] Laid himself down.
 Faciemque loci, &c.] Charmed with the appearance of the place.

14. Sedare sitim.] To quench his thirst.
 So Lucretius:

"Et sedare sitim prius est, quam pocula
 natam"

Sitis altera.] Another thirst, i. e. love or desire for himself.

17. Adstupet.] Narcissus admires, (is enamoured with) his own beauty

18. Pario.] Paros is an isle of the Ægean sea, famous for white marble. Whence the best marble was by the ancients called Parian.

Signum.] A statue.—19. Spectat &c.] The poet describes the beauty of Narcissus.

21. Impubesque.] His unbearded cheeks.
 Eburnæ.] White as ivory.

24. Imprudens.] Unknowing, without intending it

25. Pariterque &c.] He burns, and is burned at the same time.

26. Irrita.] Vain, for he touched nothing but water.

27. Captantia.] Endeavouring to catch. Capere often signifies not only to take or seize, but to hunt after or endeavour to obtain any thing by allurements and fair speeches: as in this, "Hic obsequendo captat auram popularem," i. e. he seeks for, strives after.

30. Incitat.] Provokes them.

31. Credule.] He is said to be credulous, who too easily believes reports. The apostrophe is to Narcissus.

Simulacra.] The flying Image.

32. Peris.] As though he had said, What you covet is but a shadow.

Avertere.] Turn but your face from the fountain, and you will immediately lose what you love. Avertere is the Imperative Mood Passive

33. Repercussæ.] Reflected by the water.

34. Nil habet ista sui.] That Image which you see is nothing of itself.

35. Si tu discedere possis.] If thou canst but depart.

Non cura Cereris potest abstrahere illum indè, non cura quietis: sed fusus in opacâ herbâ spectat mendacem formam inexplèto lumine: que ipse perit per suos oculos. Paulumque levatus, tendens sua brachia ad circumstantes sylvas; inquit, Iô sylvæ, ecquis amavit crudeliùs? (Enim scitis, et fuistis opportuna multis.) Meministis ecquem longo ævo qui sic tabuerit, cùm tot secula vestræ vitæ agantur? Et placet, et video: sed tamen non invenio quod videoque placetque. Tantus error tenet amantem. Quoque doleam magis; nec ingens mare separat nos, nec via, nec montes, nec mœnia clausis portis: prohibemur exiguâ aquâ. Ipse cupit teneri; nam quoties porreximus oscula lymphis; hic toties nititur ad me resupino ore. Posse putes tangi: minimum est quod amanti-bus obstat. Quisquis es, hûc exi; quid me, puer^a unice, Quove petitus abis? Certè nec forma, nec ætas Est mea, quam fugias: et amârunt me quoque Nymphæ. Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico: Cùmque ego porrexi tibi brachia, porrigis ultro: Cùm risi, arrides: lacrymas quoque sæpè notavi, Me lacrymante, tuas: nutu quoque signa remitte quantum motu formosi suspicor oris, (tis; 59 Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras. In te ego sum: sensi, nec me mea fallit imago. a invade.

NOTES.

36. Cereris.] Ceres, the Goddess of Corn, by Metonymy, signifies here corn, food. Quietis.] Of sleep.

37. Opacâ.] Shady.—Fusus.] Lying.

38. Inexplèto,] With eyes which could not be satisfied.

Mendacem formam.] The fallacious Image.

41. Iô Sylvæ.] An address to the goddesses of the woods. Iô is here an interjection of grieving; it is also an interjection of rejoicing.

42. Opportunæ.] Commôdious; q. d. you have afforded privacies to many lovers, that they might commodiously enjoy their amours.

44. Qui sic tabuerit.] Who pined away in this manner. Tabescere is to consume by little and little. It comes from tabes, which is a corruption of humours, by which bodies are reduced to the lowest degree of

leanness.

48. Mœnia.] Mœnia are so called of muniendo, i. e. of fortifying, and are properly walls which encompass a city.

49. Teneri.] That I may embrace him.

51. Resupino.] Turned upwards.

52. Amantibus.] Agrees with nobis understood.—53. Puer.] Youth.

Unice.] Only, therefore beloved.

54. Petitus.] Being sought after, wished for.

55. Fugias.] Thou mayest disdain or despise

Nymphæ.] Echo, and many others, sprung from the rivers and mountains. See above, ver. 1.

56. Vultus amico.] For it was his own fond face reflected.

61. Aures nostras.] To our ears.

Uror amore mei: flammæ moveoque feroque.
Quid faciam? roger, anne rogem? quid deinde
rogabo?

Quod cupio mecum est, inopem me copia fecit.
O utinam nostro secedere corpore possem!
Votum in amante novum est, vellem quod
amamus abesset.

Jamque dolor vires adimit: nec tempora vitæ
Longa meæ superant, primoque extingui in ævo.
Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores. 70

Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset:

Nunc duo concordēs animâ moriemur in unâ.

Dixit, et ad faciē rediit malè sanus eandem,

Et lacrymis turbavit aquas, obscuraque moto 74

Reddita forma lacu est: quā cūm vidisset abire,

Quò fugis? Oro, mane; nec me, crudelis, a-
mantem

Desere, clamavit; liceat, quod tangere non est,

Adspicere, et misero præbere alimenta furori.

Dūmque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ;

Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis. 80

Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem,

Non aliter, quā poma solent, quæ candida parte,

Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis

Ducere purpureum nondūm matura colorem.

Quæ simul aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ, 85

Non tulit ulterius: sed, ut intabescere flavæ

mis, Quæ simul aspexit rursus in liquefactâ undâ, non tulit ulterius: sed ut flavæ ceræ

solent intabescere

Uror amore mei: moveoque feroque flammæ. Quid faciam? roger, anne rogem? Quid deinde rogabo? 64

est mecum, copia fecit me inopem. O utinam possem secedere nostro corpore! Est novum votum in amante: vellem quod amamus abesset.

Jamque dolor adimit vires: nec longa tempora meæ vitæ superant: quæ extingui in primo ævo. *Nec mors est gravis mihi, posituro dolores morte:*

vellem hic esset diuturnior qui diligitur: nunc duo concordēs moriemur in unâ animâ. Dixit,

et malè sanus rediit ad eandem faciē: et turbavit aquas lacrymis, quæ forma est reddita obscura lacu moto: quā cūm vidisset abire, clamavit,

Quò fugis? Oro, mane; nec crudelis desere me amantem: liceat adspicere quod non est tangere et præbere alimenta misero furori. Dūmque dolet deduxit vestem ab summâ orâ: quæ percussit nuda pectora marmoreis palmis. Pectora percussa traxerunt tenuem ruborem, non aliter quā poma solent: quæ candida parte, parte rubent. Aut ut uva nondūm matura solet ducere purpureum colorem variis race-

mis, Quæ simul aspexit rursus in liquefactâ undâ, non tulit ulterius: sed ut flavæ ceræ

solent intabescere

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NOTES.

65. Flammæ moveoque feroque.] I both raise, and suffer under, the flames of love.

65. Inopem me copia fecit.] Plenty has made me poor; though I am master of the object I love, (meaning himself) yet I cannot enjoy it.

67. Votum.] A new and unusual wish, that any one should desire that which he loves to be far from him.

69. Superant.] Remain, are behind. That Distich of Virgil is well known,

"Quid puer Ascanius superatne, &c."

Extingui.] I die in the flower of my age; for Narcissus was yet a young man.

70. Nec.] Neither is death troublesome to me, as it will put an end to all my sorrows.

71. Diuturnior.] That he might live longer.

75. Dixit.] Narcissus.

Faciē.] The Image.

Malè sanus.] Hardly in his senses, almost distracted; for sanus signifies sound either in mind or body.

75. Lacu moto.] The fountain being troubled. The receptacle of fountains is called

Lacus. Lacus also is a vessel in which grapes are trodden.

77. Est.] Impersonally for licet.

78. Misero.] Which makes men miserable, who are troubled with it.

79. Summâ ab orâ.] From the highest border.—Deduxit.] He tore.

80. Marmoreis.] With his hands white as Parian marble. So in another place:

"Aurea marmoreo ridimulica demite collo."

81. Traxerunt.] Contracted.

Tenuem ruborem.] A little redness.

82. Candida.] Agrees with quæ, for it ends in (a) short.

85. Variis.] Variegated, i. e. where the complexion of the grapes, not equally ripe, is variously shaded or coloured.

85. Quæ.] scil. pectora.

Liquefactâ rursus.] Restored to its clearness.

86. Non tulit ulterius.] He could bear the grief no longer.

Intabescere.] To be dissolved.

levi igne, matutinæve pruina
 tepente Sole : sic liquitur at-
 tenuatus amore, et carpitur
 paulatim cæco igni. Et neque
 jam color est candore misto
 rubori ; nec vigor, et vires, et
 quæ visa modò placebant.
 Nec corpus remanet, quod
 Echo quondam amaverat. Ta-
 men quæ ut vidit, quamvis ira-
 ta memorque, indoluit ; quo-
 tiesque miserabilis puer dixe-
 rat, Eheu ! hæc iterabat Eheu
 resonis vocibus. Cùmque ille
 percusserat suos lacertos man-
 ibus, hæc quoque reddebat
 eundem sonitum plangoris.
 Hæc fuit ultima vox spectan-
 tis in solitam undam, heu pu-
 er dilecte frustrâ ! Que locus
 remisit totidem verba : Vale-
 que dicto, Echo et inquit Vale.
 Ille submitit fessum caput in
 viridi herbâ ; Nox claudit lu-
 mina mirantia formam domi-
 ni. Tùm postquàm receptus
 est infernâ sede, spectabat se
 in Stygiâ aquâ. Naiades so-
 rores planxere, et imposuere
 sectos capillos fratri. Et Dry-
 ades planxere. Echo assonat
 plangentibus. Jamque para-
 bant rogum, quassasque faces,
 feretrumque ; corpus erat nus-
 quam. Inveniunt croceum
 florent pro corpore, albis foliis
 cingentibus medium.

a lacus :

NOTES.

87. Matutinæve pruina.] The morning dew, or hoar frost.

88. Atenuatus.] Wasted.

89. Liquitur. He decays, and is consumed by little and little.

Cæco. Hidden, for cæcus signifies some- times actively, one that cannot see ; and sometimes passively, that cannot be seen.

93. Memorque.] Mindful of his ill usage.

94. Puer miserabilis.] The unhappy youth.

Eheu.] A most expressive interjection of sighing.

95. Resonis.] Re-echoing.

97. Plangoris.] Of the stroke on the breast.

98. Spectantis.] Scil. Narcissi.

100. Locus.] The echo in the place. The thing containing for the thing contained.

Dicto.] The abla. absolute agreeing with vale the imperative of a verb : in the same manner we say in English, a farewell, the verb in both languages is used as a substan- tive.

101. Submitit.] He laid down.

102. Lumina, &c.] His eyes, with which he admired his own beauty.

104. In Stygiâ aquâ.] He admired himself in the Stygian Lake.

Stygia.] The poets fancied the spirits of the departed followed the same pursuits be- low, as they did on the earth.

Planxere.] The nymphs of the fountains and rivers wept. They are called Naiades, ἀνὰ τοῦ ναίου, of flowing.

105. Sectos capillos.] The friends of the departed offered on his tomb a lock of their hair, with other ceremonies.

107.] Rogum.] A pile of wood on which the dead were burned.

Quassas.] They whirled the lighted torches as they went along, to keep the fire alive.

Faces.] Torches, which were always car- ried before the corpse at a funeral.

Feretrumque.] The coffin (bier) on which the dead were carried, so called of ferendo, bearing or carrying.

109. Croceum.] Yellow, like saffron.

EXP. FAB. VII. In the account of Narcissus, as well as in that of Echo, our poet has fully displayed the power of his genius. Here he presents a moving instance of the unhappy effects of self-love, and an insensibility to the love of another; he, with strokes of the highest colouring, displays the absurdity of a self-admiring youth, who from manners suitable to his sex, becomes effeminate, and so much lost in folly and love of himself, as to become hateful both to the one and the other of the sexes.

FAB. VIII. LIBER PATER, SEMELES ET JOVIS FILIUS, IN ACOETEM. TYRRHENI NAUTÆ IN DELPHINIS.

Pentheus not only treats with contempt the predictions of the Augur Tiresias, and forbids his people to worship Bacchus, (then just arrived in triumph to Greece,) but directs him to be bound and brought before him. The God, in the appearance of Acætes, his companion, submits to the indignity, when he, in the Prince's presence, relates the wonders performed by Bacchus, at which he is so much enraged, that he goes in a fury to Mount Cithæron to disturb the Orgies then celebrating there; in resentment for this, his own Mother with the other Bacchantes, tear him in pieces.

COGNITA res meritam vati per Achaidas
urbes

Attulerat ^a famam; nomenque erat auguris in-
gens,

Spernit Echionides tamen hunc ex omnibus unus
Contemptor Superum Pentheus, præsagaque ridet
Verba senis; tenebrasque, et cladem lucis ademtæ
Objicit. Ille movens albertia tempora canis, 6
Quam felix esses si tu quoque luminis hujus
Orbus, ait, fieres: ne Bacchia sacra videres!
Jamque dies aderit (jamque hæud procul au-
guror esse)

Quâ novus hunc veniat proles Semeleia Liber:
Quem nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore,
Mille lacer spargere locis; et sanguine sylvas

Res cognita attulerat meri-
tam famam vati per Achaidas
urbes: nomenque auguris erat
ingens. Tamen Pentheus E-
chionides spernit hunc, con-
temptor Superum, unus ex om-
nibus, que ridet præsaga ver-
ba senis; que objicit tenebras
et cladem lucis ademtæ. Ille
movens tempora albertia ca-
nis, ait, Quam felix esses, si
tu quoque fieres orbus hujus
luminis: ne videres Bacchia
sacra! Jamque dies aderit,
(que auguror jam esse hæud
procul) quâ novus Liber Se-
meleia proles veniat hunc:
quem nisi fueris dignatus ho-
nore templorum, lacer spar-
gere mille locis: et fœdabis sylvas,

^a Contulerat.

NOTES.

1. Cognita res, &c.] The fame of Tiresias greatly increased, when the fate of Narcissus came to be known; for he foretold that Narcissus should be happy, si se non noverit, if he was insensible of his own beauty.

Vati.] To the soothsayer Tiresias.

Achaidas.] Grecian. Achaia was a country of Greece.

2. Auguris.] Tiresias.

3. Omnibus.] The Thebans.

Unus.] He only.

4. Præsagaque.] Which predicted future things.

5. Senis.] Tiresias.—Lucis ademtæ.] For he had been struck with blindness.

6. Objicit.] He upbraids.—Ille.] Tiresias.

Canis.] With hoary locks. An adjective agreeing with capillis understood.

9. Jamque, &c.] Which I prophesy to be near at hand.

10. Novus Liber.] The poet intimates that there was another Bacchus more ancient than this son of Semele, by Jupiter.

Semeleia.] Bacchus the son of Semele (the daughter of Cadmus) by Jupiter.

11. Quem.] Liber or Bacchus.

12. Spargere.] The future passive; for the penult is long.

Sanguine.] Scil. tuo; for his own mother and aunts afterwards tore him in pieces.

Sanguine, &c.] Thou shalt make the woods foul with thy blood.

que tuam matrem, que sorores
 matris, sanguine. Evenient;
 neque enim dignabere Numen
 honore. Que querēs me sub
 his tenebris vidisse nimium.
 Natus Echione proturbat di-
 centem talia. Fides sequitur
 dicta: responsaque vatis agun-
 tur. Liber adest; que agri
 fremunt festis ululatibus. Tur-
 ba ruunt, matresque nurusque,
 19
 Vulgusque, proceresque, ignota ad sacra feruntur.
 Quis furor Anguigenæ proles Mavortia vestras
 Attonuit a mentes? Pentheus ait: Ærane tantum
 Ære repulsa valent? Et adunco tibia cornu?
 Et magicæ fraudes? Et quos non belliger ensis,
 Non tuba terruerint, non strictis agminatelis, 25
 Fœminæ voces, et mota insania vino,
 Obscœnique greges, et inania tympana vincant?
 Vosne senes mirer? qui longa per æquora vecti
 Hæc Tyron, hæc profugos posuistis sede Penates,
 Nunc sinitis sinè Marte capi? Vosne, acrior ætas,
 qui vecti per longa æquora posuistis hæc Tyron, hæc sede profugos Penates, nunc sinitis capi
 sine Marte? Vosne, O juvenes, acrior ætas,

a Attollit:

NOTES.

13. Matrisque.] These, together with A- gave his mother, tore Pentheus in pieces.

16. Natus.] Pentheus.

17. Dicta.] The Accus. Truth attends his words, i. e. all that he said came to pass.

Aguntur.] Are performed.

18. Liber.] Bacchus is present, i. e. comes, who is called Liber, because wine liberat (frees) the mind from cares. Here the poet describes the Bacchanalia of the ancients.

Festisque, &c.] For the Bacchants, i. e. those who celebrated the orgies or rites of Bacchus, used to run through the country, howling and shouting (Io Bacche,) in a wild distracted manner, and this they pretended to be the inspiration of the gods.

19. Matresque nurusque.] Mothers and daughters, i. e. old and young women

20. Ignota.] For these rites had been only now introduced into this country.

21. Anguigenæ Mavortia proles.] For they were sprung from the teeth of the martial snake. Pentheus here speaks to his people upon this running out to the orgies. Is it possible, says he, that the tinkling of cymbals, or sounding of horns, and such tricks, can prevail so powerfully? That a people descended from a martial race, invincible in war, should be conquered, i. e. led away by a set of lewd men, and drunken women.

22. Attonuit.] Hath attonished, amazed, put you out of your wits.

Ærane.] Brazen vessels.

23. Ære.] Struck with brazen instruments.

24. Magicæ fraudes.] So called of Magi, which in the Persian tongue signifies wise men.

25. Agmina.] Battalions.

Telis.] With naked swords. An argument from the greater to the lesser.

27. Obscœnique.] A base multitude, debauched by effeminacy.

Tympana.] Tympanum is an instrument made of skins, a drum, which the priestesses of Bacchus made use of in the rites of Bacchus. So called ἀπὸ τοῦ τύπην, i. e. of smiting, beating.

28. Senes.] Pentheus turns his discourse to the companions of Cadmus, who left Phœnicia, their own country, and settled with him in Bœotia.

29. Tyron.] For they had left their own old city of Tyre, and settled here in a new one. Tyre is an island near Phœnicia, so called of Tyrus the son of Phœnix.

30. Vosne.] The sense is, shall I admire at you, young men, whose robust age it becomes rather to wear arms than garlands? The order is, "O juvenes, an mirer vos; quorum acriorem ætatem, propioreque meæ, decebat tenere arma?"

Vos.] The Accus. after mirer understood.

Acrior ætas.] The Vocat. in opposition with juvenes.

O juvenes, propiorque meæ, quos arma tenere, 31
 Non thyrsos, galeâque tegi, non fronde decebat?
 Este, precor, memores, quâ sitis stirpe creati,
 Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus,
 Summite serpentis. Pro fontibus ille, lacûque 35
 Interiit: at vos pro famâ vincite vestrâ.
 Ille dedit leto fortes: vos pellite molles,
 Et patrium revocate decus. Si fata vetabant
 Stare diu Thebas, utinam tormenta, virique
 Mœnia diruerent; ferrumque, ignisque sonarent! 40
 Essemus miseri sinè crinine: sorsque querenda,
 Non celanda foret; lacrymæque pudore carerent.
 At nunc à puero Thebæ capientur inermi:
 Quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus 44
 equorum:
 Sed madidus myrrhâ crinis, mollesque coronæ,
 Purpuraque, et pictis intextum vestibus aurum.
 Quem quidem ego actutum (modo vos absistite) cogam [teri.
 Assumtumque patrem, commentaque sacra fa-
 An satis Acrisio est animi contemnere vanum
 Numen, et Argolicas venienti claudere portas,
 Penthea terrebit cum totis advena Thebis? 51
 Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat,) ite, ducemque
 Attrahite huc vinctum: jussis mora segnis abesto.
 Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba
 a suorum

Avus corripit hunc, Athamas corripit hunc, cætera turba suorum.

a sequentes.

NOTES.

32. Thyrsos.] Spears adorned with vine-leaves, carried by the priests of Bacchus. Whence Bacchus was called Thyrsiger.

33. Stirpe] As though he had said, Remember that you are descended from the martial serpent, who himself slew so many, in the defence of his fountain.

37. Dedit leto.] Slew.

38. Si fata, &c.] If Thebes must fall, would it were to fall by the hands of a victorious army.

39. Tormenta.] Are warlike instruments; so called from torquendis, i. e. ejecting stones out of slings.

41. Crimine.] Fault.

Sors, &c.] Indeed our condition would deserve to be lamented, not to be reviled.

45. Madidus Myrrhâ.] Perfumed with myrrh.

46. Pictis.] Parti-coloured, of divers colours.

47. Quem, &c.] Pentheus threatens that

he would so torture Bacchus, as to make him confess who was his true father, and why he forged those sacred rites.

Actutum.] Presently, without any delay.

“Ter.—Aperite aliquis actutum ostium.—”

48. Commentaque.] Feigned, counterfeit; comminiscor is to force or invent something.

“Ter.—Aliquid tulisse comminiscuntur mali.”

Whence books, in which things are not treated of at large, but briefly, are called commentarii.

49. An satis, &c.] Acrisius, king of the Argives, had the spirit to shut his gates against Bacchus; cannot Pentheus do so to?

51. Cum totis Thebis.] With all the men of Thebes. The thing containing for the thing contained.

45. Hunc.] Pentheus.

Avus.] Cadmus.

Athamas.] His uncle,

Corripiunt hanc dictis, que laborant inhibere frustra. Est acrior admonitu; que rabies retenta irritatur et crescit, que remoramina ipsa nocebant. Sic ego vidi torrentem, qui nil obstabat eunti, et decurrere lenius et modico strepitu. At quacunque trabes, que obstructa saxa tenebant, ibat spumeus et fervens, et savior ab obice. Ecce redeunt cruentati, et negarunt vidisse Bacchum domino querenti, ubi Bacchus esset. Tamen dixere, Cepimus hunc comitem famulumque sacrorum: et tradunt manibus ligatis post terga, [quondam secutum sacra Dei Tyrrhenâ gente.] Pentheus aspicit hunc oculis, quos ira fecerat tremendos; et quamquam vix differt tempora pœnæ, ait, O periture, que dature documenta aliis tuâ morte, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, et patriam; que cur frequentes sacra novi moris. Ille vacuus metu, dixit, Acætēs est nomen mihi: Mæonia est patria: parentes de humili plebe: pater non reliquit mihi arva quæ duri juveni colerent, lanigerosque greges, non ulla armenta. Et ipse fuit pauper: que solebat decipere salientes pisces, lino et hamis, et ducere calamo. Sua ars erat census illi: cum traderet artem:

Corripiunt dictis, frustraque inhibere laborant. Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta Et crescit rabies, remoraminaque ipsa nocebant. Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti, Lenius et modico strepitu decurrere vidi. [bant, At quacunque trabes, obstructaque saxa a tene- Spumeus, et fervens, et ab obice savior ibat. 61 Ecce cruentati redeunt: et Bacchus ubi esset, Querenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negarunt. Hunc, dixere, tamen comitem, famulumque sacrorum, 64

Cepinus; et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis, [Sacra Dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente secutum.] Aspicit hunc oculis Pentheus, quos ira tremendos Fecerat; et quamquam pœnæ vix tempora differt, O periture, tuâque aliis documenta dature 69 Morte, ait, ede tuum nomen nomenque parentum, Et patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes. Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Acætēs; Patria Mæonia est: humili de plebe parentes: Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juveni, Lanigerosque greges, non ulla armenta reliquit. Pauper et ipse fuit: linoque solebat et hamis 76 Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces. Ars illi sua census erat: cum traderet artem,

ubi Bacchus esset. Tamen dixere, Cepimus hunc comitem famulumque sacrorum: et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis, [quondam secutum sacra Dei Tyrrhenâ gente.] Pentheus aspicit hunc oculis, quos ira fecerat tremendos; et quamquam vix differt tempora pœnæ, ait, O periture, que dature documenta aliis tuâ morte, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, et patriam; que cur frequentes sacra novi moris. Ille vacuus metu, dixit, Acætēs est nomen mihi: Mæonia est patria: parentes de humili plebe: pater non reliquit mihi arva quæ duri juveni colerent, lanigerosque greges, non ulla armenta. Et ipse fuit pauper: que solebat decipere salientes pisces, lino et hamis, et ducere calamo. Sua ars erat census illi: cum traderet artem: a jacebant.

NOTES.

55. Corripiunt.] Reprove, chide. Inhibere.] To restrain him.

56. Acrior.] More forward, more stubborn or obstinate.—Retenta.] From Retineo.

57. Remoraminaque.] Their admonitions.

58. Sic ego.] The poet shews the obstinacy of Pentheus against the admonitions of his friends, by an elegant similitude. For, says he, as streams become more rapid when they meet with opposition, so the rage of Pentheus, obstructed by the good advice of his relations, increased the more.

Torrentem.] Torrents is a river which is dried up in the summer.

60. Obstructaque saxa.] Interposing rocks.

61. Savior.] More violent.

61. Cruentati, &c.] Which exasperates Pentheus still more.—Cruentati.] sc. The servant of Pentheus, sent to apprehend Bacchus.

62. Domino.] To their master.

64. Hunc.] This fellow; thinking it was Acætēs.

66. Tyrrhena.] Tuscan. The Tyrrheni are a people of Italy, called Tuscans.

68. Vix differt.] He could scarce defer.

66. Documenta.] Examples.

70. Ede nomen.] Tell your name.

71. Novi.] New rites. For Bacchus, as he returned from India, first introduced these sacred rites.

Frequentes.] A verb from frequento, as,

72. Vacuus.] Free from, void.

73. Mæonia.] Lydia, or rather Tuscany.

74. Non mihi, &c.] Acætēs shews the reason why he conformed to the rites of Bacchus.

75. Reliquit.] Has pater for its Nominative Case,

76. Linoque, &c.] He intimates that his father was a fisherman.

Hamis.] With hooks.

77. Ducere.] To draw out of the water.

Pisces.] So Martial:

"Et piscem tremula salientem ducere setâ." For the ancients used horse-hair for their fishing-nets, as we do.

78. Ars, &c.] My father was taxed according to his trade. Census is a valuation of goods and chattels.

Census.] His estate, his livelihood.

Accipe quas habeo, studii successor, et hæres,
Dixit opes: moriensque mihi nihil ille reliquit
Præter aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare
paternum.

Mox ego, ne scopulis hærerem semper in isdem,
Addidici regimen dextrâ moderante carinæ
Flectere: et Oleniæ sidus pluviale capellæ,
Taygetenque Hyadasque oculis Arctonque, notavi,
Ventorumque domos et portus puppibus aptos.
Fortè, petens Delon, Diæ telluris, ad oras
Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis;
Doque leves saltus: udæque immittor arenæ
Nox ubi consumpta est, Aurora rubescere pri-
mum

Cæperat: exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes
Admoneo, monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas.
Ipse quid aura mihi tumulto promittat ab alto,
Prospicio; comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.
Adsumus en, inquit, sociorum primus Opheltes:
Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,
Virginæ puerum ducit per littora formâ.
Ille mero, somnoque gravis titubare videtur,
Vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gra-
dumque:

Nil ibi, quod posset credi mortale, videbam.

videtur titubare, vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque: videbam nil ibi quod

a innitor.

NOTES.

79. Studii.] Of my employment.

81. Aquas.] In which I might fish.

83. Addidici.] What is the particular force of ad in addidici.

Addidici.] Addiscere is properly to make some addition to the art of science which a man professes.—Moderante.] Governing.

84. Capellæ.] The goat Amalthea, which was said to have nursed Jupiter, was made a Constellation. It was therefore necessary for him as a mariner, to be acquainted with this and other stars.

85. Taygetenque.] One of the Pleiades.

Hyadasque.] So called, ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος; i. e. of raining, because by their rising and setting they produce rain.

Arctonque.] The Northern Bear, by which he means the Septentriones, which never set.

86. Ventorumque domos.] The four parts of the world, whence the winds are said to blow, the East, West, South, and North. For Eurus in the East, Zephyrus in the West, Auster in the South, and Boreas in the North, are said to have their respective houses. Metam. Book I.

Puppibus.] For ships: so a little lower carina for navis, the part for the whole.

87. Ad oras.] Upon the coast of the Island Chios.

88. Dextris remis.] The maps will shew the propriety of this epithet dextris.

Adducor littora.] I reach the shores.

91. Inferre recentes latices.] To take in fresh water.

92. Admoneo.] I order my companions.

94. Repetoque.] I return to the ship.

96. Utque putat.] As he thought. But Opheltes was mistaken.

97. Puerum.] Bacchus, as Acætes pretended.

98. Titubare.] Bacchus pretended to stagger, lest he should be known by the mariners to be a god.

99. Visque.] sc. Posse, i. e. to be able. He with difficulty followed them, who conducted him.

Gradumque.] Step, or gait.

100. Nil ibi, &c.] Acætes conjectures by his dress, his air and gait, that he was not a mortal, but a god.

Et sensi et dixi sociis, Dubito quod Numen sit in isto corpore; sed Numen est in isto corpore; Quisquis es, ô faveas, que adsis nostris laboribus: quoque des veniam his. Dictys ait, Mitte precari pro nobis, quo non alius ocyor conscendere summas antennas que relabi rudente prensio. Libys probat hoc, flavus Melanthus tutela proræ probat hoc, Alcimedon probat hoc; et Epopeus hortator animorum qui dabat requiemque modumque remis voce. Omnes alii probant hoc: cupido prædæ est tam cæca. Tamen dixi, Non perpetiar pinum violari sacro pondere: hic maxima pars juris mihi. Que obsisto in aditu. Lycabas furit audacissimus de omni numero: qui pulsus ab Thuscâ urbe, luebat exilium pœnam pro dirâ cæde. Is rupit guttura mihi juvenili pugno dum resto: et misisset excussum in æquora, si non hæsissem, quamvis amens, retentus in fune. Impia turba probat factum. Tùm denique Bacchus (enim fuerat Bacchus) veluti sôpor sit solutus clamore; que sensus redeunt in pectora e mero, Quid facitis? Quis clamor? ait? Quâ ope perveni huc? Proreus dixit, Pone metum, et ede quos portus velis contingere:

Et sensi, et dixi sociis: quod Numen in isto. [est. Corpore sit dubito; sed corpore Numen in isto Quisquis es, ô faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis: His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari, Dictys ait, quo non alius conscendere summas Ocyor antennas, prensioque rudenterelabi. 106 Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus, Hoc probat Alcimedon; et qui requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Hoc omnes alii: prædæ tam cæca cupido est. 110 Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, dixi: pars hic mihi maxima juris. Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas: qui Thuscâ pulsus ab urbe, Exilium dirâ pœnam pro cæde luebat. 115 Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit: et excussum misisset in æquora, si non Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus. Impia turba probat factum. Tùm denique Bacchus 119

(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus Sit sôpor: *b* eque mero redeant in pectora sensus, Quid facitis? Quis clamor? ait? Quâ, dicite nautæ,

Hic ope perveni? Quò me deferre paratis; Pone metum, proreus, et quos contingere portus Sit sôpor: *b* eque mero redeant in pectora sensus, Quid facitis? Quis clamor, ait? Nautæ dicite quâ ope perveni huc? Quò paratis deferre me? Proreus dixit, Pone metum, et ede quos portus velis contingere:

b áque

NOTES.

101. Dubito.] I doubt, i. e. I know not.
 103. Adsis.] Be propitious.
 104. His.] Spare those who brought thee
 hither as a prey.
 Pro nobis, &c.] The companions of
 Acates, imagining they had apprehended a
 mortal, and not a god, not only refused to
 pray for his pardon, but were also greatly
 displeased at the worship paid him by
 Acates. For this contempt they were
 changed into Dolphins.
 106. Ocyor.] More swift.
 Antennas.] The sail-yards.
 Rudente prensio.] By catching hold of a
 rope.
 Relabi.] To descend, to slide down.
 107. Proræ tutela.] For one stood at the
 prow or head of the ship, to sound the
 depth of the water, or perhaps to keep a
 look-out.
 108. Qui requiemque, &c.] Like the boat-
 swain with us, Epopeus appointed who were
 to be on duty, and when they were to be re-
 lieved by others.

111. Sacro violari, &c.] To be profaned,
 and therefore endangered by carrying off a
 god.—Pinum.] The ship. A metonymy of
 the matter.
 112. Pars hic mihi maxima juris.] I have
 the greatest share in the command of this
 vessel.
 113. Obsisto.] I oppose the youth's being
 brought into the ship.
 115. Pro cæde.] For murder.
 117. Excussum.] Pulled from the helm.
 118. Amens.] Senseless, stunned with the
 blow.
 119. Impia turba.] The impious crew ap-
 prove of the injury done me.
 120. Veluti, &c.] As if Bacchus was dis-
 turbed by the noise of the mariners.
 121. E mero.] And after drunkenness.
 122. Quâ ope.] By what means.
 124. Pone.] I lay aside.
 Proreus.] He that stands at the prow
 πρῶρος and πρῶάτης, the pilot; that is
 to say Melanthus. See above, Ver. 6, 7.

Ede velis, dixit : terrâ sistère petitâ. 125 sistère petitâ terrâ. Liber ait,
Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros : Advertite vestros cursus
Illa mihi domus est, vobis erit hospita tellus. Naxon : illa est domus mihi : erit hospita tellus vobis.
Per mare fallaces, perque omnia Numina jurant Fallaces jurant per mare, perque omnia Numina, fore sic :
Sic fore : meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ. que jubent me dare vela pictæ carinæ. Naxos erat dextera,
Dextera Naxos erat : dextrâ mihi lintea danti, Quisque pro se inquit, mihi
Quid facis, ô demens ? Quis te furor ? Inquit, danti lintea dextrâ, Acæte,
Acæte, 131
Pro se quisque, tenet ? Lævam pete. Maxima nutu (surrat. Maxima pars significat mihi
Pars mihi significat ; pars, quid velit, aure nutu : pars susurrat aure quid
Obstupui ; capiatque alius moderamina, dixi : 134 Obstupui : atque dixi,
Meque ministerio scelerisque, artisque removi. alius capiat moderamina : que
Incepor à cunctis ; totumque immurmurat agmen. risque artisque. Incepor à
E quibus Ethalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno cunctis ; totumque agmen immurmurat. Equibus Ethalion
Nostra salus posita est, ait. Et subit ipse, meumque ait, Scilicet omnis nostra salus
Explet opus, Naxoque petit diversa relictâ. 139 est posita in te uno. Et ipse
Tùm Deus illudens, tanquam modo denique fraudem subit, atque explet meum opus, atque petit diversa, Naxo relictâ. Tùm Deus illudens
Senserit, è puppi pontum prospectat aduncâ, tanquam modò denique senserit, prospectat pontum ex aduncâ puppi, et similis flenti,
Et flenti similis, non hæc mihi, littora, nautæ, ait, Nautæ non promisistis hæc
Promisistis, ait : non hæc mihi terra rogata est. littora mihi : hæc terra non
Quò merui pœnam facto ? Quæ gloria vestra rogata est mihi. Quò facto
est, merui pœnam ? Quæ est vestra
Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum ? 145 gloria, si juvenes fallitis puerum, si multi fallitis unum ?
Jamdudùm flebam ; lacrymas manus impia nostras Flebam jamdudùm ; impia manus
Ridet, et impellit properantibus æquora remis. ridet nostras lacrymas, et
Per tibi nunc ipsum (neque enim præsentior illo impellit æquora properantibus
Est Deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre, remis. Nunc adjuro tibi per ipsum (neque enim est Deus præsentior illo) me referre
tibi tam vera,

NOTES.

125. Sistère.] Thou shalt be set on shore.
126: Naxon.] Depends upon *qd*, in advertite.

Naxon.] Naxos is an Isle of the Ægean sea, the chief of the Cyclades, famous for plenty of wine.

Advertite.] Direct your course.

131. Quis te, &c.] The order : " quisque inquit pro se, O Acæte quis furor tenet te ? "

Quis furor.] *sc.* Vexat.

132. Nutu.] } For they were conscious

133. Susurrat.] } of their guilt, and afraid to speak out.

134. Capiatque, &c.] Let some one else steer the vessel.—Moderamina.] The helm.

135. Sceleris.] Of treachery. Because the god was deceived contrary to their promise.

Artisque.] Of steering.

137. Quibus.] Depends on *unus* or *quidam* understood.—Te scilicet.] Spoken ironically.

139: Diversa.] *Scil.* loca.

140. Deus.] Bacchus.

Tanquam.] As if but just now and not before, notwithstanding he knew from the beginning he was deceived.

142. Non hæc, &c.] A very fine illusion, whereby Bacchus expresses himself with some kind of fear, when at the same time he was just going to turn the ship's crew, except Acætes, into Dolphins.

145. Si puerum, &c.] The opposition in this line is natural and affecting.

146. Jamdudùm flebam.] I could not forbear weeping, says Acætes, when Bacchus first began to complain.—Manus impia.] The company of wicked mariners.

148. Præsentior.] Applied to a God signifies more powerful ; but from Ovid's manner it may well be supposed to have another meaning : the first, more present, and Acætes might well use the epithet, conscious that he himself was Bacchus.

quàm majora fide veri. Puppis stetit æquore haud aliter quàm si teneret siccum navale. Illi admirantes perstant in verbere remorum : que deducunt vela : que tentant currere geminâ ope. Hederæ impediunt remos, que serpunt recurvo nexu, et distringunt vela gravidis corymbis. Ipse circumdatus frontem racemiferis uvis agitast hastam velatam pampineis frondibus. Circa quem tigres, que inania simulacra lyncum, que fera corpora pictarum pantherarum jacent. Viri exilière (sive insania fecit hoc, sive timor) que Medon primus incipit nigrescere pinnis, corpore depresso, et curvamina spinæ flecti. Lycabas dixit huic. In quæ miracula verteris? Et rictuserant lati, et naris panda loquenti, que cutis durata trahebât squamam. At Lybis, dum vult obvertere obstantes remos, vidit manus resilire in breve spatium ; et illas jam non esse manus, jam posse vocari pinnas. Alter cupiens dare brachia ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia ; que desluit in undas repandus in trunco corpore ; novissima cauda est falcata, qualia cornua dimidiæ lunæ sinuantur.

Quàm verimajora fide. Stetitæquorepuppis 150
Haud aliter, quàm si siccum navale teneret.
Illi admirantes remorum in verbere perstant:
Velaque deducunt; geminaque ope currere
tentant.

Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo
Serpunt, in gravidis distringunt vela corymbis.
Ipse racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis 156
Pampineis agitast velatam frondibus hastam.
Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum,
Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum.
Exilière viri; (sivè hoc insania fecit, 160
Sivè timor) primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis,
Corpore depresso et spinæ curvamina flecti
Incipit. Huic Lycabas, In quæ miracula, dixit,
Verteris? Et lati rictus, et panda loquenti 164
Naris erat, squamamque cutis durata trahebat.
At Lybis, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos,
In spatium resilire manus, breve vidit; et illas
Jam non esse inanus, jam pinnas posse vocari.
Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes 169
Brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas
Corpore desluit: falcata novissima cauda est,
Qualia dimidiæ sinuantur cornua lunæ.

a immania,

NOTES.

150. Quàm veri, &c.] The sense is, I swear that I tell you the truth, although it seem to you incredible.—Stetit.] The ship stood in the sea, immovable.

151. Siccum navale.] A dry dock. Places where ships are laid up.

Navale.] The Accusative Case.

152. Remorum in verbere perstant.] Persist in rowing.

153. Deducunt.] They loose and lower the sails.

Geminâque ope.] Both with sails and oars.

154. Hederæ.] Branches of ivy. Bacchus himself, and his priests, were crowned with ivy. This ever-green is dedicated to Bacchus, signifying his everlasting youth.

155. Distingunt.] Blind.

Corymbis.] With ivy-berryes.

156. Racemiferis uvis.] With bunches of grapes.

157. Pampineis, &c.] A description of the Thyrsus; a spear adorned with vine-leaves.

Agitast.] He shakes, to strike terror into the mariners.—Hastam.] His Thyrsus.

158. Quem circa.] An Anastrophe, for the Preposition circa is put after its Case, when

it should have been before it.

Inania.] Empty, being no other than the apparitions of beasts, that were said to attend Bacchus.

Lyncum.] A Lynx is a wild beast of different colours, and of a very quick sight.

159. Pantherarum.] A Panther is a wild beast, variously spotted.

160. Exilière.] Leaped overboard, and were transformed into dolphins, the swiftest of fish.

161. Nigrescere.] To grow black.

162. Curvamina spinæ.] The bending of his back.

164. Lati rictus.] A wide mouth.

Panda.] Like an ape, crooked.

165. Squamamque trahebat.] Became scaly.

166. Obvertere.] To turn.

167. Resilire.] To shrink and become short.

169. Dare brachia.] To lay hold of the twisted ropes with his hands.

170. Trunco.] To a bended trunk.

Repandus.] Bent, crooked.

171. Falcata.] Hooked.

172. Sinuantur.] Are bent, are arched.

Undique dant saltus, multâque aspergine rorant: Dant saltus undique, que rorant multâ aspergine: emerguntque iterum, redeuntque sub æquore
 rursus: 174
 Inque chori ludunt speciem, lascivaque jactant sub æquore rursus: que ludunt in speciem chori, que jactant lasciva corpora: et efflant acceptum mare, patulis naribus: Restabam solus de viginti modò; (enim illa ratis ferebat tot) que Deus vix firmat animum pavidum gelidumque trementi corpore: dicens, (lam
 Corde, metum, Chiamque tene. Delatus in illam, frequento Baccheia sacra accensis aris. 181
 Præbuimus longis, Pentheus, ambagibus aures, inquit, Præbuimus aures longis ambagibus, ut ira posset absumere vires morâ. Famuli rapite præcipitem hinc; demittite corpora cruciata tormentis duris Stygiæ morti. 185
 Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acætes Clauditur in tectis: et, dùm crudelia jussæ Tyrrhenus Acætes abstractus protinus clauditur in solidis tectis: et dùm crudelia instrumenta necis, ferrumque ignesque parantur, ignesque parantur. fama est sponte suâ patuisse fores, lapsasque lacertis, fama est fores patuisse suâ sponte, que sponte, nullo solvente, catenas. 190
 Perstat Echionides, nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse Echionides perstat, nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse vadit, ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cythæron vadit ubi electus ad facienda sacra cantibus, et clarâ bacchantum voce sonabat. cantibus, et clara voce bacchantum. Ut acer equus fremit, cùm bellicus ære canoro Ut acer equus fremit, cùm bellicus tubicen dedit signa canoro ære, que assumit amorem pugne: Æther sic ictus longis ululatus movit Penthea et irâ recanduit clangore auditio.

NOTES.

173. Dant saltus.] They leap. So above, ———— "Doque leves saltus."

Rorant.] Are wetted, besprinkled by the waters being moved. Rorare, by Synecdoche, for aspergere is frequent in Ovid.

175. Inque chori, &c.] Like a chorus of dancers and singers, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ χοροῦ.

176. Acceptum mare.] The water received from the sea. The thing containing for the thing contained.

178. Pavidum.] Agrees with me understood.

179. Vixque meum.] Hardly my own, for I had lost my senses through surprise and fear.

Vix, &c.] Bacchus encourages me with difficulty.—Deus.] Bacchus.

180. Chiamque,] sc. the Island.

Illam.] The island Naxos.

181. Frequento.] I attend upon the sacred rites of Bacchus.

182. Ambagibus longis.] By a far-fetched, tedious tale.

187. In tectis.] In a close prison.

191. Echionides.] Pentheus, the son of Echion.

Nec jam, &c.] Nor does he now command any person to be present at the performance of the sacred rites.

192. Cythæron.] A mountain of Boeotia, where the matrons, celebrating the sacred rites of Bacchus, tore Pentheus in pieces.

293. Bacchantum.] Of the Bacchantes, who were celebrating the feasts of Bacchus.

Sonabat.] Resounded.

194. Acer equus.] A mettled steed, which resembled the anger of Pentheus.

Bellicus tubicen.] The warlike trumpet.

195. Signa.] The signal to fight.

196. Ictus.] Struck.

Ululatus.] With the loud shouts of those who were celebrating the festival of Bacchus.

197. Movit.] Incited to anger.

Recanduit.] Was inflamed again.

FAB. IX. PENTHEUS A MATRE ET SORORIBUS SUIS DILACERATUR.

Pentheus is torn in pieces by his mother and the other Bacchantes.

Est campus undique spectabilis, purus ab arboribus, ferè medio monte: sylvis cingentibus ultima. Hic mater videt illum cernentem prima sacra profanis oculis, prima est concita insano motu, prima violavit suum Penthea thyrsos misso: Clamavit, Io geminæ sorores, adeste. Ille maximus aper qui errat in nostris agris, ille aper ferendus mihi. Omnis turba furens ruit in unum. Cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque sequuntur jam trepidum, jam locutum minùs violenta: jam damnantem se, jam fatentem se peccasse. Tamen ille saucius dixit, Matertera Autonoe, fer opem: umbræ Actæonis moveant animos. Illa nescit quis Actæon, que abstulit dextram precanti: altera est lacerata Ino raptu. Ille etiam cum vellet tendere brachia matri, infelix, non habet brachia quæ tendat matri. Sed ostendens trunca corpora membris disiectis: ait, Mater aspice. Agave ululavit visis, quæ jactavit colla, movitque crinem per zæra. Que complexa avulsam caput cruentis digitis, clamat, Io comites! hæc victoria est nostrum opus.

MONTE ferè medio est, cingentibus ultima sylvis;
Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus.
Hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis
Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu:
Prima suum misso violavit Penthea thyrsos 5
Mater: Io geminæ, clamavit, adeste sorores.
Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris,
Ille mihi ferendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum
Turba furens: cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque sequuntur 9
Jam trepidum, jam verba minùs violenta locutum,
Jam se damnantem, jam se peccasse fatentem.
Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit,
Autonoe: moveant animos Actæonis umbræ.
Illa quis Actæon nescit: dextramque precanti
Abstulit: Ino lacerata est altera a raptu. 15
Ille etiam vellet cum brachia tendere matri,
Non habet, infelix, quæ matri brachia tendat.
Trunca sed ostendens disiectis vulnera membris;
Aspice Mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave,
Collaque jactavit, crinemque per aëra movit, 20
Avulsamque caput digitis complexa cruentis,
Clamat, Io comites! opus, hæc victoria, nostrum est.

a ————— raptu

Ille etiam, vellet cum brachia tendere matri,
Non habet, &c.

NOTES.

1. Medio monte.] In the middle of Citharon.

Ultima.] Scilicet loca: the extremities or borders of the field, depending on cingentibus.

2. Purus ab arboribus.] Clear of trees.

Spectabilis.] Which might be seen on all sides, and from every part.

3. Illum.] Pentheus.

Profanis oculis.] Unhallowed eyes.

4. Prima.] Agave.

5. Mater.] Agave.

Geminæ.] Ino and Autonoe.

Adeste.] Come hither, help ye.

Sorores.] Ino and Autonoe.

7. Ille aper.] Pentheus seemed to his mother, who was seized with a phrensy, to be a Boar.

10. Trepidumque.] Trembling, who, a little before, was so proud and stubborn.

Autonoe.] Autonoe was the sister of Agave,

and the mother of Actæon, who was turned into a stag by Diana. Wherefore he says above, Autonoe's Heros.

Umbræ Actæonis.] The ghost of Actæon, who was torn in pieces by his dogs.

14. Illa, &c.] For the women who celebrated the rites of Bacchus, being inspired with the phrensy of the deity, forgot every thing they did, and knew not their own relations from others.

Quis Actæon.] Sit is understood.

15. Ino.] By Ino. Ino is the Greek Genitive Case. Ino cut off one of Pentheus's hands.

18. Disiectis membris.] The limbs all scattered.

19. Ululavit.] She screamed like an owl.

21. Avulsamque.] Tore off.

Complexa.] Holding.

Non citiùs frondes, autumno frigore tactas, Ventus non citiùs rapit frondes tactas autumno frigore;
 Jamque malè hærentes, altâ rapit arbore ventus; jamque malè hærentes altâ arbore;
 Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis. 25 direpta nefandis manibus. Is-

Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant, Ismenides monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra,
 Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras. que dant thura, que colunt sanctas aras.

NOTES.

25. Non citiùs, &c.] A beautiful similitude, by which the poet shows the quick despatch that Agave and Autonöë made of Pentheus.

Tactas.] Nipped.

25. Viri.] Of Pentheus.

26. Monitæ.] Agrees with Ismenides, the Theban women.

27. Ismenides.] The Theban women. Ismenius is a river not far from Aulis in Boeotia, in which was Thebes.

EXP. FAB. VIII. & IX. These two fables are no other than a relation of some historical facts respecting the God Bacchus; but our author, by following the authority of the Grecian writers, is led into great absurdities respecting the descent of that deity, whom they would have to be originally from their country, notwithstanding he was not known amongst them until his mysteries were celebrated by Cadmus, who brought them from Egypt; but that Prince, finding that they were afterwards much perverted and abused, endeavoured to suppress them; and finding his attempts were to no purpose, from the fury and frantic zeal of their votaries, retired to Illyria.

The latter respects the fate of Pentheus, the son of Echion and Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, who succeeded his grandfather, and like him, would have reformed the extravagant revels of that deity, particularly on Mount Cithæron, where he went to suppress them, but was torn in pieces by the Bacchantes, amongst whom were his mother and her sisters.—A most striking instance of the melancholy effects of an intemperate zeal, and a bigotry in principle, which is not confined to the Heathen state, as it but too often appears amongst people of more enlightened understandings, and not ignorant of the Gospel dispensations.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,
 LIBER IV.

FAB. I. II. III. & IV. DIRCETIS, NINI REGIS FILIÆ IN PISCEM. SEMI-
 RAMIS DIRCETIS FILIÆ IN COLUMBAM. NAIS IN PISCEM. PYRAMI
 ET THISBES CRUOR IN ARBOREM MORUM.

THE ARGUMENT.

The daughters of Minyas, negligent of the feast of Bacchus, entertain themselves, during the ceremony, with the household concerns, and relate several stories to fill up the time agreeably; of the number are the adventures of Pyramus and Thisbe. These lovers appointed to meet each other without the walls of Babylon: Thisbe first arrived; but, on seeing a Lioness, withdrew to hide herself in a cave, and in her hurry and fright, dropt her scarf: Pyramus coming soon after, and finding his mistress's scarf all bloody, supposed her devoured by some wild beast; on this he kills himself with his sword. Thisbe having recovered from her fright, returns to meet her lover, when she is surprised by his dead body, and suspecting the occasion of this melancholy event, plunges the same fatal weapon into her own breast.

At Alcithoë Mineias non censet orgia Dei accipienda: **A**T non Alcithoë Mineias orgia censet
 sed adhuc temeraria negat Accipienda Dei: sed adhuc temeraria Bac-
 chura. chum

NOTES.

1. At.] A Participle by which the poet artfully connects one story with another. q. d. Others, nay indeed all the women of Thebes, celebrated the festival of Bacchus, but Alcithoë and her sisters despised them, affirming that Bacchus was not the son of Jupiter.

Orgia.] All kinds of sacred festivals were so called at first. But the rites of Bacchus were, afterwards, in a special manner, called by this name, which were first celebrated in

a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes (where Bacchus was born) which was called Cithærou, from the frequent sounding of the Cithara, or Harp. They were celebrated every third year, and therefore called Trieterica, triennial feasts.

2. Sed adhuc.] But notwithstanding the grievous punishment inflicted upon Pentheus, she persists in denying Bacchus to be the son of Jupiter.

Progeniem negat esse Jovis, sociasque sorores
 Impietatis habet. Festum celebrare sacerdos, 4
 Immunesque operum famulas dominasque suo-
 Pectora pelle tegi, crinales solvere vittas, [rum;
 Serta comis, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos,
 Jusserat: et sævam læsi fore Numinis iram,
 Vaticinatus erat. Parent matresque, nurusque;
 Telas, et calathos, infectaque pensa reponunt: 10
 Thuraque dant, Bacchumque vocant, Bromi-
 umque, Lyæumque, [matrem.
 Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bi-
 Additur his Nyseusque, indetonsusque Thyoneus,
 Et cum Lenæo genialis consitor uvæ; [Evan:
 Nycteleusque, Eleleusque parens, et Iacchus, et
 Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes 16
 Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumpta
 juvenus,

Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto
 Conspiceris cælo: tibi, cum sinè cornibus astas,

juvenus tibi, tu æternus puer, tu formosissimus conspiceris alto cælo: virgineum caput est
 tibi, cum astas sinè cornibus.

esse progeniem Jovis, que ha-
 bet sorores socias impietatis.
 Sacerdos jussit dominas fa-
 mulasque, immunes suorum
 operum, celebrare festum;
 pectora tegi pelle, solvere cri-
 nales vittas, sarta comis, et
 sumere frondentes thyrsos ma-
 nibus: et erat vaticinatus iram
 læsi Numinis fore sævam.
 Matresque nurusque parent:
 reponunt telas, et calathos,
 infectaque pensa: que dant
 thura, que vocant Bacchum,
 Bromiumque, Lyæumque, Ig-
 nigenamque, satumque ite-
 rum, solumque bimatem.
 Nyseusque addit his, inde-
 tonsusque Thyoneus, et geni-
 alis consitor uvæ cum Lenæo:
 Nycteleusque, Eleleusque, pa-
 rens, et Iacchus, et Evan: et
 præterea plurima nomina quæ
 Liber habes per Graias gen-
 tes. Enim est inconsumpta

NOTES.

3. Sociasque sorores.] His sisters despised
 the feasts of Bacchus.

4. Sacerdos.] Either Tiresias, or some
 other person.

5. Immunesque.] Free from their occupa-
 tions.

10. Calathos.] Baskets which they used to
 put their distaffs and wool in.

Infectaque pensa.] Unfinished tasks.

11. Thura dant.] They sacrifice.

Bacchumque.] The poet enumerates the
 names of Bacchus, by which he was invoked
 by the women who celebrated his rites. He
 was called Bacchus, ἀπὸ τοῦ βακχεῖν;
 i. e. from being mad, which he and his votaries
 seemed to be.—Bromiumque.] Ἀπὸ
 τοῦ βρεμεῖν; i. e. from making a bawl-
 ing, raving noise.

Lyæumque.] Ἀπὸ τοῦ λύειν; i. e. of
 solving, setting free from, because Curas
 solvit vinum, Wine dissipates cares. Whence
 also he was called Liber, as freeing the
 mind from care and anxiety.

12. Ignigenamque.] He is called Ignige-
 na; i. e. fire-born, because Semele, smitten
 with the fire of Jupiter, or a thunderbolt,
 brought him forth; and he is called Iterum,
 or bis natus, for the same reason that he is
 called Bimatrix.—Satumque.] Bis natum, i. e.
 twice born: first of the womb of Semele,
 and afterwards of the thigh of Jupiter.

13. Nyseusque.] So called of Nysa, a city
 of India, which Bacchus subdued.

Indetonsusque.] Having long hair, for so
 he is painted.

Thyoneus.] Bacchus was so called,

ἀπὸ τοῦ θυῶ, i. e. I sacrifice, or rather
 of Thyon his mother, who was also called Se-
 mele.

14. Lenæo.] He takes this epithet from a
 wine-press, in Greek ληνός.

Genialis.] Accommodated to wit and plea-
 sure. Genius is taken by some to be the
 God of pleasure: whence a voluptuous per-
 son is called Genialis. Hence comes dies
 genialis and homo genialis.

Consitor.] The Planter. For Bacchus first
 showed men the use of wine.

15. Nycteleusque.] Because his sacred rites
 were celebrated by night, ἀπὸ τῆς
 νυκτός; i. e. from night.

Eleleusque.] Ἐλελεῦ, was an usual
 cry in the Bacchanals. They used also this
 acclamation in the warlike Pæans. See Aris-
 toph. in Avib.

Iacchus.] Ἀπὸ τῆς ἰακχῆς, from
 bawling.

Evan.] Εὐαν. This was a word
 used by the Bacchanalian women to Bacchus.
 And from hence comes the surname Evan in
 Latin.

17. Tibi, &c.] A hymn to Bacchus, sung
 at his festivals.—Inconsumpta.] Never spent.
 Bacchus was painted naked, and with a
 youthful countenance.

18. Formosissimus.] The most beautiful.—
 Bacchus was thought by the ancients to be
 the Sun; and it is certain the Sun is the
 most beautiful of all the heavenly bodies.

19. Cornibus.] Why horns were attributed
 to Bacchus, mythologists are very much

Oriens victus tibi, adusque India quâ decolor cingitur extremo Gange. Tu, venerande, mactas sacrilegos, Penthea, bipenniferumque Lycurgum : que mittis Tyrrhena corpora in æquor. Tu premis colla bijugum lyncum insignia pictis frænis : Bacchæ, Satyrique sequuntur. Que senex qui ebrius sustinet titubantes artus ferulâ, et non hæret fortiter pando asello. Quacumque ingrederis, clamor juvenilis, et unâ femineæ voces, que tympana impulsa palmis, que concava æra sonant, que buxus longo foramine. Que Ismenides rogant, adsis placatus ritisque ; que colunt jussa sacra. Mineïdes solæ intûs, turbantes festa Minervâ, Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant, Aut hærent telæ, famulasque laboribus urgent. E quibus una levi deducens pollice filum, 36 Dùm cessant aliæ, commentaque sacra frequentant ; [inquit, Nos quoque, quas Pallas melior Dea detinet, Utile opus manuum vario sermone levemus. a quâ tingitur.

NOTES.

divided. Some pretend, that it was in allusion to the effects of wine, which made men fierce and unruly ; others will have it to be on account of the cups out of which wine was drunk, they being made of the horns of beasts ; and others, from his being the first that yoked oxen together to plough the ground.

20. Oriens.] In another place the poet informs us, that Bacchus triumphed on account of having conquered the Indians.

Adusque.] An Anastrophe, for Usque ad eam partem.

21. Decolor.] Black, and of a bad colour.

Gange.] Ganges is the furthest river of India.

22. Bipenniferum.] Ax-bearing Lycurgus, king of Thrace, in contempt of Bacchus, pretended to prune vines, but unfortunately cut off his own legs in the attempt.

23. Sacrilegos.] Profaners of thy sacred mysteries : for Bacchus purged the world of sacrilegious persons, and contemnors of the gods. He is called sacrilegus, who steals a sacred thing from a sacred place. Ter. Ubi est ille sacrilegus ? Hence comes Sacrilege, i. e. a stealing of holy things.

Tyrrhenaque.] Of the Tyrrhenian mariners. Concerning which, see Book III. Fab. 10.

24. Bijugum.] Of double yoked beasts. Lynxes are said to draw the chariot of Bacchus.

25. Satyrique.] The ancients feigned Satyrs to be very lustful, and to have goats feet. This sort of monsters they worshipped for Sylvan gods. Bacchus was very much delighted with their dancing.

26. Quique, &c.] Silenus, who was school-master and foster-father to Bacchus, is commonly represented by an old man riding upon an ass.—Ferulâ.] A stick with which old men are used to walk, so called of feriendo, i. e. striking.

27. Pando asello.] Crooked-back'd Ass, on which Silenus rode, following Bacchus.

30. Concavaque æra.] Brazen cymbals.

Longoque, &c.] A pipe made of boxwood.

32. Mineïdes.] The daughter of Minæus.

Intûs.] Shut up at home, when all the rest were gone to Cithæron.

33. Minervâ.] A metonymy. Minerva, the inventress of working wool, is put for the art itself.

34. Stamina.] The thread which hangs from the distaff is called stamen.

37. Cessant.] Are idle, celebrating the feast of Bacchus.—Commentaque.] False, imaginary.

39. Levemus.] Let us make light.

Perque vices aliquid, quod tempora longa videri
 Non sinat, in medium vacuas referamus ad aures,
 Dicta probant, primamque jubent narrare sorores,
 Illa quid è multis referat (nam plurima norat)
 Cogitat: et dubia est, de te Babylonia narret
 Derceti, quam versâ squamis velantibus artus 45
 Stagna Palæstini credunt ^a celebrasse figurâ;
 An magis ut sumptis illius filia pennis,
 Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos;
 Nais an ut cantu, nimiumque potentibus herbis
 Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces; 50
 Donèc idem passa est; an quæ poma alba ferebat,
 Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.
 Hæc placet: hanc, quoniam vulgaris fabula non est,
 Talibus orsa modis, lana sua fila sequente.
 Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter;
 Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis, 56
 Contiguas tenuère domos: ubi dicitur altam
 Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
 Notitiam, primosque gradus vicinia fecit: 59
 Tempore crevit amor: tædæ quoque jure cois-

sent;

Sed vetuère patres, quod non potuère vetare.

tam urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam, primosque gradus; amor crevit tempore: quoque coissent jure tædæ: sed patres vetuère, quod non potuère vetare.

Que referamus in medium ad vacuas aures aliquid per vices, quod non sinat tempora videri longa. Probant dicta, que sorores jubent primam narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat è multis (nam norat plurima:) et dubia est narret de te, Babylonia Derceti, quam Palæstini credunt celebrasse stagna figurâ versâ squamis velantibus artus: an magis ut filia illius sumptis pennis, egerit extremos annos in altis turribus; an ut Nais verterit juvenilia corpora in tacitos pisces cantu nimiumque potentibus herbis: donèc passa est idem: an ut arbor, quæ ferebat alba poma, nunc ferat nigra contactu sanguinis. Hæc placet: quoniam hanc fabula non est vulgaris, orsa hanc talibus modis, lanâ sequente sua fila. Pyramus et Thisbe, alter pulcherrimus juvenum; altera prælata puellis, quas Oriens habuit, tenuère contiguas domos: ubi Semiramis dicitur cinxisse altam urbem coctilibus muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam, primosque gradus; amor crevit tempore: quoque coissent jure tædæ: sed patres vetuère, quod non potuère vetare.

^a coluisse.

NOTES.

41. In medium.] In common, and for common diversion.—Vacuas.] At leisure.

42. Dubia est.] She is in doubt whether she should relate the story of Dercetis turned into a fish, or of Semiramis into a dove.

46. Stagna.] The lake into which Dercetis the daughter of Venus is reported to have cast herself, is near Ascalon, a city of Syria.

Palæstini.] A people of Syria, near Arabia, so called of the city and country of Palestine.

Celebrasse.] To have inhabited.

47. Filia.] Semiramis was the daughter of Dercetis, whose image in Phœnicia, as related by Lucian, was of a very extraordinary kind. It represented her from the middle upwards, a woman, but below she terminated in a fish. There was another statue of her at Hierapolis, representing her wholly a woman, in a temple built, as some imagine, by her daughter Semiramis, who consecrated it to her mother Dercetis. Ovid follows the opinion of those who credulously believed her to have been changed into a dove.

49. An Nais.] Or whether she should tell the story how the nymph Nais turned young men into fishes, and was herself at

last turned into a fish.

55. Alter.] Pyramus.—56. Altera.] Thisbe.

57. Contiguas.] Joining to one another.

58.] Coctilibus.] Built with bricks and mortar.

Semiramis.] Wife of Ninus, king of the Assyrians, a woman of a heroic spirit, who, on the death of her husband, put on man's apparel, and personating her son, succeeded to the throne; and that she might excel her late husband in the glory of his achievements, among many great acts, built the city of Babylon.

Urbem.] Babylon. Consult your Dictionary for the meaning of coctilibus muris.

59. Primosque gradus.] The first degrees of love.

60. Tædæ quoque, &c.] The pointing is here taken from a quotation of these two lines in a note of Dr. Clarke upon Homer: the alteration is elegant, agreeable to Ovid's manner, and removes the tautology that would otherwise appear in *Ex æquo captis, &c.* Tædæ, signifies her matrimony; for the bride was conducted home by the light of five torches.

Jure.] By lawful matrimony.

Ambo ardebant ex æquo captis mentibus. Omnis conscius abest; loquuntur nutu signisque; quoque magis ignis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat. Paries communis utrique domui erat, fissus tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim cùm fieret; (*quid amor non sentit?*) amantes primi vidistis id vitium notatum nulli per longa secula. Et fecistis iter voci: que blanditiæ solebant transire tutæ per illud minimo murmure. Sæpe ut constiterant, Thisbe hinc, Pyramus illinc; que anhelitus oris fuerat captatus in vicem: dicebant, Invide paries quid obstas amantibus? Quantum erat, ut sineres nos jungi toto corpore? Aut si hoc esset nimium, vel pateres ad danda oscula! nec sumus ingrati: fatemur nos debere tibi quod transitus datus est verbis, ad amicas aures. Locuti talia nequicquam diversa sede; sub noctem dixere, Vale: que quisque dedere suæ parti oscula non pervenientia contra. Postera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes, Solque siccaverat pruinosas herbas radiis: coière ad solitum locum. Tum questi multa prius parvo murmure, statuunt ut tentent fallere custodes ^a silenti nocte, que excedere foribus. Cumque exierint domo, quoque relinquunt tecta urbis: neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo; conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ

Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo: Conscius omnis abest; nutu signisque loquuntur: Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis, Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim, 65 Cùm fieret, paries domui communis utrique. Id vitium nulli per secula longa notatum; (*Quid non sentit amor?*) primi vidistis amantes. Et voci fecistis iter: tutæque per illud Murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant. 70 Sæpe ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc; Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris; Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas? Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi? Aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres! Nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur, 76 Quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. Talia diversâ nequicquam sede locuti Sub noctem dixere, Vale: partique dedere Oscula quisque suæ, non pervenientia contra. 80 Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes, Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas: Ad solitum coière locum. Tum murmure parvo, Multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte ^a silenti Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent: 85 Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque ^b tecta relinquunt:

Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo; Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ

^a sequente.

^b claustra.

NOTES.

62. Captis mentibus.] Caught with love.
64. Ignis.] Love: a metaphor taken from fire deceitfully hidden under ashes, as Horace says.

65. Tenui rimâ.] A small chink.
Duxerat.] It had contracted, cum fieret, in the building.

67. Id vitium.] That flaw had never been perceived by any one. For the Order, see the margin.—Notatum.] Perceived.

69. Vocis.] So below.

72. Inque vicem.] By turns.

74. Quantum.] *q. d.* It would be but a small matter to permit us to be joined together by our whole persons.

75. Vel.] Even.

Ad oscula, &c.] You ought to open so much as that we might kiss one another.

76. Debere.] To be obliged, beholden,

79. Sub noctem.] At night.

80. Non pervenientia.] Which did not come to the other side.

81. Ignis.] The stars which are dissipated at the approach of the morning.

82. Pruinosas.] Sprinkled, or wet with a hoary dew. Pruiua is dew.

83. Coière.] They came together. They met.

84. Silent nocte.] In the night-time.

85. Fallere custodes.] To deceive their keepers, who are called Janitores.

Foribusque.] From the houses, part for the whole,—Excedere.] To go out.

85. Tecta.] The houses.

87. Spatiantibus.] Agrees with illis, viz. Pyramus and Thisbe. In wandering. Spatiari is to walk about in a large space.

88. Ad busta Nini.] To Ninus's tomb, a king of the Assyrians. Bustum is properly the place in which dead bodies are buried.

Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis
 Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90
 Pacta placent : & lux tarde discedere visa
 Præcipitaturaqueis, etaqueis nox surgit ab isdem.
 Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
 Egreditur, fallitque suos : adopenaque vultum
 Pervenit ad tumultum; dictaque sub arbore sedit.
Audacem faciebat Amor. Venit ecce recenti 96
 Cæde læna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
 Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ;
 Quam procûl ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe
 Vidit, & obscurum a timido pede fugit in an-
 trum. 100

Dùmque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
 Ut lea sæva sitini multâ compescuit undâ,
 Dùm redit in sylvas, inventos fortè sinè ipsâ
 Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.
 Sèrius egressus vestigia vidit in alto 105
 Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore [tam
 Pyramis. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinc-
 Repperit; Una duos, inquit, nox perdet aman-
 E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ. [tes;
 Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te miseranda per-
 emi, 110
 In loca plena metûs qui jussi nocte venire:
 Nec prior hûc veni. Nôstrum divellite corpus,
 Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
 O quicumque sub hâc habitatis rupe leones! 114

O leones, quicumque habitatis sub hâc rupe, divellite nostrum corpus, & consumite scelerata viscera fero morsu! a trepido.

NOTES.

90. Ardua.] High.
 Contermina.] Near to, neighbourhood.
 91. Tardè.] He expresses the affection of lovers, to whom the days seem long till the appointed time of meeting.
 92. Ab isdem aquis.] Into the Western ocean : according to the opinion of the common people, who thought the sun set in the Western seas.—Nox surgit.] For where the sun sets, there night seems to proceed.
 93. Versato cardine.] Turning the hinge, i. e. the doors being opened.
 94. Adopenaque vultum.] Having her face covered, lest she should meet any one who knew her.—95. Dictaque.] Appointed.
 96. Audacem.] The poets reason why she was so bold, as to sit alone in a field in the night—Ecce.] This Particle always denotes some sudden and unexpected mischief.
 97. Spumantes oblita rictus.] Having her mouth frothy with the blood of oxen.
 Oblita.] From obliſino, having (i) short, oblitus with (i) long comes from obliſceer.

98. Depositura sitim.] To quench her thirst.
 99. Quam.] The Lioness.
 100. Timido pede.] With trembling and hasty feet.
 102. Ut lea.] After that the Lioness.
 Compescuit.] Had extinguished, quenched.
 104. Laniavit.] She tore.
 Amictus.] The veil.—107. Vestem.] The veil.
 109. Illa dignissima.] Thisbe was worthy, by keeping her promise, and coming to the place before the time appointed.
 110. Nostra anima.] My soul.
 Miseranda.] The Vocative agrees with Thisbe, understood. Pyramus confesses he was the cause of the death of Thisbe, whom he supposed to have been torn in pieces by the Lioness.—Peremi.] I have killed.
 111. Jussi.] Because I bid her. A relative expressing the manner how Pyramus was instrumental to Thisbe's death.
 114. Rupe.] Under this rock, in this cave.

Sed est timidi optare necem. Tollit velamina Thisbes, & fert secum ad umbram pactæ arboris. Utque dedit lacrymas notæ vesti, dedit oscula; inquit, Accipe nunc quoque haustus nostri sanguinis; que demittit ferrum quò erat accinctus in ilia. Nec mora: moriens traxit è ferventi vulnera, & jacuit resupinus humi; cruor emicat altè. Non aliter quàm cùm fistula scinditur plumbo vitato, & ejaculatur tenues aquas longè foramine stridente: atquè rumpit aëra ictibus. Arborei fœtus vertuntur in atram faciem aspergine cædis: que radix madefacta sanguine tingit pendentia mora puniceo colore. Ecce, illa, metu nondum posito, redit, ne fallat amantem: que requirit juvenem oculis animoque: que gestit narrare quantâ pericula vitârît. Utque cognovit locum, & formam in arbore versam (color pomi sic facit incertam) hæret an hæc sit. Dùm dubitat, vidit tremebunda membra pulsare cruentum solum; que tulit pedem retrò: que gerens ora pallidiora buxo, exhorruit instar æquoris,

Sed Timidi est optare necem. Velamina Thisbes Tollit, & ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram. Utque dedit notæ lacrymas, dedit oscula vesti, Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis haustus;

Quòque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum. Nec mora: ferventi moriens è vulnere traxit, 120 Et jacuit resupinus humi: cruor emicat altè. Non aliter, quàm cùm vitato fistula plumbo, Scinditur, & tenues, stridente foramine, longè Ejaculatur aquas: atque ictibus aëra rumpit. Arborei fœtus aspergine cædis in atram 125 Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque sanguine radix Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore. Ecce, metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem, Illa redit: juvenemque oculis animoque requirit: Quantaque vitârît narrare pericula gestit. 130 Utque locum, & versam cognovit in arbore formam;

(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit. Dùm dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum [buxo

Membra solum; retròque pedem tulit; oraque Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar, 135

NOTES.

Leones.] An Apostrophe to the Lions, by whom Pyramus thought Thisbe had been devoured.

115. Timidi, &c.] It is the part of a coward to wish for death, when a man of courage may obtain it.

116. Pactæ.] Appointed. A little above he had said dictam.

117. Notæ.] Agrees with vesti.

119. Ferrum.] His sword. A metonymy of the matter.

121. Emicat.] Springs out.

122. Non aliter.] By an elegant similitude the poet shows how high the blood of Pyramus sprung from the wound. The blood spouts from the wound like water from a broken pipe.

Vitâto.] Being broken, spoiled.

Fistula.] A pipe of lead, by which water is conveyed. So called, because it is like a musical pipe.

123. Stridente foramine.] the hissing orifice.

124. Ejaculatur.] Throws out.—Aëra rumpit.] Breaks the air with its strokes.

125. Fœtus.] Mulberries, the fruit of that tree.—Aspergine cædis.] By the sprinkling

of the blood.

In atram faciem.] Into a black colour.

128. Posito.] Having laid aside.

129. Redit.] Thisbe returned.

Juvenemque.] Pyramus.

130. Gestit narrare.] She is very desirous to tell him.

131. Utque locum, &c.] After Thisbe had observed the place and the tree, she was in doubt, if right or not, as the colour of the mulberries had been changed from white to black.

132. Color.] The colour of the mulberries changed into a dark red. Pomum is a general name for all fruit whatsoever, whether they have soft or hard rinds; but it is most generally used for fruits that have soft rinds.

Hæret an hæc sit.] She doubts whether this be the tree, under which he had sat a little before.

133. Tremebunda.] Fainting.

Pulsare.] To beat; for Pyramus was not yet quite dead.

134. Membra.] Limbs, not his limbs, for she does not yet know for certain, that it was he.—Retraque, &c.] She starts back.

135. Exhorruit.] She trembled. It is easier

Quod ^a fremit, exiguâ cùm summum stringitur
aurâ.

Sed postquàm remorata, suos cognovit amores,
Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos:

Et laniata comas; amplexaque corpus amatum,

Vulnera supplevit lacrymis; fletumque cruori

Miscuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens, 141

Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit?

Pyrame, responde, tua carissima Thisbe

Nominat. Exaudi: vultusque attolle jacentes.

Ad nomen Thisbes, oculos jam morte gravatos

Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ. 146

Quæ postquàm vestemque suam cognovit, et ense

Vidit ebur vacuum, Tua te manus, inquit,
amoreque

Perdidit infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum 149

Hoc manus, est et amor; dabit hic in vulnura
vires.

Persequar extinctum, lethique miserrima dicar

Causa, comesque tui: quique à me morte revelli

Heu solâ, poteras, poteris nec morte revelli!

His tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,

Omulum miserieque mei, illiusque parentes, 155

Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,

Componi tumulo non invidetis eodem.

videatis componi in eodem tumulo quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit.
a tremt.

NOTES.

to conceive than to express the full import of this Verb. Horror, from which it is derived, is a word expressing by its roughness, the idea it would convey, and signifies that sensation which the mind feels upon receiving some unexpected shock, when human nature starts back, and the blood stands congealed, rigid, and frozen; and that this is the proper effect of the idea, we may learn from the similes used by the classic writers to convey it, as they compare to it the points of the spears of an whole army, and the roughness and blackness that appears on the surface of a calm sea, as the breeze brushes it along.

Æquoris instar.] Like the sea.—Instar.] The accusative depends on ad, understood.

136. Fremit.] Trembles.—Summum] Agrees with æquor, the surface.

Stringitur.] Is brushed.

137. Suos amores.] Put for Pyramus her lover.

138. Indignos.] qui percutiantur, innocent.

139. Laniata comas.] Tearing her hair.

140. Supplevit.] Filled.

141. In gelidis vultibus.] In the cold, dying face of Pyramus.

Quod fremit, cum summum stringitur exiguâ aurâ. Sed postquàm remorata, cognovit suos amores, percutit indignos lacertos claro plangore: et laniata comas, amplexaque amatum corpus, supplevit vulnera lacrymis: que miscuit fletum cruori: et figens oscula in gelidis vultibus, clamavit, Pyrame, quis casus ademit te mihi? Pyrame responde, carissima tua Thisbe nominat te. Exaudi: que attolle jacentes vultus. Pyramus erexit oculos jam gravatos morte ad nomen Thisbes, que recondidit illâ visâ. Quæ postquàm cognovit, suamque vestem, et vidit ebur vacuum ense, inquit, Infelix, tuâ manus amorque perdidit te. Est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum, et est amor; hic dabit vires in vulnera. Persequar extinctum, que dicar miserrima causa comesque tui lethi: que heu qui poteras revelli à me morte solâ, nec poteris revelli morte. Tamen ô multum miseri parentes mei illiusque, estote rogati his verbis amborum, ut non in-

142. Quis casus.] What misfortune.

Ademit.] Hath snatched away.

145. Pyrame.] An Epizeuxis.

145. Jam.] By this time.

146. Erexit.] Opened.

Recondidit.] Shut them again.

147. Vestemque.] Her veil, with which Pyramus being deceived, slew himself.

148. Ebur.] The ivory scabbard.

Vacuum.] Without a sword.

Tua, &c.] Thou hast slain thyself for the love thou hadst for me.

150. Hic.] Amor, scil.—Hic.] Love.

In vulnera.] To wound myself.

152. Revelli.] To be separated.

155. Tamen.] This word always refers to quamvis going before, either expressed or understood: it is here elegantly suppressed, as if she had said, Though ye, O parents, would not indulge us in life, pity us at least in death, and grant this last request.

156. Certus.] True.

157. Componi.] To be interred and buried together.

Tumulo eodem.] In the same sepulchre.

Invidetis.] Do not enviously oppose our desires.

At tu arbor, quæ nunc tegis
miserabile corpus unius, mox
es tectura duorum ramis; te-
ne signa cædis; semper habe
pultos fœtus et aptos luctibus,
monumenta gemini cruoris.
Dixit: et mucrone aptato sub
inum pectus, incubuit ferro:
quod adhuc tepebat à cæde.
Tamen vota tetigère Deos, tetigère parentes.
Nam ater est
in pomo, ubi permaturuit col-
lor: quodque superest regis,

At tu, quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus
Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum;
Signa tenecædis: pullosque et luctibus aptos 160
Semper habe fœtus, gemini monumenta cruoris.
Dixit: et aptato pectus mucrone sub imuni
Incubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat.
Vota tamen tetigère Deos, tetigère parentes. 164
Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater:
Quodque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urnâ.
requiescit in unâ urnâ.

NOTES.

160. Pullos.] Black.
161. Monumenta.] Memorials.
Gemini cruoris.] The blood of two, Py-
ramus and Thisbe.
162. Aptato mucrone.] The point being
directed.—Sub inum.] At the lowest part of
her breast.
163. Incubuit ferro.] She fell upon the
sword with which Pyramus had but a little
before slain himself.

164. Vota, &c.] Her prayers moved the
gods, for they changed the colour of the
fruit, and their parents also, for they had
them buried in the same tomb.
Tetigère.] Reached.
165. Permaturuit.] It is full ripe.
166. Quodque rogis superest.] Their ashes
remained after the burning.
Urnâ.] A vessel, in which the ashes of the
dead were preserved.

EXP. FAB. I. II. III. & IV. From what is mentioned by Ovid in the close of the Third Book, and the beginning of the Fourth, it is evident that the introduction of the worship of Bacchus into Greece from Egypt, was attended with other difficulties than the banishment of Cadmus, and the death of his son Pentheus; but his priests, who were interested, invented several wonders said to be performed by their God, in order to gain him credit with the people, which in those days of ignorance and superstition, was no very difficult task. These were the supports of the Heathen worship, and out of which, as the Scripture phrase is, the priests “sucked thereout no small advantage.” The story of Pyramus and Thisbe, which is given in the argument, and was related for the entertainment of the daughters of Minyas, during the feast of Bacchus, in whose debauched and extravagant ceremonies they could not unite, is one of those tragical events, that are frequently the consequence of a sudden transport of the passions. It is generally believed that a misunderstanding subsisted between the parents of the lovers, and was the occasion of the fatal appointment, which should be a lesson of admonition, as well to young persons, as their parents; to the first, that they do not enter rashly into engagements, and to the latter, that they do not lay unreasonable commands on their children.

Not any author paints the Passions with greater strength: and did he not sometimes draw his images too much at the expense of decency, the moral of his fable would be the more engaging, and reason more triumphant; but it is Ovid's care to take advantage of the heart of man, and ever to show it so much on the weak side, as that his Metamorphoses may be said to be the triumph of the passions over the rational powers.

FAB. V. ADULTERIUM VENERIS CUM MARTE A SOLE DETECTUM.

The Sun discovers to Vulcan the intrigue between Venus and Mars; and the Goddess the better to be revenged of Phœbus, engages his affections to Leucothoë, whose amours she renders unfortunate.

DESIERAT: mediumque fuit breve tempus ;
et orsa est

Dicere Leucothoë. Vocem tenuère sorores.

Hunc quoque, sidereâ qui temperat omnia luce,
Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores.

Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte putatur 5

Hic vidisse Deus. Videt hic Deus omniâ primus.

Indoluit facto; Junonigenæque marito

Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit; at illi

Et mens, et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat,

Excidit. Extemplo graciles ex ære catenas, 10

Retiaque, et laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possent,

Elimat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant

Stamina; nec summo quæ pendet aranea tigno.

Utque leves tactus, momentaque parva sequantur,

Efficat: et lecto circumdata collocat apte. 15

Ut venère torum conjux et adulter in unum;

Arte viri, vinclisque novâ ratione paratis,

In mediis ambo deprensi amplexibus hærent.

Lemnius extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas:

Admisitque Deos. Illi jacuere ligati 20

Turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dis non tristibus,

Sic fieri turpis. Superi risère: diûque (optet

Hæc fuit in toto notissima fabula cælo.

Exigit indicii memorem Cythereia pœnam,

Inque vices illum, tectos qui læsit amores, 25

Lædit amore pari. Quîd nunc, Hyperione nate,

diû notissima fabula in toto cælo. Cythereia exigit pœnam

lædit illum, qui læsit tectos amores, pari amore. Nate Hyperione, quid nunc,

Desierat: mediumque tempus fuit breve; et Leucothoë orsa est dicere. Sorores tenuère vocem. Quoque amor cepit hunc Solem, qui temperat omnia sidereâ luce: referemus amores Solis. Hic Deus putatur vidisse primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte. Hic Deus videt omnia primus. Indoluit facto; que monstravit Junonigenæ marito furta tori, que locum furti: at et mens et opus quod fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit illi: Extemplo elimat graciles catenas, ex ære, retiaque, et laqueos quæ possent fallere lumina. Tenuissima stamina non vincant illud opus, nec aranea quæ pendet summo tigno. Que efficit ut sequantur leves tactus, quæ parva momenta: et collocat apte circumdata lecto. Ut conjux et adulter venère in unum torum; ambo hærent in mediis amplexibus, deprensi arte viri, vinclisque paratis novâ ratione. Lemnius extemplo patefecit eburnas valvas, admisitque Deos. Illi jacuere ligati turpiter; atque aliquis, de Dis non tristibus, optet sic fieri turpis. Superi risère; que hæc fuit memorem indicii, inque vices

NOTES.

1. Desierat.] Alcithoë made an end of her discourse.

2. Vocem tenuère.] Were silent.

6. Deus.] The Sun.—Primus.] The cause why the Sun is thought first to have seen the adultery of Mars and Venus.

7. Junonigenæque.] Vulcan born of Juno; for Vulcan was the only child Juno had by Jupiter.

8. Furta.] The adultery.

Illi.] From Vulcan.

10. Graciles.] Thin and fine.

11. Fallere lumina.] Which would deceive the sight.

12. Elimat.] He files out.—Tenuissima stamina.] The finest threads spun on a distaff.

15. Aranea.] Spiders webs.

Summo tigno.] The roof of the house.

14. Utque, &c.] Those nets were so soft, that they were not sensible to the touch, and so flexible, that they gave way to every motion,

Parva momenta.] The least movements.

16. Venère, &c.] After they lay together.

18. Deprensi.] Caught in an indecent action.

19. Lemnius.] Vulcan; so called from the Island Lemnos, into which he was thrown head-long by Jove, when he would have assisted his mother against Jupiter. See Homer's Iliad, Lib. I. the end.

20. Admisitque Deos.] Vulcan calls the gods to see Mars and Venus, enclosed in each other's embraces.

24. Indicîi.] Of the Discovery.—Memorem.] Which Venus had in her memory.

Cythereia.] Venus; so called of the Island Cythera, where she is reported to have first arrived in the shell of a fish, when born of the sea.—25. Inque vices.] And in her turn:

Illum.] The sun.

26. Hyperione nate.] Sol was the Son of Hyperion; as was the Moon and Aurora. An apostrophe to the Sun.

Forma, calorque, radiataque lumina prosunt tibi? Nempè tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris, Ureris igne novo: quique omnia cernere debes, Leucothoën spectas; et virgine figis in una, 30 Quos mundo debes oculos. Modò surgis Eoò Temporius cœlo; modò seriùs incidis undis; Spectandique morâ brumales porrigis horas. Deficis interdum: vitiumquè in lumina mentis Transit; et obscurus mortalia pectora terres. 35 Nec, tibi quòd Lunæ terris propioris imago Obstiterit, palles: facit hunc amor ipse colorem. Diligis hanc unam: nec te Clymeneque, Rhodosque, Nec tenet Æææ genitrix pulcherrima Circes. Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvis despecta, petebat Concubitus; ipsoque illo grave vulnus habebas 41 Tempore. Leucothoë multarum obliviam fecit, Gentis odoriferæ quam formosissima partu Edidit Eurynomè: sed postquàm filia crevit, 44 Quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit. Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus: isque Septimus à prisci numeratur origine Beli. Axe sub Hesperio sunt pascua Solis equorum: Ambrosiam pro gramine habent: caefessa diurnis Membra ministeriis nutrit, reparatque labori. 50 Dùmque ibi quadrupedes cœlestia pabula carpunt;

Ambrosiam pro gramine; ea nutrit membra fessa diurnis ministeriis, reparatque labori. Dùmque quadrupedes ibi carpunt cœlestia pabula,

NOTES.

29. Igne novo.] With a new love:

31. Modò.] Sometimes.

Eoò.] The eastern part of Heaven where Aurora rises, which is called ἑωσ in Greek.

32. Temporius.] More early. An adverb of the Comparative Degree from the Positive temporî.—Incidis.] Thou settest.

35. Brumales horas.] Winter days, which are shorter. Bruma is a day of the winter solstice.—Porrigis.] Thou lengthenest.

34. Vitiumque.] The sorrow of thy heart, which makes lovers pale.

35. Transit.] Passes.

37. Facit, &c.] For to grow pale is common to persons in love.

38. Unam.] Her only, sc. Leucothoë.

Clymeneque.] Nor does Clymene the mother of Phaeton, please you now.

Rhodosque.] Nor Rhodos, the daughter of Neptune and Venus, that you were very fond of formerly.

39. Æææ.] Nor Perse, the mother of Circe, born in a town of Colchos, called Æa.

40. Clytie.] Nor Clytie, who loved you in vain. See below.

41. Grave vulnus.] A grievous wound, sc. Amoris.

42. Obliviam fecit.] But Leucothoë makes you forget all the rest.

45. Odorifera gentis.] Bearing odours, i. e. Arabian.—Formosissima.] Most beautiful.

44. Eurynome.] This nymph was the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and the wife of Orchamus, king of the Persians.

46. Achæmenias.] The Persians; for the Achæmenians, Persians, and Parthians, are people bordering upon one another.

47. Prisci Beli.] Ancient Belus, who begat Abas, &c.

48. Axe sub Hesperio.] Under the Western Heaven.

49. Ambrosiam.] The food of the gods, with which the horses of the Sun are also said to be fed.

Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat
 amatos;
 Versus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis: et inter
 Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad lumina cernit,
 Levia versato ducentem stamina fuso. 55
 Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oscula natæ:
 Res, ait, arcana est: famulæ, discedite; neve
 Eripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti.
 Paruerunt: thalamoque Deus sine teste relicto,
 Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum, 60
 Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:
 Mundi oculus. Mihi, crede, places. Payet
 illa: metuque
 Et colus, et fusus digitis cecidere remissis.
 Ipse timor decuit. Nec longius ille moratus
 In veram rediit speciem, solitumque nitorem. 65

Noxque peragit vicem: Deus
 intrat amatos thalamos; ver-
 sus in faciem genitricis Eury-
 nomes: et cernit Leucothoën
 ducentem levia stamina fuso
 versato inter bis sex famulas
 ad lumina. Ergo ubi, ceu
 mater dedit oscula caræ na-
 tæ, ait, Est arcana res: fa-
 mulæ discedite, neve eripite
 arbitrium matri loquenti se-
 creta. Paruerunt: que Deus,
 thalamo relicto sinè teste,
 dixit, Ego sum ille, qui metior
 longum annum, qui video
 omnia; oculus mundi, per
 quem tellus videt omnia,
 Crede, places mihi. Illa pa-
 vet: metuque, et colus, et
 fusus cecidere digitis remissis.
 Timor ipse decuit. Nec ille
 moratus longius rediit in ve-
 ram speciem, solitumque nitorem.

NOTES.

52. Deus.] The Sun.
 Thalamos amatos.] The chamber of his
 mistress Leucothoë.
 53. Genitricis.] Of the mother of Leu-
 cothoë.
 54. Bis sex.] Twelve.
 Ad lumina.] By a lamp, for it was night.
 55. Ducentem.] Drawing out.
 Levia stamina.] The soft threads.
 Versato fuso.] With her twirling spindle.
 An instrument which women use in spin-
 ning: so called from fundendo.
 56. Ceu.] As though.
 58. Eripite.] Take away.
 Arbitrium.] The opportunity, privilege.
 63. Colus.] Her distaff. The instrument
 on which the wool is fixed to be spun.
 This word is both of the second and fourth
 declension.
 65. Nitorem.] Beauty or brightness.

EXP. FAB. V. This fable, as well as many others of Ovid, has its founda-
 tion in some historical fact; and the present, on the execution of the law
 which Vulcan, the king of Egypt, had framed for the suppression of adul-
 tery; and which his son, Sol, endeavoured to enforce, on an information
 that a princess of the court had an intrigue with one of his courtiers, whose
 apartment he abruptly enters in the night, and detects him, and who for
 his crime is severely punished. We have already taken notice of our au-
 thor sacrificing his delicacy to the indulgence of his genius and wit, which
 is not more conspicuous in any one of his fables than the present.

FAB. VI. LEUCOTHOË IN VIRGAM AUREAM. CLYTIE NYMPHA IN
 HERBAM HELIOTROPIUM.

Leucothoë's adventure with her lover the Sun, is out of resentment made
 known to her father by Clytie, and she is buried alive by her father's or-
 ders: but the Sun grieved at the misfortunes of a person so dear to him,
 changes her into a Frankincense-Tree. The informer, who languishes for
 love of Sol, is despised by him, and is at last changed into the Sun-
 Flower.

At virgo quamvis territa inopino visu, victa nitore Dei, passa est vim querelâ positâ. Clytie invidet, (neque enim amor Solis fuerat moderatus in illâ) que stimulatâ irâ pellicis vulgat adulterium: que indicat diffamatum parenti. Ille ferox immansuetusque, crudus defodit precantem tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis et dicentem, Ille tulit vim invitæ, altâ humo: que addit super tumultum gravis arenæ. Natus Hyperione dissipat hunc radiis: que dat iter tibi, quo possis promere defossos vultus. Nec jam tu poteras tollere enectum caput, pondere terræ, que jacebas exsangue corpus. Moderator volucrum equorum fertur vidisse nil dolentius illô post Phaëtonæos ignes. Ille quidem tentat, si queat revocare gelidos artus viribus radorum in vivum calorem. Sed quoniam fatum obstat tantis conatibus, spargit corpusque locumque odorato nectare: que præquestus multa, dixit, Tamen tanges æthera. Protinus corpus imbutum cœlesti nectare deliquit, que madefecit terram suo odore: que thurea virgâ surrexit radicibus actis, sensim per glebas; que rupit tumultum cacumine.

AT virgo quamvis inopino territa visu, (est. Victa nitore Dei, positâ vim passa querelâ. Invidet Clytie, (neque enim moderatus in illâ Solis amor fuerat) stimulatæque pellicis irâ Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti 5 Indicat. Ille ferox immansuetusque precantem, Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, et Ille Vim tulit invitæ, dicentem, defodit altâ Crudus humo: tumultumque supèr gravis addit arenæ. 9 Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus. Nec tu jam poteras enectum pondere terræ (bas. Tollere nympa caput: corpusque exsangue jace- Nil illô fertur volucrum moderator equorum Post Phaëtonæos vidisse dolentiûs ignes. 15 Ille quidem gelidos radorum viribus artus, Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem. Sed quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat, Nectare odorato spargit corpusque, locumque: Multaque præquestus, Tanges tamen æthera, dixit. 20 Protinus imbutum cœlesti nectare corpus Deliquit, terramque suo madefecit odore: Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Thurea surrexit; tumultumque cacumine rupit. surrexit radicibus actis, sensim per glebas; que rupit tumultum cacumine.

NOTES.

3. Enim.] The occasion of Clytie's resentment, was the extraordinary affection that Sol shewed her sister Leucothoë.

4. Stimulatæque.] And urged.

5. Diffamatumque.] Telling it to little advantage, i. e. making the worst of it.

Parenti] To Leucothoë's father, sc. to Orchamus.

6. Ille.] Orchamus.

9. Tumultumque.] A heap.

Hyperione natus.] Apollo is called the son of Hyperion, for Hyperion, the brother of Saturn, as Diodorus Siculus relates, first made observations upon the courses of the sun, moon, and stars, and taught them; and therefore Hyperion is used to signify the sun.

11. Dat tibi iter.] Makes way for thee that thou mayest put forth thy face.

12. Nec.] An apostrophe to Leucothoë.

Enectum.] Killed, overwhelmed.

13. Exsangue.] Dead, without blood.

14. Moderator, &c.] Apollo, who is the

guider of the swift and flying horses.

16. Gelidos artus.] The dead, cold members.

17. Revocare.] To recall.

18. Fatum.] The necessity of fate.

19. Nectare.] With Nectar, the drink of the gods.

20. Tanges æthera.] Yet thou shalt arrive at Heaven, though I cannot call thee to life; this is, you shall spring from the earth an incense-bearing-tree, whose gums burnt in the sacred solemnities of the gods, the odour thereof shall ascend to Heaven. Achænenia and Arabia are often celebrated by the poets for their great fertility in frankincense, and all other aromatic plants.

22. Deliquit.] Was made soft and liquid: the perfect tense of deliquesco.

23. Sensim.] By little and little.

Radicibus actis.] The roots being shot forth.

24. Tumulum.] The hillock.

Cacumine] With its top.

At Clytien (quamvis amor excusare dolorem, 25
Indiciumque dolor poterat) non ampliùs auctor
Lucis adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illâ.
Tabuit ex illo, dementer amoribus usa, [dieque
Nympharum ^a impatiens: et sub Jove nocte
Sedit humo nudâ, madidis incompta capillis. 30
Perque novem luces expers undæque cibique
Rore mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit:
Nec se movit humo. Tantùm spectabat euntis
Ora Dei: vultusque suos flectebat ad illum.
Membra ferunt hæsisse solo: partemque coloris
Luridus exsanguis pallor convertit in herbas. 36
Est in parte rubor: violæque simillimus ora
Flos tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur,
Vertitur ad Solem, mutataque servat amorem.

At auctor. lucis (quamvis a-
mor poterat excusare dolorem,
que dolor indicium,) non am-
pliùs adit Clytien, que fecit
sibi modum Veneris in illâ.
Ex illo, usa amoribus demen-
ter, impatiens nympharum,
tabuit et sedit nudâ humo
sub Jove nocteque dieque,
incompta madidis capillis.
Que expers undæ que cibi,
que pavit jejunia per novem
luces mero rore, que suis la-
crymis: nec movit se humo.
Tantùm spectabat ora Dei
euntis: que flectebat suos vul-
tus ad illum. Ferunt membra
hæsisse solo: que luridus pal-
lor convertit partem coloris in
exsanguis herbas. Est rubor
in parte: que flos simillimus

violæ tegit ora. Illa vertitur ad suum Solem, quamvis tenetur radice, mutataque servat
amorem. ^a Nimborum patiens;

NOTES.

27. Venerisque, &c.] Put an end to his
amorous commerce. A metonymy of the
efficient.

28. Tabuit.] She pined away.

Ex illo.] From the time she was forsaken
by Sol.

29. Sub Jove.] In the open air.

31. Lucis.] Days.—Expers undæ cibique.]
Wanting drink and food.

33. Nec se movit humo.] Neither did she
rise from the ground.

34. Flectebat.] She turned.

35. Ferunt.] They say.

Hæsisse.] Stuck fast.

36. Luridus pallor.] A wan paleness.

38. Suum Solem.] Her beloved sun.

39. Mutataque.] Turned to a sun-flower.

EXP. FAB. VI. However indebted Ovid may be to history for the foun-
dation of many of his Fables, yet he sometimes owes an obligation to na-
ture, as in the present, which is founded on the introduction of the Frank-
incense-Tree, called *Leucothoë*, into Persia, by king *Orchamus*, which
being an aromatic plant, came under the influence of *Apollo*: and as to
the jealousy of *Clytie* to *Leucothoë*, he finds that on the unfavourable
influence which the *Sun-Flower*, called *Clytie*, has upon the *Frankincense-*
Tree, even to kill it, as asserted by the ancients.

FAB. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. & XII. DAPHNIS IDÆI FILIUS IN SAXUM. SCY-
THON EX VIRO IN FOEMINAM. EX IMBRIBUS PROCREATI CELMUS ET
ADAMAS. CROCUS ET SMILAX FAMULI IN FLOREM. SALMACIS ET
HERMAPHRODITUS IN UNUM CORPUS. MINYEIDES THEBANÆ IN VES-
PERTILIONES.

The *Naiid Salmacis* falls in love with the beautiful *Hermaphroditus*, who
rejects her address; but as he is bathing himself, she leaps naked into
the water, and seizing the youth in her arms, they both become one
body, but retain their different sexes. *Bacchus*, to punish the *Minyeides*
for their contempt of his worship, changes them into *Bats*, and their
works into *Ivy* and *Vine* leaves.

Dixerat; et mirabile factum
ceperat aures. Pars negant

potuisse fieri: pars memorant
veros Deos posse omnis; sed
non et Bacchus in illis. Al-
cithoë poscitur, postquam so-
rores siluere: quæ percurrens
stamina stantis telæ radio dix-
it, Taceo vulgatos amores
Daphnidis Idæi pastoris, quem
ira pellicis Nymphæ contulit
in saxum. Tantus dolor urit
amantes. Nec loquor, ut Scy-
thon quondam fuerit ambi-

guus, modò vir, modò femina,
jure naturæ novato. Te quo-
que Celme, quondam fidissi-
me parvo Jovi, nunc adamas,
que Curetas satos ab largo
imbri; et prætereo Crocon,
cum Smilace versum in par-
vos flores; que tenebo ani-
mum dulci novitate. Discite
unde Salmacis sit infamis;
quare enervet que remolliat
tactus artus malè fortibus un-
dis. Causa latet; vis fontis
est notissima. Naidēs enu-
trivere puerum natum Mer-
curio, divâ Cythereide sub
Idæis antris. Cujus facies e-
rat in quâ materque pater-
que possent cognosci: quoque
traxit nomen ab illis. Is cum primùm fecit tria quinquennia, deseruit patrios montes:
Idâque altrice relicta, gaudebat errare ignotis locis, videre ignota

DIXERAT: et factum mirabile ceperat aures.

Pars fieri potuisse negant; pars omnia veros
Posse Deos memorant: sed non et Bacchus in illis.
Poscitur Alcithoë, postquam siluere sorores:
Quæ radio stantis percurrens stamina telæ, 5
Vulgatos taceo, dixit, pastoris amores
Daphnidis Idæi, quem nymphæ pellicis ira
Contulit in saxum. Tantus dolor urit amantes.
Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure novato
Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò femina Scy-
thon. 10

Te quoque nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo
Celme, Jovi, largoque satos Curetas ab imbri:
Et Crocon in parvos versum cum Smilace flores
Prætereo; dulcique animos novitate tenebo. 14
Unde sit infamis; quare malè fortibus undis
Salmacis enervet, tactosque remolliat artus:
Discite. Causa latet; vis est notissima fontis.
Mercurio puerum divâ Cythereide natum
Naidēs Idæis enutrivere sub antris. 19

Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque
Cognosci possent: nomen quoque traxit ab illis.
Is tria cum primùm fecit quinquennia, montes
Deseruit patrios: Idâque altrice relicta,
Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre

NOTES.

1. Dixerat.] sc. Leucothoë.

Ceperat aures.] Had delighted.

3. Sed non, &c.] They do not acknowledge
Bacchus to be one of the true gods who can
work those miracles.

4. Poscitur.] Is asked to tell some stories.

5. Radio.] With the shuttle.

Telæ.] The loom.

7. Daphnidis.] Of the son of Mercury.

Idæi.] Of the Phrygian shepherd from
Mount Ida.—Nymphæ] Thalia, by whom
Daphnis was beloved.

8. Contulit.] Turned.

Tantus dolor urit amantes.] Such exces-
sive rage inflames a lover's breast.

9. Nec loquor, &c.] Scythion was a per-
son, who was miraculously transformed from
a male into a female.

12. Celme.] An apostrophe to Celæus,
who being a tender foster-father to Jupiter,
when he was an infant, was afterwards turned
into a diamond, because he had made his im-
mortality public.

Curetas.] The Curetes were those who
celebrated the rites of Jupiter in Crete, and

of the mother of the gods in Phrygia, with
a tumultuous clashing of arms, with the
noise and sound of cymbals and tabrets, also
with pipes and shouting: these the poets
pretended to have had their origin from the
earth after a shower of rain.

17. Cræcon.] Crocus was a youth whom
the virgin Smilax loved, but not being able to
enjoy him, they were both turned into flowers.

16. Enervet.] Destroys the strength of the
nerves; renders effeminate.

Remolliat.] Makes soft.

18. Puerum.] Hermaphroditus.

Cythereide.] By the goddess Venus; for
Hermaphroditus was the son of Mercury
and Venus.

19. Idæis.] In the caves of Ida, a moun-
tain of Phrygia.

20. Cujus, &c.] This poet signifies that
Hermaphroditus was very handsome, in
saying he was like his parents.

21. Nomen.] Hermaphroditus was so call-
ed from Ἑρμῆς, i. e. Mercury, and
Ἀφροδίτης, i. e. Venus.

Flumina gaudebat : studio minuente laborem. 25
 Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinquos
 Caras adit. Videthic stagnum lucentis ad imum
 Usque solum lymphæ. Non illic canna palustris,
 Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acutâ cuspide junci. 29
 Perspicuus liquor est. Stagni tamen ultima vivo
 Cespitè cinguntur, semperque virentibus herbis
 Nympha colit : sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus
 Flectere quæ soleat, nec quæ contendere cursu :
 Solaque Naiadum celeri non nota Dianæ.
 Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores : 35
 Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas sume pharetras :
 Et tua cum duris venatibus otia misce.
 Nec jaculum sumit, nec pictas illa pharetras :
 Nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet.
 Sed modò fonte suo formosos perluit artus : 40
 Sæpè Cytoriaco deducit pectine crines ;
 Et, quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas.
 Nunc perlucenti circumdata corpus amictu,
 Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis.
 Sæpè legit flores. Et tunc quoque fortè lege-
 bat, 45
 [Cum puerum vidit : visumque optavit habere.]
 Nec tamen antè adiit, etsi properabat adire,
 Quàm se composuit, quàm circumspexit amictus,
 Et finxit vultum, et meruit formosa videri.
 Tunc sic orsa loqui : Puer ô dignissime credi 50
 Esse Deus ! seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido :
 Sivè es mortalis ; qui te genèrè beati :
 Et frater felix, et fortunata profectò,
 Si qua tibi soror est, et quæ dedit ubera nutrix.
 sa loqui : O puer dignissime credi esse Deus, seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido : sivè es
 mortalis ; beati qui genèrè te : et frater felix et profectò soror fortunata, si qua est tibi, et
 nutrix quæ dedit ubera.

NOTES.

25. Studio.] By a propensity and inclination of mind. Studium is properly diligence and alacrity to do any thing ; hence it is sometimes put for Exercise. Hence we say, studio literarum. Hence comes studiosus, which sometimes signifies assiduous and persevering ; as, vir studiosus ac diligens. It is sometimes taken for cupido, and signifies prone or addicted to any thing. As studiosus laudis, gloriæ, i. e. desirous of praise and glory.

26. Ille.] Hermaphroditus.

27. Caras.] The Carians are a people of Caria, from the Noun Car, Caros.

Videt.] A description of the fountain Salmacis.

28. Usque solum.] The water was clear to the very bottom.

30. Ultima.] The utmost brink.

Vivo cespitè.] Verdant turf.

32. Nympha:] sc. Salmacis.

34. Celeri.] Swift.

35. Sorores.] The neighbouring nymphs.

37. Cum duris venatibus.] With laborious hunting.

41. Cytoriaco pectine.] With a box comb. Cytorum is a mountain of Galatia, abounding with box-wood, of which combs were made.

42. Consulit.] She views herself as in a looking-glass.

43. Perlucenti amictu.] With a transparent garment.

44. Incubat.] She reposes.

46. Puerum.] Hermaphroditus.

48. Composuit.] Had adjusted.

49. Finxit vultum.] Put on a pleasant look becoming a lover.

Sed longè longèque potentior
 cunctis illis, si qua sponsa est
 tibi; si dignabere quàm tædâ.
 Sive aliqua est hæc tibi, sit
 mea furtiva voluptas; seu nul-
 la est; ego sim: ineamus eun-
 dem thalamum. Nais tacuit
 ab his. Rubor notavit ora
 pueri; nescit quid amor sit:
 sed et decebat erubuisse.
 Hic color est pomis pendentibus
 apriçâ arbore: aut tincto ebo-
 ri; aut Lunæ rubenti can-
 dore, cùm auxiliaria æra Lu-
 næ resonant frustrâ. Nym-
 phæ poscenti sinè fine oscula
 saltem sororia, jamque ferenti
 manus ad eburnea colla, De-
 sinis? Aut fugio, que relin-
 quo ista tecum? Salmacis ex-
 timuit; et ait Hospes trado
 hæc loca libera tibi, simulat-
 que discedere gradu verso.
 Tum quoque respiciens, que
 delituit recondita sylvâ fru-
 ticum; que submitit flexum
 genu. At ille, ut puer, et ut
 inobservatus in vacuis herbis,
 it hûc, et hinc illuc: et tin-
 git summa vestigia pedum ten-
 nus taloque in alludentibus
 undis. Nec mora: captus
 temperie blandarum aqua-
 rum ponit mollia velamina
 de tenero corpore. Verò tum
 Salmacis obstupuit, que exarsit
 cupidine nudæ formæ:
 quoque lumina Nymphæ flagrant,

Sed longè cunctis, longèque ^a potentior illis, 55
 Si qua tibi sponsa est; si quam dignabere tædâ.
 Hæc tibi sive aliqua est; mea sit furtiva voluptas:
 Seu nulla est; ego sim: thalamumque ineamus
 cundem.

Nais ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit; 59
 Nescit quid sit amor: sed et erubuisse decebat.
 Hic color apriçâ pendentibus arbore ^b pomis;
 Aut ebori tincto est: aut sub candore rubenti,
 Cùm frustrâ resonant æra auxiliaria, Lunæ.
 Poscenti Nymphæ sinè fine, sororia saltem 64
 Oscula, jamque manus ad eburnea colla ferenti,
 Desinis? Aut fugio, tecumque, ait, ista relinquo,
 Salmacis extimuit; locaque hæc tibi libera trado,
 Hospes, ait: simulatque gradu discedere verso.
 Tum quoque respiciens, fruticumque recondita
 sylvâ 69

Delituit; flexumque genu submitit. At ille,
 Ut puer, et vacuis, ut inobservatus, in herbis
 Hûc it, et hinc illuc; et in alludentibus undis
 Summa pedum, taloque tenus vestigia tingit.
 Nec mora; temperie blandarum captus aquarum,
 Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. 75
 Tum verò obstupuit, nudæque cupidine formæ
 Salmacis exarsit: flagrant quoque lumina Nym-
 phæ,

que exarsit cupidine nudæ formæ: ^a beatior illa est. ^b malis.

NOTES.

56. Si quàm dignabere.] If you think any one good enough for a wife. The thing containing for the thing contained. So above:

——“Tædæ quoque jure coissent.”

Tædæ is a tree, of which torches are made. Hence it is, that the torches used in marriages are put for weddings and wedlock.

57. Sive, &c.] If you have a wife.

58. Seu nulla.] If you have no wife, except of me.

59. Nais.] The nymph Salmacis.

Ab his.] After these things.

Rubor.] A true note of bashfulness.

61. Hic color, &c.] A similitude, showing the bashfulness of Hermaphroditus.

Apriçâ.] Exposed to the sun: for trees that stand in the sun bear red apples.

62. Ebori tincto.] Ivory painted with Vermillion.

Candore rubenti.] The moon in an eclipse, for then she seems red.

63. Frustrâ. They make a noise to no purpose, as it has not the least effect on the eclipsed moon; yet the vulgar notion is that she is stopped by the tinkling noise of brassen

vessels.—Æra.] Brassen vessels.

Auxiliaria.] Bringing help to the moon, that she may not faint.

64. Sororia.] Chaste, such as any one may give to a sister.

65. Eburnea.] White as Ivory.

66. Desinis.] Either leave off, or I will flee, and leave the place to yourself.

67. Extimuit.] Feared he would flee away.

68. Gradu verso.] Turning her step to go from him.

69. Fruticumque.] Frutex is what does not rise to the magnitude of a tree, but keeps the humble station of a shrub.

71. Vacuis herbis.] Upon the lonely green. Inobservatus.] Not seen by any one, not taken notice of.

72. Alludentibus.] Playing to the shore.

73. Taloque tenus.] Up to the ankle.

75. Mollia velamina.] Soft and thin garments.

77. Flagrant quoque lumina Nymphæ.] The eyes of the nymph sparkled, betraying what a great desire she had of enjoying Hermaphroditus.

Non aliter, quàm cùm puro nitidissimus orbe
Oppositâ speculi referitur imagine Phœbus. 79
Vixque morâm patitur; vix jam sua gaudia
differt:

Jam cupit amplecti; jam semalè continet amens.
Ille cavis velox applauso a corpore palmis
Desilit in latices, alternaque brachia jactâns
In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis
Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. 85
Vicimus, en meus est, exclamat Naïs: et omni
Veste procùl jactâ, mediis immittitur undis:
Pugnacemque tenet, luctantiaque oscula carpit:
Subjectatque manus, invitaque pectorâ tangit:
Et nunc hâc juveni, nunc circumfunditur illâc.
Denique nitentem contrâ, elabique volentem 91
Implicat ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;
Sublimemque rapit: pendens caput illa, pedesque
Alligat; et caudâ spatiantes implicat alas.

Utve solent hederæ longos intexere truncos, 95
Utque sub æquoribus deprensus Polypus hostem
Continet, ex omni dimissis parte flagellis.

Perstat Atlantiades, sperataque gaudia Nymphæ
Denegat: illa premit, commissaque corpore toto
Sicut inhærebat, Pugnes licet, improbe,
dixit, 100

Non tamen effugies. Ita Dî jubeatis, et istum
Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto;
Vota suos habuere Deos: nam mista duorum

que sicut inhærebat commissa toto corpore, dixit, Improbe
gies. Dî ita jubeatis, et nulla dies seducat istum à me, nec
Deos: nam corpora duorum mista

Non aliter, quàm cùm Phœ-
bus nitidissimus puro orbe,
referitur imagine speculi op-
positâ. Vixque patitur mo-
râm; vix jam differt sua gau-
dia: Jam cupit amplecti:
jam amens malè continet se.
Ille velox desilit in latices,
corpore applauso cavis pal-
mis, que ducens alterna bra-
chia translucet in liquidis a-
quis: ut si quis tegat eburnea
signa vel candida lilia claro
vitro. Naïs exclamat, Vici-
mus, meus est: et omni veste
jactâ procùl, immittitur me-
diis undis: que tenet pugna-
cem, que carpit luctantia os-
cula: subjectatque manus,
que tangit invita pectora:
et nunc circumfunditur juve-
ni hâc, nunc illâc. Denique
implicat juvenem nitentem
contrâ que volentem elabi,
ut serpens, quam regia ales
sustinet; que rapit sublinem:
que illa pendens caput, alligat
pedes; et implicat spati-
antes alas caudâ. Utve
hederæ solent intexere longos
truncos, utque Polypus con-
tinet hostem, depressum sub
æquoribus flagellis dimissis
ex omni parte. Atlantiades
perstat, et denegat sperata
gaudia Nymphæ: Illa premit,
licet pugnes, tamen non effu-
me ab isto; vota habuere suos

a pectore.

NOTES.

78. Non aliter, &c.] Like the rays of
the sun reflected from the opposite image of
a looking-glass.—Puro.] Serene.

82. Ille.] Hermaphroditus.

Applauso.] Having beat.

Palmis.] With his hands.

83. Latices.] The waters.

84. Liquidis.] Clear.

85. Signa eburnea.] Ivory images.

Tegat.] Should cover.

86. Naïs.] The nymph Salmacis.

88. Luctantia.] Reluctant.

89. Invitaque.] Unwilling to admit such
familiarity.

91. Nitentem.] Resisting, striving against.

92. Implicat.] Folds herself round him;
holds close and fast.

Regia ales.] An Eagle, which is said to
be under the protection of Jupiter, and is
said to be the only bird that is not hurt by
thunder. He is a mortal enemy to Serpents,
which sometimes so entangle him, that he
is obliged to quit his prey.

94. Spatiantes.] Spreading themselves

out far and wide.

96. Polypus.] A fish of a wonderful mag-
nitude; so called from its having many feet,
for πολὺς is many, and πούς ποδὺς a foot.
This fish lies in wait for others, nay, and
for fishermen themselves, whom if he catch-
es, he so entangles them with his feet,
(which are here called flagella) that they
cannot get away. Polypus is also a disease
in the nostrils, when flesh grows in their
inside.

97. Flagellis.] His feet.

98. Perstat.] Keeps his resolution.

Atlantiades.] Hermaphroditus, the great
grandson of Atlas; for Atlas begat Maia,
from Maia sprung Mercury, and from
Mercury, Hermaphroditus.

101. Ita Dî jubeatis.] O ye gods, let it
be your will.—102. Seducat.] May draw
away from, may separate.

105. Vota suos habuere Deos.] This pray-
er had its gods to hear it; i. e. her prayers
were heard.

junguntur, que una facies inducitur illis :
 Una : velut si quis conductâ cortice ramos 105
 Crescendo jungi, pariterque adolescere cernat.
 Sic ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci ;
 Nec duo sunt, sed forma duplex ; nec fœmina
 dici, [videntur. 109
 Nec puer ut possint : neutrumque, et utrumque
 Ergo ubi se liquidas quò vir descenderat, undas
 Seminare fecisse videt, mollitaque in illis
 Membra ; manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili,
 Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro,
 Et pater et genitrix, amborum nomen habenti :
 Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat indè 115
 Semivir : et tacitis subito mollescat in undis.
 Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis
 Fecit, et incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.
 Finis erat dictis ; et adhuc Mineia proles
 Urget opus, spernitque Deum, festumque profanat :
 Tympana cum subito non apparentia raucis 121
 Obstrepuere sonis, et adunco tibia cornu,
 Tinnulaque æra sonant, redolent myrrhæque
 crocique :
 Resque fide major, cœpere virescere telæ, 124
 Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondescere vestis.
 Pars abit in vites ; et, quæ modò fila fuerunt,
 Palmite mutantur ; de stamine pampinus exit :
 Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis.
 Pars abit in vites ; et quæ modò fuerunt fila,
 mutantur palmitibus ; pampinus exit de stamine : purpura accommodat fulgorem pictis uvis.

NOTES.

105. Conductâ.] Being joined.

106. Pariterque adolescere.] And to grow together. A simile taken from ingrafted trees.

107. Coierunt.] Were joined together.

109. Neutrumque.] Neither a boy nor a girl.—Utrumque.] For he was of both sexes, that of a boy, and that of a girl.

110. Ergo, &c.] The poet now assigns the cause of what Alcithoë had promised in the beginning of the story, viz. why those who went into the fountain Salmacis, became soft and effeminate.

Quò.] Into which he had entered, not an effeminate man, but strong and manly.

111. Seminare.] Only half a man, and become effeminate like a woman.

Mollitaque.] Made soft, effeminate.

113. Nato, &c.] O father Mercury and mother Venus, grant to me, your son, that bears the name of you both, that whosoever, &c.

115. Venerit.] Shall enter into.

117. Uterque.] Mercury and Venus.

Biformis.] Because he had the form both

of a male and a female, as Hermaphroditus had.

118. Incerto.] Rendering the sex ambiguous.

119. Finis erat dictis.] Alcithoë made an end of telling her story.

Adhuc.] Yet ; still contemning the sacred rites of Bacchus.

Minea.] The daughters of Mineius.

120. Urget.] Pursue closely their work.

Deum.] Bacchus.

Profanat.] Pollutes, makes profane ; for profanum is opposed to sacred.

123. Tinnulaque.] Tinkling and ringing brassen vessels, when they are struck, are properly said tinnire ; whence comes tintinnabula.

Myrrhæque.] Myrrh, with which Bacchus was perfumed.

124. Major.] Greater than can be believed.

127. Pampinus.] Vine branches.

128. Fulgorem.) A redness.

Pictis uvis.) To grapes of various colours,

Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat. Jamque dies erat exactus, tempusque subibat quod tu
 Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem: nec posses dicere tenebras
 Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis. 131 nec lucem; sed tamen confinia dubiæ noctis cum luce.
 Tecta repentè quati; pinguesque ardere videntur. Tecta videntur repentè quati;
 Lampades, et rutilis collucere ignibus ædes, [tur que pingues lampades ardere, et ædes collucere rutilis ignibus, que falsa simulacra sævarum ferarum ululare.]
 Fumida jamdudùm latitant per tecta sorores, Fumida latitant jamdudùm
 Diversæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant. 136 per fumida tecta, diversæque locis vitant ignes ac lumina,
 Dùmque petunt latebras, parvos membrana per artus Dùmque petunt latebras,
 Porrigitur; tenuique inducit brachia pennâ. membrana porrigitur per parvos artus;
 Nec, quâ perdiderint veterem ratione figuram, que inducit brachia tenui pennâ.
 Scire sinunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit: Nec tenebræ sinunt scire quâ ratione
 Sustinuere tamen se perlucentibus alis, 141 perdiderint veterem figuram.
 Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem. Pluma non levavit illas; tamen
 Emittunt: peraguntque leves stridore querelas. sustinuere se perlucentibus alis,
 Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant; lucemque perosæ 144 emittunt minimam vocem pro corpore:
 Nocte volant, serôque trahunt à vespere nomen. peraguntque leves querelas stridore, que celebrant tecta, non sylvas; que
 perosæ lucem volant nocte, que trahunt nomen à serô vespere.

NOTES.

129. Jamque, &c.] And now the day was past.

130. Quod, &c.] A description of the evening.

133. Lampades.] Torches made of a fat resinous pine-tree, but not fat with oil. Lampas is a general name for all those things which being kindled give light.

134. Simulacra.] Appearances made by Bacchus.—Ferarum.] Of Tygers and Lynxes, which beasts are said to draw Bacchus's chariot.

135. Fumida.] Smoky, full of smoke.

136. Diversæque.] Separated, having fled into divers places.

Vitant.] They flee away affrighted, that they may not be found.

137. Membrana.] A cartilage or outward

skin, which covers the body, is taken generally for any thin skin. Membrana is also a paper made of the skins of animals, called parchment.

138. Tenuique, &c.] Their arms were turned into wings.

139. Veterem.] Their former human shape.

140. Non illas, &c.] The Minyæides were not borne up in the air by feathers, but by cartilaginous wings.

142. Pro corpore.] Proportioned to the bulk of their bodies.

144. Lucemque perosæ.] Hating light and day.

145. A vespere.) Vespertiliones (bats) are so called of Vesper the evening: as in Greek *νυκτερίδες*, because they fly by night.

EXP. FAB. VII. The story of the transformation of Daphnis, the Idæan shepherd, figuratively shews the sensibility of a youth to the charms of a nymph, who had conceived a strong passion for him.

FAB. VIII. That of Scython changing Sexes, has no other foundation than his taking the name of Thracia, a famous sorceress; the first being masculine and the other feminine, and, as it were, uniting the sexes.

FAB. IX. The changing of the youth Celmus into adamant, is no other than an allegory, beautifully showing the ineffectual efforts of the passions on a youth under the government of his understanding.

FAB. X. In the Metamorphosis of Crocus and Smilax, we have laid before us the happy result of a life spent in connubial felicity, no less chaste than innocent.

FAB. XI. The Curetes mentioned by our author, are said to have sprung

from the earth after a shower, were of the race of the Titans, that is, descendants of Ouranus and Tityus, whose names signify Heaven and Earth. The Curetes were to the Titans what the Druids were to the Gauls; the Magi amongst the Persians, &c.; they were remarkable for their knowledge in physic, astrology, religion, and war, and frequently had the care of the education of princes.

FAB. XII. In order to explain the fable of Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, we are to understand, that in Caria, near Halicarnassus, there was a fountain to which the Barbarians were under the necessity of going for water, on the establishment of a colony of Argives amongst them, and led to an intercourse with the Greeks, which humanised their manners, and by degrees so enervated their brutal nature, that they became effeminate and voluptuous; whence these waters are said to change men into women.

FAB. XIII. & XIV. INO ET MELICERTES, DII MARIS, LEUCOTHEA AC PALEMÓN.

Tisiphone, being sent by Juno to the palace of Athamas, occasions such confusion and disorder there, that the King, running mad, dashes his Son, the young Learchus, against a wall, and then pursues his wife Ino, who to escape his fury, throws herself from the top of a rock into the Sea, with her son Melicerta in her arms; but Neptune, at the intercession of Venus, changes them into Sea-Deities. Her companions, who attended her in her flight, are also metamorphosed, some into Stones, others into Birds, and in the instant, they are ready to throw themselves into the Sea.

Verò tum Numen Bacchi **TUM** verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis
erat memorabile totis Thebis; Numen erat; magnasque novi matertera
que matertera narrat ubique vires
magnas vires novi Dei; una Narrat ubique Dei; de totque a sororibus expers
erat expers doloris, de tot sororibus, nisi quem sorores fecerê. Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecêre sorores.
Juno aspiciat hanc habentem sublimes animos natis, thalamoque Athamantis, habentem. 5
et Numine alumno. Nec tulit: et secum, Potuit natus
de pellice vertere Mæonios Sublimes animos, et alumno Numine, Juno.
nautas, que immergere pelago, Nec tulit: et secum, Potuit de pellice natus
Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere, nautas,

a doloribus.

NOTES.

2. Matertera.] His aunt Ino, by his mother: amita signifies an aunt by the father.

4. Una doloris, &c.] She knew no trouble, only what she felt for her sisters.

Nisi quem, &c.] For they had been unhappy in their children, Agave by the fate of Pentheus, Autonoe by that of Actæon.

5. Natis.] With her sons Learchus and Melicertes.—Thalamoque.] With the marriage of Athamas, a prince of the Thebans, and son of Æolus.

6. Sublimes.] Elated, proud.

Alumno.] Bacchus, for he had been educated by his aunt Ino.

7. Nec tulit.] Could not bear.

Secum.] seil. ait.

Pellice.] Semele.—Natus.] Bacchus, the son of Semele.

8. Vertere, &c.] Bacchus had transformed the mariners into Dolphins, had caused the destruction of Pentheus, and changed the daughters of Minæus into bats, for opposing his power and ceremonies.

Mæonios.] The Tyrrhenians.

Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,
 Et triplices operire novis Minyëidas alis? 10
 Nil poterit Juno, nisi a inultos flere dolores?
 Idque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est?
 Ipse docet quid agam. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*
 Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde, satisque
 Ac supèr ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, eatque
 Per cognata suis exempla sororibus Ino? 16
 Est via declivis funestâ nubila taxo:
 Ducit ad infernas, per muta silentia, sedes.
 Styx nebulas exhalat iners, umbræque recentes
 Descendunt illâc, simulacraque functa sepulchris.
 Pallor, hyemsque tenent late loca senta: novi-
 que 21

Quà sit iter manes, Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem,
 Ignorant, ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.
 Mille capax aditus, et apertas undique portas,
 Urbs habet. Utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ,
 Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille; nec ulli 26
 Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.
 Errant exsangues sinè corpore et ossibus umbræ:
 Parsque forum celebrant, pars b imi tecta tyranni;
 Pars aliquas artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ 30

Et dare viscera nati laceranda
 suæ matri, et operire triplices
 Minyëidas novis alis? Poterit
 Juno nil nisi flere inultos do-
 lores? Idque est satis mihi?
 Et hæc est potentia una nostra
 tra? Ipse docet quid agam.
Est fas doceri et ab hoste. Sa-
 tisque et supèr ostendit Pen-
 theâ cæde, quid furor valeat.
 Cur Ino non stimuletur, eat-
 que per exempla cognata suis
 sororibus? Est declivis via,
 nubila funestâ taxo: ducit ad
 infernas sedes per muta silen-
 tia. Iners Styx exhalat ne-
 bulas, que recentes umbræ
 descendunt illâc, simulacraque
 functa sepulchris. Pallor, hy-
 emsque tenent latè senta loca:
 que novi manes ignorant quà
 iter sit quod ducit ad urbem
 Stygiam, ubi fera regia nigri
 Ditis sit. Capax urbs habet
 mille aditus, et apertas portas
 undique. Utque fretum ac-
 cipit flumina de totâ terra, sic
 ille accipit omnes animas; nec
 est exiguus ulli populo, ve sen-
 tit turbam accedere. Umbræ
 errant exsangues sinè corpore

et ossibus: parsque celebrant forum, pars tecta imi tyranni; pars exercent aliquas artes,
 imitamina antiquæ vitæ; a multos. b nigri.

NOTES.

9. Nati.] Of Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by his mother and aunt.

10. Triplices Minyëidas.] The three daughters of Minyëus. See Book III. Fable xii. ver. 19.

11. Inultos.] Not avenged.

12. Una potentia.] scil. flere, &c.

13. Ipse.] Bacchus himself teaches me how to revenge myself of my enemies; namely, by inspiring them with madness, as he did Agave.

14. Eatque.] Let Ino run mad after the example of her sisters.

15. Per cognata exempla.] Through the allied or related examples; for her relations, her sisters, who had been set mad by Bacchus, were examples or patterns instructing Juno how to proceed to gratify her revenge.

16. Est via, &c.] Juno goes to the infernal Shades for Tisiphone. The poet here describes those dreary realms, and the road to them.

Declivis.] Steep, shelving.—Nubila.] Shady, dark.—Funestâ taxo.] With dismal Yew.

18. Ducit.] sc. quæ which.

19. Iners.] Languid, immoveable. For those marshes which do not flow, send up fogs and offensive smells.

20. Functa sepulchris.] For those unhappy

souls which had not received the rites of a funeral, were fancied to wander 100 years on this side of Styx. Fungor signifies to go or pass through any duty or course of business that ought to be done. So functus sepulchro signifies one that had passed through the ceremony of burial.

21. Senta.] Filthy, dreary.

22. Stygiam urbem.] The infernal city.

23. Regia fera.] The cruel hall or courts.

Ditis.] Of Pluto. For as the Greeks call him of ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ, Pluto, so the Latins call him Dis of divitiæ. For Pluto is the God of the Earth, and riches are dug out of the earth.

24. Mille.] The poet represents the great extent of the infernal city.

26. Ulli populo.] To any multitude how great soever it is; for souls take up no space, being incorporeal.

29. Parsque. Some of them.

Forum.] The place wherein sentences are executed, and causes tried. For every one among the ghosts is delighted with the same studies that he had an inclination to while alive. Therefore among the dead, some are lawyers, some courtiers, some artificers, and some for their crimes are shut up in prison.

Imi.] Of the infernal King, Pluto.

sua pœna coërcet aliam partem. Saturnia Juno sustinet ire illuc cœlesti sede relicta (dabat tantum odiis iræque) quod simul intravit, que limen pressum à sacro corpore ingemit: Cerberus extulit tria ora: et simul edidit tres latratus. Illa vocat sorores genitas nocte, grave et implacabile Numen: Sedebant ante fores carceris clausas adamante: que pectebant atros angues de suis crinibus. Quam simul Deæ agnôrunt inter umbras caliginis, surrexere. Vocatur scelerata sedes. Tityos præbebat viscera lanianda, que erat distentus novem jugeribus. Tantale, nullæ aquæ deprehenduntur tibi: que arbos quæ imminet, effugit. Sisyphæ, aut petis aut urges saxum ruiturum. Ixion volvitur; et sequiturque, fugitque se. Que Belides, ausæ moliri

Exercent; aliam partem sua pœna coërcet. Sustinet ire illuc, cœlesti sede relicta, (Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno. Quod simul intravit, sacroque à corpore pressum Ingemit limen; tria Cerberus extulit ora: 35 Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores [men. Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile Nucarceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant: Deque suis atros pectebant crinibus angues. Quam simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras, 40 Surrexere Deæ. Sedes scelerata vocatur. Viscera præbebat Tityos lanianda, novemque Jugeribus distentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ Deprenduntur aquæ: quæque imminet, effugit arbos. 44 Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum Volvitur Ixion; et se sequiturque, fugitque. Molirique suis lethum patruelibus ausæ, Assidue repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas. lethum suis patruelibus assidue repetunt undas, quas perdant.

NOTES.

32. Illuc.] To the infernal Shades.

35. Tantum, &c.] Juno was so tormented with anger and hatred.

34. Quod simul.] As soon as, after that.

Pressum, &c.] The threshold groaned, as not being calculated for the weighty bodies of the gods, which were supposed to be much larger than human.

35. Cerberus.] A dog with three heads different one from another; for one is a lion's, another a dog's, and a third a wolf's head; he is always represented as the keeper of hell.

36. Illa.] Juno.

Sorores.] The Furies, the daughters of Acheron and Nœx, the avengers of impieties. They are three, Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra.

37. Grave.] Cruel.

Numen.] The Accusative, in apposition with Sorores; for the three sisters, always unanimous, are considered as influenced by one mind, and therefore called here a Deity in the singular number.

38. Adamante.] Adamant, or diamonds, so very hard, that it is with great difficulty broken.

40. Agnôrunt.] For Agnoverunt.

41. Scelerata.] Wicked, the prison of hell.

42. Tityos.] The son of Jupiter and Terra. He is reported to have been so large, that his body took up the space of nine acres. For offering violence to Diana, he was driven into hell by Apollo's arrows, and condemned

to have vultures never ceasing to gnaw his heart.

45. Tantale.] Tantalus was the son of Jupiter by the nymph Plote, who for divulging the secrets of Jupiter to mankind, and serving up his son Pelops to the gods at an entertainment, was sent to hell, and sentenced to suffer perpetual thirst, though water touched his lips; and perpetual hunger, though a tree loaded with apples hung over his head.

44. Deprenduntur.] This verb signifies to take by surprise, and therefore properly used in this place.

45. Petis aut urges.] You either pursue the stone down the hill, or with labour roll it up.

Sisyphæ.] Sisyphus was the son of Æolus, who infesting Isthmus with his robberies, was slain by Theseus, and sentenced to roll a great stone from the bottom to the top of a mountain, which as soon as it had almost reached the summit, tumbled down again.

46. Ixion.] Ixion was the son of Phlegia, who being taken into heaven by Jupiter, had the presumption to make an attempt upon Juno; which when Jupiter came to know, he set a cloud before him in the form of Juno, on which he begot the Centaurs. Being thrust down to hell, he was fixed to a wheel, which incessantly turns round.

47. Patruelibus.] They are called patruels that are born of two brothers.

48. Belides.] The grand-daughters of Be-

Quos omnes acie postquàm Saturnia torvâ
 Vidit, et antè omnes Ixiona, rursus ab illo 50
 Sisyphon aspiciens, Cur hic, è fratribus, inquit,
 Perpetuas patitur pœnas? Athamanta superbum
 Regia dives habet, qui me cum conjugè semper
 Sprevit? et exponit causus cdiique viæque; 54
 Quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi
 Staret: et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores
 Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum:
 Solicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ,
 Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos
 Movit, et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubros. 60
 Atque ita, Non longis opus est ambagibus, inquit,
 Facta puta, quæcunque jubes. Inamabile regnum
 Desere, teque refer cœli melioris ad auras.
 Læta redit Juno: quam cœlum intrare parantem
 Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. 65
 Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine sumit
 Importuna facem, fluidoque cruore rubentem

Omnes quos postquàm Saturnia vidit torvâ facie; et Ixiona antè omnes, aspiciens Sisyphon rursus ab illo, inquit, Cur hic è fratribus, patitur perpetuas pœnas? Dives regia habet superbum Athamanta, qui semper sprevit me cum conjugè? exponit causas odiique viæque; quidque velit. Quod vellet, erat ne regia Cadmi staret: et sorores traherent Athamanta in facinus. Confundit imperium, promissa, preces in unam: sollicitatque Deas. Sic Junone locutâ hæc, Tisiphone ut erat turbata, movit canos capillos, et rejecit obstantes colubros ab ore. Atque inquit ita, Non est opus longis ambagibus, puta quæcunque jubes facta. Desere inamabile regnum, que refer te ad auras melioris cœli. Juno redit læta: quam parantem intrare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Nec mora: importuna Tisiphone sumit facem madefactam sanguine, que induitur pallam rubentem fluido cruore,

tem intrare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Tisiphone sumit facem madefactam sanguine, que induitur pallam

NOTES.

lus, who had two sons, Danaus and Egyptus. Egyptus married fifty of Danaus's daughters, to as many of his own sons. But Danaus being told by the oracle of Apollo, that he should one day or other be slain by one of the sons of Egyptus, i. e. his son-in-law, he commanded his daughters every one of them to murder their husbands on the wedding night, all of whom obeyed their father but Hypermnestra, the youngest, who spared her spouse Lynceus or Lyncus, by whom Danaus was afterwards slain. For this cruelty they were sentenced perpetually to draw water in hell out of a well in sieves: or, as others say, to be always employed in filling a leaky tub.

50. Ante omnes.] Because Ixion had been deemed to the punishment he was now suffering, for an insult offered to Juno.

Illo.] After him, sc. Ixion.

51. Fratribus.] For Sisyphus and Athamas were brothers, the sons of Æolus.

53. Cum conjugè.] This word may be referred either to qui or me.

54. Sprevit.] Hath despised.

Et exponit.] Ovid speaks here: Juno exponit sororibus Furis causas.

Odiiq[ue].] Of her hatred, for which she persecutes Athamas.

55. Quidque velit.] She explains what she would have the Furies do.

Ne staret.] Should be demolished.

56. In facinus, &c.] That Athamas, being made raving mad, might commit some crime, or do some mischief.—Traherent.]

scil. et ut sorores traherent, &c.

57. Imperium, &c.] She joins together the three motives by which alone one can possibly influence another to comply with a request, authority, or commands, imperium: promises or rewards, promissa: and humble entreaties, preces.

59. Tisiphone.] One of the three Furies of hell, which chiefly punishes murderers: whence she also takes her name: for τίσω is to punish, and φόρος is murder.

60. Obstantes.] Serpents stopping her mouth that she could not speak. Others read extantes. The furies are feigned to have serpents instead of hair.

41. Longis ambagibus.] A long circumlocution of words. A long speech.

62. Facta, &c.] Your orders shall be executed: or, you may look upon your orders executed.

64. Quam cœlum, &c.] Juno is supposed to have been polluted by visiting the infernal regions, and her maid Iris purifies her.

65. Roratis.] Sprinkled here and there.

Lustravit.] Purged from the touch of infernal things.

Thaumantias.] Gen. adis; the daughter of admiration, which is said to be Juno's messenger, from εἰς, the same as ἀγγέλλω, I bring tidings.

67. Importuna.] Troublesome, plaguy, cruel.

Fluido cruore.] With corrupt blood.

que incingitur torto angue; Induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue;
 egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem; Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem;
 et terror, que insania trepido Et pavor, et terror, trepidoque insania vultu. 70
 vultu. Constiterat limine; Limine constiterat; postes tremuisse feruntur
 Æolii, pallorque fores infecit acernas; Æolii, pallorque fores infecit acernas;
 Solque fugit locum. Solque locum fugit. Monstris exterrita conjux,
 Territus est Athamas, tectoque exire parabant. Territus est Athamas, tectoque exire parabant.
 Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit Erinny: 75
 Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis
 Cæsariem excussit. Motæ sonuère colubræ;
 Parsque jacent humeris; pars circum pectora
 lapsæ [coruscant:
 Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguisque
 Indè duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues; 80
 Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi
 Inoosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant:
 Inspirantque graves animos: nec vulnera membris
 Ulla ferunt: *Mens est, quæ diros sentiat ictus,*
 Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,
 Oris Cerberei spumas, et virus Echidnæ, 88
 Erroresque vagos, cæcæque oblivias mentis;
 Et scelus et lacrymas, rabiemque et cædis amo-
 rem;
 Omnia trita simul: quæ sanguine mista recenti
 Coxerat ære cavo viridi versata cicutâ. 90
 Dumque pavent illi, vertit furiale venenum
 omnia trita simul: quæ mista recenti sanguine, coxerat cavo ære versata viridi cicutâ.
 Dumque illi pavent, vertit furiale venenum.

NOTES.

68. Tortoque, &c.] She uses a snake for a girdle.
 70. Trepido.] Staring.
 71. Limine.] sc. Athamantis.
 Postes.] The doors of Athamas, the son of Æolus.—Feruntur.] Are said.
 72. Pallorque.] At the coming of Tisiphone the doors become pale.
 Acernas.] Made of maple.
 73. Solque, &c.] At the approach of Tisiphone the sun shrunk back.
 75. Infelix.] Quæ reddit infelices, tormenting.
 Erinny.] The fury Tisiphone. So called of ἐρσην τὸν νοῦν, i. e. of corrupting the mind.
 76. Vipereis nodis.] In serpentine knots. So above and below it was said vipereos dentes.
 79. Sanieque vomunt.] Vomit gore.
 Linguisque coruscant.] And brandish their tongues.
 81. Illi.] scil. angues.
 83. Graves.] Perplexed, anxious, dreadful. Graves animos.] Their deadly breath or influence.] Vulnera.] Bitings.
 84. Diros ictus.] Grievous afflictions and perturbations.
 85. Monstra veneni.] *Monsters of poison, that is, monstrous poison.
 86. Virus.] Poison.
 Echidnæ.] Of the serpent Hydra. Echidna in latin is called Vipera. Echidna is also a monster; a virgin in one part, and a serpent in another.
 87. Erroresque, &c. to amorem.] Urgent desires of wandering and rambling, the common effects of madness; but the poet elegantly reckons them among the causes of it, making them the ingredients of the composition which the fury is supposed to have brought from hell.
 89. Trita.] She had pounded them together, and to make the composition more dreadful, mixes them with blood, ære cavo, in a brass pot; viridi cicutâ, with a stick of green, that is strong and powerful, not withered hemlock: brass and hemlock are both poisons.

Pectus in amborum; præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni 95
Regna redit Ditis: sumptumque recingitur anguem.

Protinus Æolides, mediâ furibundus in aulâ,
Clamat, Iô comites, his retia pandite sylvis:
Hic modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole læna.
Utque feræ sequitur vestigia conjugis amens; 100
Deque sinu matris, ridentem, et parva Learchum,
Brachia, tendentem rapit, et bis terqueperauras
More rotat fundæ, rigidoque infantia saxo
Discutit ossa ferox. Tùm denique concita mater,
(Seu dolor hoc fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni,) 105
Exululat; sparsisque fugit malè sana capillis.
Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
Evohe, Bacche, sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
Risit; et, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus.
Imminet æquoribus scopulus; pars ima cava-
tur 110

Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbris undas:
Summa riget, frontemque in apertum porrigit
æquor.

Occupat hunc (vires insania fecerat) Ino,
Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore, 114
Mittit, onusque suum. Percussa recanduit unda.
summa riget, que porrigit frontem in apertum æquor. Ino occupat hunc (insania fecerat vires) que tardata nullo timore, mittit seque, que suum onus, super pontum. Unda percussa recanduit.

a turbata.

NOTES.

92. Movit.] She stirs up to rage.

94. Consequitur, &c.] She whirls about a blazing torch with such violence, that it describes a circle of fire. Literally, she pursues, or rather, overtakes the fire with fire.

Ignibus ignes.] Moved by the agitation of the wind and torch:

95. Inania.] Airy, as not inhabited by bodies, but ghosts.

96. Sumptumque, &c.] And disengages herself from the serpent with which she was girded.

97. Æolides.] Athamas, the son of Æolus.

Furibundus.] Furious.

98. Iô.] The words used by Bacchanalians and persons that are frantic.

100. Utque feræ, &c.] The order: sequiturque vestigia Conjugis, ut feræ.

101. Learchum.] Athamas had two sons, Learchus and Melicertes, by Ino, and Phryxus and Hellen by Nephele.

102. Rapit.] sc. Athamas.

103. Rotat.] Whirls about, turns round like a wheel.

Rigidoque.] Hard, rough.

104. Discutit.] He throws, dashes against.

Infantia ossa.] His infant bones.

Concita.] Being frantic.—Mater.] Ino.

105. Sparsi.] Scattered by Tisiphone.

106. Exululat.] She sends forth horrible cries, howls.

Malè sana.] Being furious, raving mad.

108. Sonat.] She cries out.

109. Hos usus.] This advantage, that you should rage and grow mad.

Hos usus præstet.] Catachresis: so we may say in English literally, such are the advantages that arise from having nursed Bacchus.

110. Imminet.] The poet describes the promontory, whence Ino threw herself and her son Melicertes into the sea.

112. Summa.] Pars, scil.

Riget.] Is rugged, craggy.

Apertum æquor.] Into the wide sea.

113. Occupat.] Ascends hastily.

Hunc.] The rock:

115. Onusque.] Her son Melicertes, which she carried away with her when she fled.

At Venus miserata labores
 immeritæ neptis, sic blandita
 est suo patruo : O Neptune,
 Numen aquarum, cui potestas
 proxima cælo cessit, quidem
 posco magna : sed tu
 miserere meorum, quos cernis
 jactari in immenso Ionio,
 et adde tuis Dis. Et aliqua
 gratia est mihi ponto : tamen
 si fui quondam spuma concreta
 in profundo medio, que
 gratum nomen manet mihi
 ab illâ. Neptunus annuit oranti,
 et abstulit quod fuit
 mortale illis, que imposuit
 verendam majestatem ; que
 novavit nomen faciemque simul,
 que dixit Deum Palæmona
 cum matre Leucothea. Sidoniæ
 comites, secutæ signa pedum
 quantum valuere, videre novissima
 primo saxo : nec ratæ dubium
 de morte deplanxère Cadmeïda
 domum cum palmis, scissæ quoad
 capillos cum veste. Que fecerunt
 invidiam Deæ ut parum
 justæ, nimiumque sævæ in
 pellice. Juno non tulit convicia,
 et dixit, Faciam vos ipsas
 maxima monumenta meæ
 sævitie. Res dicta secuta
 est ; nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia,
 inquit, Persequar reginam in freta ;
 que datura saltum, hæud potuit
 moveri usquam, que cœhæsit affixa
 scopulo. Altera, dum tentat
 ferire pectora, tentatos sensit
 riguisse lacertos.

At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores,
 Sic patruo blandita suo est : O Numen aquarum
 Proxima cui cælo cessit, Neptune, potestas,
 Magna quidem posco : sed tu miserere meorum,
 Jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso, 120
 Et Dis adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est :
 Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo
 Spuma fui, gratumque manet mihi nomen ab illâ.
 Annuit oranti Neptunus : et abstulit illis 124
 Quod mortale fuit, majestatemque verendam
 Imposuit ; nomenque simul, faciemque novavit,
 Leucotheaque Deum cum matre Palæmona dixit.
 Sidoniæ comites, quantum valuere, secutæ
 Signa pedum primo videre novissima saxo : 129
 Nec dubiem de morte ratæ, Cadmeïda palmis
 Deplanxère domum, scissæ cum veste capillos.
 Utque parum justæ, nimiumque in pellice sævæ
 Invidiam fecere Deæ, convicia Juno
 Non tulit, et, Faciam vos ipsas maxima, dixit,
 134
 Sævitiæ monumenta meæ. Res dicta secuta est ;
 Nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, Persequar, inquit,
 In freta reginam ; saltumque datura, moveri
 Hæud usquam potuit, scopuloque affixa cœhæsit.
 Altera, dum solito tentat plangore ferire
 Pectora, tentatos sensit riguisse lacertos. 140
 Persequar reginam in freta ; que datura saltum,
 hæud potuit moveri usquam, que cœhæsit affixa scopulo. Altera, dum tentat ferire pectora
 solito plangore, sensit lacertos tentatos riguisse.

NOTES.

115. Recanduit.] Is made white with the froth. This the sea makes when violently agitated. Although candere is properly said of iron that is made red-hot.

116. Neptis.] For Ino, who was the daughter of Hermione, the daughter of Venus.

117. Patruo.] To Neptune, who is the brother of Jove. For in the division of the world, Heaven fell to Jupiter's share, and the earth with the sea to Neptune's.

120. Jactari, &c.] Attend to the scanning of this line.—Ionio] The Ionian sea, washing Greece, is situated between the Ægean and Tyrrhenian seas.

121. Tuis.] To marine (Sea) Gods.

Aliqua, &c.] And I ought to have some interest in the sea, when I was born in it and of its froth, and take my name from thence.

Gratia.] Favour, interest.

123. Gratum nomen.] Ἀρπυρία, from ἀρπυς, spuma ; for it was said also, that Venus was produced from the froth of the sea.

126. Imposuit.] The poet signifies they were made gods.

Nomenque, &c.] Neptune changed both the name and shape of Ino, and Melicertes. For Ino was called in Greek, Leucothea, in Latin Matuta. And Melicertes was called Palæmon by the Greeks, and Portumnus by the Latins.

127. Dixit.] He called.

129. Primo saxo.] Upon the very edge of the promontory.

130. Cadmeïda. Of Cadmus.

131. Deplanxère.] They mourned for, beating their breasts, and tearing their hair.

132. Nimiumque.] Too much cruelty towards Semele, on whose account she mortally hated all the kindred of Bacchus.

133. Deæ.] Juno.

Convicia.] Their reproaches.

135. Monumenta.] Monuments, examples.

136. Quæ.] One of them who had the greatest love for Ino.

140. Riguisse.] To become hard.

Illa, manus fortè a tetenderat in maris undas,
 Saxea facta manus in easdem porrigit undas.
 Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem,
 Duratos subitò digitos in crine videres. 144
 Quo quæque in gestu deprenditur, hæsit in illo.
 Pars volnres facta, quæ nunc quoque gurgite in
 Equora distringunt sumptis Ismenides alis. [illo
 Illa fortè tetenderat manus in
 undas maris, facta saxea por-
 rigit manus in easdem undas.
 Videres digitos hujus, ut la-
 niabat arreptum crinem ver-
 tice; subitò duratos in crine
 Quo in gestu quæque depren-
 ditur, hæsit in illo. Pars fac-
 ta volnres, quæ nunc quo-
 que Ismenides distringunt æ-
 quora in illo gurgite alis sumptis,

a In maris illa manus fortè tetenderat nudas.

NOTES.

145 Hæsit.] Stuck fast.

147. Distringunt.] They skun.

146. In illo gurgite.] In the same sea.

EXP. FAB. XIII. & XIV. We have already taken notice of the use the poet has made of the goddess Juno, (however it may reflect on the character) in the persecution of Cadmus and his family. To proceed, Athamas having married Ino, one of the daughters of Cadmus, Juno, in order to engage the Furies in her design, descends to Tartarus, from whence she despatches Tisiphone to the palace of the unfortunate King, where she occasioned most horrible disorders.

Ovid, in his account of Athamas and his family, has so confined himself to history, that we have little more to do, than to strip it of the marvellous, and some of his poetical embellishments.—Athamas, the son of Æolus, and grandson of Deucalion, upon the death of Themisto, his first wife, married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, but divorcing her, he married Nephele, and had by her Phryxus and Helle; but she being divorced in her turn, Ino was taken back, and had two sons Learchus and Melicerta. Ino not being able to bear in her sight the children of Nephele, who, as the first-born, stood in the way of her children in respect to their father's possessions, therefore determined their destruction. Thebes, at this time, was afflicted with a famine, occasioned by the poisoning of the seed intended for the produce of corn, and this by the contrivance of Ino; this made it necessary to consult the God Apollo, whose oracle, by corrupting his priests, is said to have declared, that the children of Nephele must be sacrificed to appease the anger of the Gods. This coming to the knowledge of Phryxus, he privately left the kingdom, taking with him his sister Helle and his father's treasures, and sailed for Colchis, where he was kindly received by his kinsman Eta; but the Princess, in her passage over a Strait between Phrygia and Thrace, fell into the sea, which was thence named the Hellespont, a name it still retains.—These iniquitous proceedings coming to the knowledge of Athamas, he first kills Learchus, Ino's favourite, and then went in pursuit of her, who, to escape his fury, fled, taking her son Melicerta with her; but finding herself pursued, threw herself with her son from a rock into the sea; but the Gods, in compassion to this unfortunate family, changed them into Sea-Divinities, by the names of Leucothoë and Palæmon.—The moral that may be gathered from this Fable, is so obvious and striking, as to render it unnecessary to be more particular.

FAB. XV. CADMUS ET HERMIONE IN DRACONES.

Cadmus, not being able any longer to support himself under his repeated misfortunes, abandons Thebes, and retires with Hermione, the partner of his calamities, into Illyria; where, at their own request, they were changed into Serpents.

Ageuorides nescit natam
parvumque nepotem esse De-
os æquoris. Victus luctu, que
serie malorum, et ostentis
quæ viderat plurima; conditor
exit suâ urbe, tanquam for-
tuna locorum non sua preme-
ret se: que actus longis er-
roribus, contigit Illyricos fi-
nes cum profugâ conjuge.
Jamque graves malis annis,
dum retractant prima fata
domûs, releguntque suos la-
bores sermone: Cadmus ait,
Nûm ille sacer serpens tra-
jectus fuerat meâ cuspide,
tûm cûm profectus Sidone
sparsi vipereos dentes per hu-
mum? Quem si cura Deûm
vindicat tam certâ irâ, ipse,
precor, serpens, porrigar in
longam alvum. Dixit: et,
ut serpens, tenditur in long-
gam alvum; que sentit
squamas increscere duratæ
cute, que nigra corpora va-
riari cæruleis guttis: que cæ-
dit pronus in pectus, que
crura commista in unum, si-
nuantur paulatim tereti acu-
mine. Brachia jam restant:
tendit brachia quæ restant:
et lacrymis fluentibus per ad-
huc humana ora, dixit, O mi-
serrima conjux, accede, ac-
cede, et tange dùm aliquid
superest de me, que accipe
manum dùm est manus, dùm anguis non occupat me totum.
sed lingua repentè est fissa in duas partes, nec verba

NESCIT Agenorides natam parvumque nepo-
tem

Æquoris esse Deos. Luctu, serieque malorum
Victus, et ostentis quæ plurima viderat, exit
Conditor urbe suâ, tanquàm fortuna locorum,
Non sua, se premeret: longisque erroribus actus
Contigit Illyricos, profugâ cum conjuge, fines.
Jamque malis annisque graves dùm prima re-
tractant

Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores;
Nûm sacer ille meâ trajetctus cuspide serpens,
Cadmus ait, fuerat tûm, cûm Sidone profectus
Vipereos sparsi per humum, nova semina, dentes?
Quem si cura Deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ,
Ipse, precor, serpens in longam porrigar alvum.
Dixit: et ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum;
Duratæque cuti squamas increscere sentit, 15
Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis:

In pectusque cadit pronus, commistaque in unum
Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine crura.

Brachia jam restant: quæ restant brachia tendit;
Et lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora, 20
Accede, O conjux, accede miserrima dixit:

Dùmque aliquid superest de me, me tange, ma-
numque [anguis.

Accipe dùm manus est, dùm non totum occupat
Ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repentè
In partes est fissa duas, nec verba volenti 25

Ille quidem vult loqui plura:

NOTES.

1. Agenorides.] Cadmus.—Natam.] Ino.
Nepotem.] Melicerta.

2. Serieque.] By a continuation (chain)
of misfortunes. For Series is a continuation
of any thing.

3. Ostentis.] With prodigies.

4. Urbe.] Thebes.

5. Promeret.] Had vexed.

6. Contigit Illyricos.] Comes into Illyri-
um.—Conjuge.] With Hermione.

7. Graves.] Being weary, or defecti an-
nis, i. e. stricken in age (old.)

Dum retractant.] While they recite, re-
count, the memorials of their family. Re-
tractare, is to repeat over again, or more dili-
gently to handle, or take again into consi-
deration.

8. Releguntque.] They collect, call to
mind again.

9. Num, &c.] Cadmus is in doubt, whe-
ther the dragon that he slew at the fountain

was not sacred to some of the gods, which
had been the cause of his misfortunes.

10. Sidone.] Sidon is a very famous city
of Phœnicia.

11. Vipereos dentes.] The dragon's teeth.

12. Quem, &c.] For the killing of whom,
if the gods take vengeance on me, I desire to
be changed to a dragon, that I may be freed
from these calamities.

Certâ irâ.] So steady a hate, that they will
never cease to harass me with afflictions.

13. Porrigar.] I may be stretched out.

Longam alvum.] Into a long belly.

14. Cæruleis guttis.] With greenish spots,
such as is the colour of the sea.

17. Commistaque.] Joined.

18. Tereti.] Long and round, spiral.

Sinuantur.] They are winded along.

19. Tendit.] He stretches out to his wife.

25. Volenti.] Desiring to speak.

Sufficiunt quotiesque aliquos parat edere questus,
Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit.

Nuda manū feriens exclamat pectora conjux,
Cadme, mane; teque infelix, his exue monstribus.
Cadme, quid hoc? Ubi pes? Ubi sunt hume-
rique manusque,

Et color et facies: et, dū loquor, omnia? Cur
Me quoque, cœlestes, in eundem vertitis anguem?

Dixerat. Ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora:

Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat;

Et dabat amplexus, assuetaque colla petebat;

Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur: a at
illos

Lubrica permulcent cristati colla dracones:

Et subitò duo sunt, junctoque volumine serpunt;

Donec in apppositi nemoris subiēre latebras. 39

Nunc quoque nec fugiunt homines, nec vul-
nere lædunt;

Quidque priùs fuerint, placidi meminēre dra-

vulnere, que placidi dracones meminēre quid fuerint priùs.

a ——— at illi

Lubrica perlucēt cristati colla dracones.

NOTES.

26. Sufficiunt.] Help, afford assistance. Sometimes sufficio signifies, to suffice. Sometimes to appoint in the place of. Hence we say, suffectos Consules, and other magistrates, who are substituted in the place of those who are dead.

27. Sibilat.] Hisses, like a snake.

31. Dū loquor omnia?] Hermione ad-

mires that she sees none of the members of Cadmus.

37. Cristati.] Having crests on their heads.

38. Junctoque volumine.] With a joint rolling.

39. Appositi.] That was hard by, neighbouring.

EXP. FAB. XV. Cadmus is a remarkable instance of an unfortunate Prince; he was banished from Thebes, the very city whose foundation he laid, and, with his dear Hermione, retired into Illyria, where, borne down by their misfortunes, they died in each other's arms. What is said of their being changed into Serpents, arose from their ending their days with a people, whose name in the Hebrew language signified Serpents, which Ovid would not omit to improve to his own design.

In the fate of Cadmus, we are furnished with a most excellent lesson and admonition against the ingratitude of the world, which is so constant an attendant on benevolence, as to seem inseparable from it.

FAB. XVI. & XVII. GUTTÆ MEDUSÆ IN SERPENTES. ATLAS FILIUS IN MONTEN SUI NOMINIS.

Perseus, the son of Jupiter by Danaë, having killed Medusa, carries her head into Africa, where the blood that runs from it, produces abundance of Snakes. Atlas, King of Mauritania, terrified at the remembrance of an oracle that acquainted him that his Golden Fruit should be taken from him by a son of Jupiter, directs Perseus, not only on that account, to leave the kingdom, but uses violence to force him, whereupon the hero presents to him the Gorgon's head, by which he is changed into a mountain.

Sed tamen nepos dederat magna solatia versæ formæ ambobus, quem India debellata colebat : quem Achaia celebrabat templis positus. Acrisius Abantiades, cretus ab eâdem origine, solus superest, qui arceat Deum mœnibus Argolicæ urbis ; que ferat arma contra Deum ; que putet non esse genus Jovis. Neque enim putabat Persea esse Jovis : quem Danaë conceperat pluvio auro. Tamen mox pœnitet Acrisium, tam violasse Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem (tanta est præsentia veri.) Jam alter est impositus cœlo ; et alter, referens memorabile spoliū viperei monstri, carpebat tenerum aëra stridentibus alis. Cùmque victor penderet super Libycas arenas, cruentæ guttæ Gorgonei capitis cecidère : quas exceptas humus animavit in varios angues, undè illa terra est frequens, infestaque colubris. Indè actus discordibus ventis fertur per immensum, nunc hùc, nunc illùc exemplo aquosæ nubis, et despectat terras seductas longè ab alto aethere, que supervolat totum orbem. Ter vidit gelidas Arctos, ter brachia Cancrì : sæpè est ablatus sub occasu, sæpè in ortu. Que die jam cadente, veritus credere se nocti, constitit in Hesperio orbe, regnis Atlantis,

SED tamen ambobus versæ solatia formæ [bat
Magna nepos dederat, quem debellata cole-
India : quem positis celebrabat Achaia templis.
Solut Abantiades ab origine cretus eâdem,
Acrisius superest, qui mœnibus arceat urbis 5
Argolicæ ; contraque Deum ferat arma ; ge-
nusque [putabat
Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse
Persea : quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro.
Mox tamen Acrisium (tanta est præsentia veri)
Tam violasse Deum, quàm non agnôsse nepotem
Pœnitet. Impositus jam cœlo est alter ; et alter 11
Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri,
Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis.
Cùmque super Libycas victor penderet arenas,
Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidère cruentæ : 15
Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues,
Undè frequens illa est, infestaque, terra colubris.
Indè per immensum, ventis discordibus, actus,
Nunc hùc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubis aquosæ 20
Fertur : et ex alto seductas aethere longè
Despectat terras, totumque supervolat orbem.
Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancrì brachia vidit :
Sæpe sub occasus, sæpè est ablatus in ortus.
Jamque cadente die, veritus se credere nocti,
Constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, 25

Ter vidit gelidas Arctos, ter brachia Cancrì : sæpè est ablatus sub occasus, sæpè in ortu. Que die jam cadente, veritus credere se nocti, constitit in Hesperio orbe,

NOTES.

2. Nepos.] Bacchus who brought home a most glorious triumph, on his conquest of India.

Debellata.] Overcome in war.

3. Positis.] Built.—Achaia.] Greece.

4. Abantiades.] The son of Abas, king of the Argives, whose grandfather was Belus, the son of Jupiter.

Ab eâdem origine.] From Jupiter. For Belus was the son of Jupiter, and father of Abas whose son Acrisius was.

Cretus.] Born.

7. Jovis.] sc. Filium vel Genus. Perseus was the son of Jupiter by Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius.

8. Pluvio auro.] For Jupiter being turned into a shower of gold, is said to have descended into Danaë's lap, and thus begot Perseus.

9. Præsentia veri.] The force of truth.

11. Pœnitet.] Repented. Because he had intelligence that Perseus had done exploits worthy of Jove, and he saw Bacchus taken into the number of the gods.

Impositus Cælo.] Taken into heaven.

Alter.] Bacchus.

12. Spoliū.] The head of Medusa.

Memorable.] Memorable, worthy to be related.

15. Carpebat.] He flew, cut the tender air.

14. Arenas.] The sandy grounds or deserts, of which there are a great store in Lybia.

15. Gorgonei capitis.] Of Medusa's head. The Gorgons were three sisters, one of whom, Medusa, was killed by Perseus.

18. Per immensum.] Through the boundless expanse of Heaven.—Actus.] Driven forward.

20.] Seductas.] Separated.

21.] Despectat.] He looks downwards.

Totumque, &c.] And flies over the whole world.

22. Arctos.] The cold Septentriones, which the sun never comes nigh.

Cancrì.] See Book II. ver. 3.

24. Cadente die.] At the setting of the sun.

25. Hesperio.] In the western part of the world. Hesperus is a star which ap-

Exiguamque petit requiem : dùm Lucifer ignes
 Evocet Auroræ, currus, Aurora, diurnos.
 Hic heminum cunctos, ingenti corpore, præstans
 Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
 Rege sub hóc, et pontus erat, qui Solis anhelis
 Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes. 31
 Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta, per herbas
 Errabant : et humum vicinia nulla premebant.
 Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes
 Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma ferebant. 35
 Hospes, ait Perseus illi, seu gloria tangit
 Te generis magni, generis mihi Jupiter auctor :
 Sive es mirator rerum, mirabere nostras.
 Hospitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustæ
 Sortis erat : (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia
 sortem :) 40
 Tempus, Atla, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
 Arbor, et hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus habebit.
 Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauserat Atlas
 Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi. 45
 Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.
 Huic quoque, Vade præcùl, ne longè gloria rerum
 Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.
 Vimque minis addit, foribusque expellere tentat
 Cunctantem et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.
 Viribus inferior (quis enim par esset Atlanti 50
 Viribus ?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est,
 absit longè tibi. Que addit vim minis, que tentat expellere foribus cunctantem et miscentem
 fortia placidis dictis. Inferior viribus (quis enim esset par Atlanti viribus ?) At quoniam
 nostra gratia est parvi tibi,

NOTES.

pears in the west, in the evening; whence Hesperius orbis. Sometimes Spain and Italy are called Hesperia.

Atlantis.] A king of Mauritania, whom Perseus turned into a mountain, which is said to bear up the Heavens, as Atlas was the first inventor of astrology, or because that mountain is so high, that it seems to touch them.

26. Ignis Auroræ.] The Light of the morning, which always comes before the sun. A periphrasis of the morning.

27. Diurnos currus.] The course of the day and sun. For Aurora (the goddess of the morning) introduces both the day and sun.

29. Japetionides.] The son of Japetus.

Ultima tellus.] Mauritania, with the rest of the west.

30. Anhelis.] Weary and tired; for the Atlantic ocean seems to receive the horses of the sun after the fatigue of the day.

33. Vicinia nulla.] For none of the neighbours had any ploughed lands, they were in Atlas's possession.

39. Ille.] Atlas.

Vetustæ sortis.] Of the ancient oracle.

40. Themis.] Who has a temple in Mount Parnassus.

42. Hunc titulum.] This glory. Titulus is so called of tutando; because every one defends his titles, deeds, and exploits.

Natus Jove.] Hercules, who afterwards carried away those apples, ab insomni malè custoditæ dracone, as he says, Book IX. Fab. III.

43. Pomaria.] His orchards; though pomaria are properly places where apples are laid up. Atlas is said to have had golden apples in his orchards.

46. Huic.] To Perseus.

Vade præcùl.] Begone from my kingdom, lest, being vanquished by me, your pretended glory of a descent from Jupiter proves false.

50. Par esset.] Could be able to stand against: for Atlas was a mighty prince.

51. At quoniam.] But since you so lightly regarded my glory, take a present that is fit for you. A sharp irony.

ait, Accipe munus, que ipse retrò versus protulit squalentia ora Medusæ à lævâ parte. Ipse retrò versus, squalentia protulit ora. Atlas factus mons, quantus erat! Jam barba comæque a-beunt in sylvas : que humeri manusque sunt juga : quod ante fuit caput, est cacumen in summo monte. Ossa fiunt lapis : tùm auctus in omnes partes crevit in immensum (Di sic statuistis) et omne cœlum, cum tot sideribus, requevit in illo. Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas! Jam barba comæque [que: In sylvas abeunt : juga sunt humerique manus- Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen. 56 Ossa lapis fiunt : tùm partes auctus in omnes Crevit in immensum (sic Di statuistis) et omne, Cum tot sideribus, cœlum requievit in illo.

NOTES.

53. Ipse retrò versus.] Turning his head the other way, lest he himself should be also metamorphosed.—Protulit.] He exposed.

Ora squalentia.] The face of Medusa was hideous.

55. Abeunt.] Are changed.

Juga.] The tops of the mountain.

58. Sic Di statuistis.] So ye, ye gods, determined.

Omne cœlum.] The whole Heaven. Cic. Exercitus omnis interit. So Cæs. Gallia est omnis divisa in tres partes.

FAB. XVIII & XIX. VIRGÆ SUBJECTÆ GORGONIS CAPITI IN CURALIU. PERSEUS, MONSTRO INTERFECTO, ANDROMEDAM LIBERAT. MEDUSÆ CRINES IN SERPENTES.

Perseus, on his Metamorphoses of Atlas into a Mountain, departs for Æthiopia, where he arrives at the very instant Andromeda is exposed to be devoured by a sea-monster, whom he engages and kills, and hides the Gorgon's head in the sand, covering it with sea-weed, and plants, which are immediately turned into Coral.

Hippotades clauserat ventos æterno carcere : Lucifer clarissimus alto cœlo, admonitorque operum, erat ortus. Ille ligat pedes ab utrâque parte resumptis pennis, que accingitur unco telo : Et findit liquidum aëra motis talaribus. Que innumeris gentibus relictis, circumque, infrâque, conspicit populos Æthiopum, Cephæia arva. CLAUSERAT Hippotades æterno carcere ventos Admonitorque operum, cœlo, clarissimus, alto Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis, ligat ille, resumptis, Parte ab utrâque, pedes ; teloque accingitur unco. Et liquidum, motis talaribus, aëra findit 5 Gentibus innumeris, circumque infrâque, relictis, Æthiopum populos, Cephæia conspicit arva.

NOTES.

1. Hippotades.] Æolus was the son of Jupiter, and Acesa the daughter of Hippota. The god of the winds had shut them up, to give an easy passage to his brother Perseus, who was to take a journey through the air.

Æterno.] Everlasting.

2. Admonitorque operum.] Which puts men in mind of their work ; for when Lucifer appears, mankind rise to their work

and business.

2. Pennis resumptis.] Resuming his wings, which he had laid aside by night.

Ille.] Perseus.

4. Teloque unco.] With a crooked sword called a Falchion.

7. Cephæia arva.] The kingdom of Cepheus. Son of Phoenix, king of the Æthiopians, husband of Cassiope, and father of Andromeda.

Illic immeritam, maternæ pendere linguæ,
Andromedan, pœnas ^a injustus jusserat Ammon.
Quam simul, ad duras religatam brachia cautes, 10
Vidit Abantiades; nisi quòd levis aura capillos
Moverat, et trepido manabant lumina fletu,
Marmoreum ratus esset opus. Trahit insciùs
ignes;

Et stupet: et visæ correptus imagine formæ,
Penè suas quater est oblitus, in aëre, pennas. 15
Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis;
Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes;
Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque;
Et cur vincla geras. Primò silet illa, nec audet
Appellare virum virgo, manibusque modestos 20
Celâsset vultus, si non religata fuisset.
Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.
Sæpiùs instanti, sua ne delicta fateri
Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque,
Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ, 25
Indicat. Et, nondùm memoratis omnibus, unda
Insonuit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto
Imminet, et latum sub pectore possidet æquor.
Conclamat virgo. Genitor lugubris, et amens
Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justius illa; 30
Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus,
Plangoremque ferunt, vinctoque in corpore ad-
hærent.

lugubris, et mater amens adest, ambo miseri, sed illa justius: nec ferunt auxilium secum,
sed fletus dignos tempore, plangoremque, que adherent in vincto corpore,
^a immitis.

NOTES.

8. Maternæ Linguæ.] For Cassiope presumed to vie with the Nereides for beauty.

8. Injustus.] Severe; for justus signifies kind as well as just.

Jusserat.] Andromeda was bound to the rock by order of the oracle.

10. Duras cautes.] To the sharp rocks

11. Abantiades.] Perseus, the son of Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, the son of Abas.

12. Trepido fletu.] Swift-flowing tears.

Manabant.] Did drop, did flow.

13. Marmoreum opus.] A marble statue.

Insciùs.] Not knowing who she was, he fell in love with her.

15. Quater.] To move, to shake.

16. Istis catenis.] Those chains.

17. Sed, &c.] But the bands of a mutual love.

18. Pande.] Tell me.

Requirenti.] To me asking.

Terræque.] Thy city and country.

20. Appellare virum.] To speak to a man.

Virgo.] Because she was a virgin.

23. Instanti.] Pressing to tell her name and country.

* Sua ne delicta, &c.] Lest Persens should imagine that her silence was occasioned by any guilt of her own, she tells him the whole truth.

25. Maternæ formæ.] Of the beauty of her mother Cassiope, who valued herself above the Nymphs.

28. Imminet.] Stands out.

Latum æquor.] An emphasis, by which the largeness of the monster is pointed out.

29. Genitor.] Her father Cepheus.

Lugubris.] Miserable. It also signifies mourning, or mourning cloaths.

30. Mater.] Cassiope.

Justius illa.] Cassiope deserved rather to be wretched, as she had been the cause of the calamity which befel them.

31. Dignos tempore.] Suitable to the occasion.

32. Ferunt.] Bring along with them.

Vinctoque, &c.] They embrace Andromeda, being bound.

Tunc hospes ait sic : Longa Cùm sic hospes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere
tempora lacrymarum pote- Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora
runt manere vos : hora ad fe- ferendam est. 34
rendam opem est brevis. Si Hanc ego si peterem Perseus, Jove natus et illâ,
ego Perseus peterem hanc, Quam clausam implevit fœcundo, Jupiter, auro;
natus Jove et illâ, quam Jupi- Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, et alis
ter implevit clausam fœcundo ætherias ausus jactatis ire per auras;
auro; Perseus, superator an- Præferrer cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis
guicomæ Gorgonis, et ausus Dotibus et meritum (faveant modò Numina) tento.
ire per ætherias auras jactatis Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor. 41
alis; certè præferrer gener Accipiant legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant,
cunctis. Et tento addere mer- Promittuntque super regnum dotale, parentes.
itum tantis dotibus (modò Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita rostro
Numina faveant.) Paciscor Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis:
ut sit mea, servata meâ vir- Sic fera, dimotis impulsu pectoris undis, 46
tute. Parentes accipiunt le- Tantùm aberat scopulis, quantùm Balearica torto
gem : (quis enim dubitaret?) Funda potest plumbo medii transmitters cœli :
et orant promittuntque dotale Cùm subitò juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, 49
regnum super. Ecce! velut Arduus in nubes abiit. Ut in æquore summo
navis concita præfixo rostro Umbra viri visa est, visam fera sævit in umbram :
sulcat aquas, acta sudantibus Utque Jovis præpes, vacuo cùm vidit in arvo
lacertis juvenum : sic fera, undis dimotis impulsu pectoris, Præbentem Phœbo liventia terga draconem,
aberat tantùm scopulis, quan- tellure repulsâ pedibus. Ut
tùm medii cœli Balearica æquore, fera sævit in visam umbram : utque præpes Jovis,
funda potest transmitters plumbo torto : cùm juvenis subitò abiit arduus in nubes, cùm vidit draconem in vacuo arvo præbentem liventia terga Phœbo,

NOTES.

33. Hospes.] Perseus.

Manere.] To wait upon.

34. Ad opem.] To bring help to Andromeda.

35. Hanc.] Perseus makes known his virtues and achievements to Andromeda's parents, that he might more easily obtain what he desired.

Peterem.] If I should ask her in marriage, I should have reason to expect a preference to others from my birth, and from my own merit and actions; but to waive such pretensions, I undertake to save her from the monster. Will that entitle me to be her husband?—Illâ.] Danaë.

36. Clausam.] Shut up in a brazen tower.

40. Et meritum.] A service also.—Faveant modò Numina.] If the gods will but help me.

41. Mea.] sc. Uxor.

42. Legem.] The condition which Perseus proposed to them; that she should be his, if he saved her.

Dubitaret.] To accept the condition offered.

Orant.] They request him to save their daughter.

43. Promittuntque.] And they promise him, over and above, the kingdom for a portion.

Super.] Moreover, over and above what

he had asked.—Parentes.] The father and mother of Andromeda.

44. Ecce, &c.] By this similitude, the magnitude and force of the sea-monster is signified.—Navis, &c.] A ship having a beak in its prow.—Concita.] Swift.

45. Sulcat.] Divides and separates the waters, cuts into furrows.

Acta.] Driven on.

47. Quantùm.] The beast was as far from the rock as a leaden bullet would pass from a sling (a stone's throw.)

Balearica.] The people of those islands were remarkable slingers.

48. Medii cœli.] Depends on quantum. The middle space of the air.

49. Repulsâ.] So Book II. De Pallade.

50. Arduus.] High.

52. Utque Jovis, &c.] The poet, by a beautiful simile, shows with what agility Perseus overcame the sea-monster.

Præpes.] The eagle, which is a mortal enemy to serpents. The larger sort of fowls, from the flight of which auguries are made, are called Præpetes. Præpes is also the same as velox, swift.

Vacuo.] Open. Having no standing corn.

53. Præbentem Phæbo, &c.] Turning his back to Phæbus, i. e. basking in the sun.

Liventis.] Pale and black.

Occupat aversum : neu sæva retorqueat ora,
 Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus unguēs : 55
 Sic celeri fissum præpes per inane volatu
 Terga feræ pressit, dextroque frementis in armō
 Inachides ferrum curvo tenūs abdidit hamo.
 Vulnere læsa gravi, modò se sublimis in auras
 Attollit; modò subdita aquis, modò more ferocis 60
 Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
 Ille avidos morsus velocibus efflugit alis, [chis,
 Quàque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita con-
 Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda
 Desinit in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense. 65
 Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus
 Ore vomit : maduère graves aspergine pennæ.
 Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus
 Credere : a conspexit scopulum, qui vertice summo
 Stantibus extat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto.
 Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrâ, 71
 Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.
 Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum
 Implevère domos : gaudent, generumque salutant,
 Auxiliumque domus, servatoremque fatentur 75
 Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis
 Incedit virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris.

domos Deorum : gaudent, quæ salutant generum, quæ Cassiope, quæ pater Cepheus fatentur
 auxilium servatoremque domus. Virgo pretiumque & causa laboris, resoluta catenis incedit.
 a conscendit.

NOTES.

54. Occupat aversum.] He seizes him, while his head is turned another way.

Neu.] And lest.

Retorqueat.] It should turn backward.

55. Avidos unguēs.] His greedy talons.
 Squamigeris cervicibus.] Into the scaly neck.

56. Præpes.] Agrees with Inachides. Perseus the winged Argive; for those people were called Inachidae, from one of their ancient kings Inachus.—Inane.] The air.

57. Frementis.] Of the bellowing, raging monster.—In armō.] The shoulder.

Curvo tenus hamo.] To the crooked hilt.

61. Circumsona.] Sounding or barking.

62. Ille.] Perseus.—Avidos morsus.] The bites of the greedy monster.

63. Quaque patent, &c.] The order; vulneratque falcato ense nunc terga super obsita cavis conchis, quæ patent, nunc laterum, &c.

Super, &c.] Covered over with shells; for shells stick to the backs of sea-monsters; or understand by conchis hard scales.

65. Falcato.] Crooked, and like a sickle.

66. Puniceo.] Red.

67. Maduère.] The feathers of Perseus's wings were wet and heavy with the water

vomited by the sea-monster;

68. Bibulis.] Dropping with wet; for that which drink is in, is called bibulum : whence comes bibula charta, paper that lets the ink sink in. They also are called Bibuli who drink much.

Ultrà.] Any longer.

69. Credere.] To trust to.

70. Stantibus extat aquis.] Appears when the water is smooth and calm.

71. Nixus eo.] Alighting upon this rock, he wounded the monster with the sword.

72. Repetita.] Attacked again and again.

73. Clamor.] Shouts.

74. Implevère.] Has for its nominative Clamor cum plausu. See the note on lactea nomen, &c. v. 7. of the 6th Fable, Book I.

Domos Deorum.] The heavens.

75. Servatorem.] The deliverer, who had delivered Andromeda from death. For servare aliquem is to bring any one into a safe place, to preserve them; or, (as Sosia speaking in Ter. ad And.) auxilium ferre. For Simo had said, Quæ sese voluit in igitur mittere, prohibui, servavi.

76. Generum.] From Gener, i.

Ipse abluit victrices manus *Ipse manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ,*
 haustâ undâ, que mollit hu- *Anguiferumque caput a nudâ ne lædat arenâ, 79*
 mum foliis ne lædat anguife- *Mollit humum foliis; natasque sub æquore virgas*
 rum caput nudâ arenâ: que *Sternit, b et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ.*
 sternit virgas natas sub æ- *Virga recens, bibulâque etiannum viva medullâ*
 quore, et imponit ora Phor- *Vim rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus,*
 cynidos Medusæ. Recens *Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem.*
 virga, que etiannum viva, ra- *At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant 85*
 puit vim monstri bibulâ me- *Pluribus in virgis: et idem contingere gaudent:*
 dullâ, que induruit tactu hu- *Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas.*
 jus, que percepit novum ri- *Nunc quoque coraliis eadem natura remansit:*
 g rem ramis et fronde. At *Duritiam tacto capiant ut ab aëre, quodque 89*
 Nymphæ pelagi tentant mira- *Vimen in æquore erat, fiat super æquora saxum.*
 bile factum in pluribus virgis: *Dis tribus ille focos totidem de cespite ponit:*
 et gaudent idem contingere: *Lævum Mercurio; dextrum tibi, bellica Virgo;*
 que iterant semina jactata per *Ara Jovis media est: mactatur vacca Minervæ;*
 undas ex illis. Nunc quoque *Alipedi vitulus; taurus tibi, summe Deorum.*
 eadem natura remansit cora- *Protinus Andromedan, c et tanti præmia facti 95*
 lliis: ut capiant duritiem ab *Indotata, rapit. Tædas Hymenæus, Amorque,*
 aëre tacto, quodque erat vi- *Protin's rapit Andromedan, et indotata præmia tanti facti.*
 men in æquore, fiat saxum *Hymenseus, Amorque præ-*
 super æquora. Ille ponit to- *cutiunt tædas; a durâ. b ut imponat, c —ut tanti præmia facti*
 tidem focos de cespite tribus *Indotata capit.*

NOTES.

78. Ipse.] Perseus.

79. Anguiferum caput.] The head of Medusa.

80. Mollit, &c.] He softened the place where the Gorgon's head was to be laid, with leaves and twigs.

81. Phorcynidos.] Of the daughter of Phorcus or Phorcys and Cetus.

82. Recens.] Newly plucked.

Bibulâque medullâ.] In its spongy pith.

83. Rapuit, &c.] Contracted the virtue of Medusa's head; which turned every thing into stone.

84. Percepitque.] Received.

Novum.] An unusual hardness; for before it was soft while under the water.

85. Nymphæ.] The Nereides.

Tenant.] Ty.

86. Gaudent.] They rejoice when they see the twigs grow hard like a stone.

88. Coraliis.] Corals. This Pliny calls Pyrites, or a fire-stone.

89. Ab aëre.] For being brought into the air, it grows hard.

90. Vimen.] A soft and flexible twig.

Saxum.] A stone, or hard as a stone. Saxa are properly rocks.—Saxum fiat.] Such is the nature of coral.

91. Dis.] Perseus, resolving to give thanks and do sacrifice to the gods for

having overcome the sea monster, erects three altars on the shore to three gods; Minerva, Mercury and Jupiter; upon which he offers a cow to Minerva, a calf to Mercury, and an ox to Jupiter.

92. Lævum.] The middle place is the first place of honour, the left hand the next, says Lipsius, book II. Electorum, chap. 2. Why then has Pallas a place assigned above Mercury? Upon account of the burnt offering, which is the more honourable and proper to Pallas.

94. Alipedi.] Mercury was called Alipes on account of the wings he wore upon his heels, Talaria, which wings he had lent to Perseus, and for this reason Perseus raised an altar to him. Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and conduct in battle, and therefore had a good right to expect the gratitude of Perseus. And Jupiter, as supreme, was always to have the first and chiefest honours.

96. Indotata.] The virgin without a dowry, not regarding the kingdom, which was promised him by her parents. Otherwise in dotem, i. e. for a portion or dowry. Others will have the particle in to be intensive, i. e. with a great portion; for Perseus took Andromeda with the kingdom of Ethiopia for a dowry.

Tædas.] Love and Hymen hasten the mar-

Præcutiunt; largis satiantur odoribus ignes;
Sertaque dependunt tectis; Lotique, lyræque,
Tibiaque, et cantus, animi felicia læti

Argumenta, sonant. Reseratis aurea valvis 100

Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu;

[Cepheni procures ineunt convivia regis.]

Postquam epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi

Diffundere animos: cultusque habitusque locorum

Quærit Abantiades. Quærenti protinus unus 105

Narrat Lyncides moresque habitusque virorum.

Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc, ô fortissime, dixit,

Fare precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque

Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora. 109

Narrat Agenorides; gelidosub Atlante jacentem

Esse locum, solidæ tutum munimine molis;

Cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores

Phorceydas, unius partitis luminis usum;

Id se solerti furtim, dum traditur, astu,

Suppositâ cepisse manu; perque abdita longè, 115

Deviaque, et sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis,

Gorgoneas tetigisse domos; passimque per agros,

Perque vias, vidisse hominum simulacra ferarum-

In silicem, ex ipsis, visâ conversa Medusâ. [que,

Se tamen horrendæ, clypei, quod læva gerebat

Ære represso, formam aspexisse Medusæ: 121

ignes satiantur largis odoribus; que sertæ dependent tectis. Lotique lyræque, tibiaque et cantus sonant, felicia argumenta læti animi. Totæ aurea atria patent, valvis reseratis, quæ [proceres Cepheni regis ineunt convivia] instructa pulchro paratu. Postquam functi epulis diffundere animos munere generosi Bacchi: Abantiades quærit cultusque habitusque locorum. Unus Lyncides protinus narrat moresque habitusque virorum. Quæ simul edocuit, dixit, Nunc ô fortissime Perseu, precor fare, quantâ virtute, quibusque artibus abstuleris ora crinita draconibus. Agenorides narrat; locum esse jacentem sub gelido Atlante, tutum munimine solidæ molis: in introitu cuius, geminas sorores Phorceydas habitasse, partitis usum unius luminis; se cepisse id suppositâ manu, dum traditur furtim solerti astu; que tetigisse Gorgoneas domos per loca abdita longè, deviaque, et saxa horrentia fragosis sylvis; que vidisse passim per agros, perque visâ, Medusâ visâ. Tamen se aspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, ære clypei represso, quod gerebat læva:

as, simulacra hominum ferarumque conversa in silicem ex ipsis, Medusâ visâ. Tamen se aspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, ære clypei represso, quod gerebat læva:

NOTES.

riage. The Tædæ were torches commonly made of the pine-tree, in number five, which were carried before new-married brides when they went home to their husbands, which is put by a metonymy for the ceremony of marriage.—Hymenæus.] A God who was always invoked in the celebrating of marriages.

97. Largis odoribus.] With great plenty of frankincense, and other perfumes.

98. Sertaque.] Crowns so called of serendis floribus, of wreathing flowers.

Loti.] By Meton, the musical instrument made of the Lote tree.

100 Argumenta.] Signs, tokens.

Aurea atria.] The halls adorned with gold.

Valvis reseratis.] The doors being open.

102 Proceres Cepheni.] The nobles and princes of Cepheus.

Ineunt.] Go to the festival, banquet.

105. Generosi Bacchi.] Of the best wine.

104. Diffundere.] Opened, cheered.

Cultusque habitusque.] The customs and manners of the people and the place.

105 Quærit.] He inquires.

Abantiades.] Perseus, the grandson of Abas,

106. Lyncides.] Either the son of Lyncæus, or a proper name.—Mores.] The rites.

108. Fare.] The imperative of faris vel fare, fatur, &c.

109. Abstuleris.] You cut off.

Crinita.] The head of Medusa, having serpents instead of hairs.

111. Solidæ molis.] Of a solid wall and circuit, or of the mountain.

113. Phorceydas.] The accusative of Phorceydes, um, the daughters of Phorcus.

Luminis unius.] Of one eye.

114. Solerti.] He relates how he stole that one eye, while it was given alternately from one to the other.—Dum traditur.] As one sister was conveying it to the other.

116. Fragosis.] Rough, craggy.

119. Ipsi.] From men and beasts.

120. Tamen horrendæ.] Perseus answers an objection: for any one might say, By what means did Perseus himself avoid being turned into a stone by Medusa's head? Because, says he, I beheld her asleep by the reflection of my shield, and cut off her head.

121. Ære.] Depends on aspexisse, for he saw the image or reflection of her head in

Dùmque gravis somnus tenebat colubrasque ipsamque, eripuisse caput collo : que addidit Pegason fugacem pennis, et fratrem, natos de sanguine matris. Et addidit non falsa pericula longi cursûs ; quæ freta, quas terras vidisset sub se ab alto, et quæ sidera tetigisset jactatis pennis. Antè expectatum tacuit : tamen excipit unus Ex numero procerum, quærens, cursola sororum Gesserit alternis immistos crinibus angues. 130 Hospes ait, Quoniam scitaris digna relatu, Accipe quæsi causam. Clarissima formâ, Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum Illa ; nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis Pars fuit. Inveni, qui se vidisse referrent. 136 Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâsse Minervæ Dicitur. Aversa est, et castos Ægide vultus Nata Jovis textit. Nevè hoc impunè fuisset, Gorgoneum crinem turpes inutavit in Hydros. Nunc quoque, ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes, 140 Pectore in adverso, quos fecit, sustinet angues.

NOTES.

his brassen shield ; had he looked upon the head itself, he had suffered the fate of other spectators ———— *Repercusso.*] Reflected.

123. *Eripuisse.*] Cut off.

124. *Pegason et fratrem.*] Pegasus, the winged horse, and Chrysaor, holding a golden sword in his hand, are feigned to have sprung from the blood that issued from Medusa's head : therefore the poet calls Chrysaor, the brother of Pegasus.

Matris.] The mother of Pegasus and Chrysaor, Medusa.

125. *Non falsa.*] Not invented, but real dangers — *Longi cursûs.*] Of his long flight.

126. *Alto.*] From on high.

127. *Jactatis pennis.*] By the tossing of his wings.

128. *Antè. &c.*] He made an end of his discourse before it was expected.

129. *Cur, &c.*] Why Medusa was the only one of the Gorgons that wore serpents mist with the hair.

131. *Digna.*] Things worthy to be related.

132. *Accipe quæsi causam.*] Hear what you want to know. — *Quæsi.*] Of the thing sought and inquired after,

133. *Invidiosa spes.*] Invidious, i. e. creating envy or jealousy among her suitors.

Procorum multorum.] Of many lovers who courted her.

134. *Illa.*] Medusa.

Conspectior.] More beautiful.

135. *Inveni, &c.*] I have heard this of those who said they had seen Medusa before she was debauched by Neptune.

136. *Hanc.*] Medusa.

Rector pelagi.] Neptune.

137. *Aversa.*] Turned away, that she might not see the profanation of her temple.

Ægide.] Ægis is the shield of Pallas, of which I have already spoken.

138. *Nata Jovis.*] Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, born, without a mother, of the brain of Jupiter.

139. *Gorgoneum crinem.*] The hairs of Medusa.

Turpes Hydros.] Into filthy snakes. Water-serpents are called *Hydri*, of *ὕδωρ*, water.

140. *Nunc.*] Pallas, to terrify her enemies, removed the head of Medusa, with her serpents, into her shield.

EXP. FAB. XVI. XVII. & XVIII. For the better understanding the story of Perseus, which makes so considerable a figure in fabulous history, it will be necessary to go somewhat further back than Ovid has done, to show his lineage, and how he came to be the son of Jupiter and Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. The Oracle having declared to the king that he would be killed by his grandson, he therefore confined his daughter Danaë in a brazen tower; but Jupiter, who was enamoured of her, for his easier admittance into the tower, descended in a shower of gold. Prætus, the king's brother, who was also in love with her, corrupted her keepers by a distribution of some of the golden shower; the consequence was, that Danaë was delivered of a son, which coming to her father's knowledge, he ordered both her and her son to be committed to the mercy of the sea in a basket, and they were cast on the coast of Seriphus, where Polydectes reigned. This Prince gave them a generous reception, and educated Perseus; but in some time, being smitten with the charms of Danaë, he encouraged him to seek adventures, and advised him to make war against the Gorgons, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, and who were said to have but one eye amongst them. Perseus, in his engagement with the Gorgons, cut off Medusa's head, and from the blood that flowed, sprung up the hero Chrysaor, and the winged horse Pegasus. The head of Medusa was fabled to have snakes entwined in the hair, and her face the power of changing the spectator into stone. Some have supposed these females possessed three islands in the Atlantic, and had in their treasury a golden statue of Minerva, all which were placed under the management of a single person, which occasioned it to be said, they had but one eye. At this time, one Perseus, a fugitive of Argos, plundered the coasts, and having heard of this treasure, was resolved to possess it; for which purpose he surprised their minister, which gave the poet an opportunity of saying, he had taken their eye. Perseus acquaints them he would exchange him for the Gorgon (the golden statue;) this was objected to by Medusa, whose head he cut off: on getting possession of the Gorgon he broke it, and placed the head at the prow of his ship. The fame of this exploit kept the neighbouring Princes in such awe of him, that it was said Medusa's head turned his enemies into stones. This report was countenanced by Perseus, as it contributed not a little to the terror of his arms; for, landing on the island of Seriphus, Polydectes with his people immediately fled; so that finding not any thing remaining but the stones, it was said he had petrified the king and his subjects.

The accounts left us by the ancients respecting the Gorgons, are so contradictory, that little can be offered respecting them. But in order to explain the most considerable circumstances of the fable, we must suppose Pegasus, said to be produced from the blood of Medusa, as well as Chrysaor, to be two ships that were found where Medusa resided, which Perseus carried off after he had killed that princess, and whose prows were ornamented with the figure of winged horses, which gave rise to the fable, and occasioned it to be said, that Mercury gave him wings, and a sword bent like a reap-hook; Minerva lending him her shield, and Pluto his helmet; whereby were figured the rapidity of his conquest, the sure measures taken, and the profound secrecy he had observed. By what the poets say of coral being produced from the blood of Medusa, we are to understand, that by the defeat of the Gorgons, the African coast became more frequented by the people employed in searching for that plant.

It is generally believed the Cape Verd Islands were anciently called the

Gorgons, from whence Perseus passed into Mauritania, where the famous Atlas reigned; but that prince, being warned with respect to a son of Jupiter, denied Perseus the rights of hospitality, on which he presented the head of Medusa, and turned him into stone; or more probably, killed him in that mountain which has ever since been called by his name. It is said that he carried off the Golden Apples that grew in the garden of the Hesperides, of which a Dragon had the care; that is, he plundered the Prince of Mauritania. It is very probable these apples were the mines discovered by Atlas, that were guarded by men and dogs; or sheep, which were so remarkably fine in this country, that they were called the Golden Sheep, or else Oranges and Lemons (so famed in the poets) gathered in the garden of Tingitana, where they abound.

Perseus is said to have passed from Mauritania to Ethiopia, where he released Andromeda from the fury of a sea-monster; for Cassiope, on presuming to suppose her daughter more beautiful than the Nereides, was ordered by the oracle of Ammon to expose her on a rock, to the fury of a monster, which was to be sent by Neptune, as we learn from Ovid and others. The foundation of this fable is as follows: Andromeda, who was contracted to her uncle Phineus, was demanded in marriage by a very proud and brutish prince who infested their coasts; and this coming to the knowledge of Perseus, he engages and kills the pirate, so the damsel became his prize. In some paintings, the prince is represented as engaged with a monster in single combat.

From this fable we learn how early Gold became the chief instrument of corruption, and how forcibly it acted, even to make its way through gates of brass! No wonder then, it so frequently reaches the recesses of the heart of man, fatal to Virtue, fatal to Freedom! In the Senate of Rome, all the insults and glaring guilt of Jugurtha were of no force against the power of his money. The Senate not only openly defended, but extolled this Son of Blood! they were overtaken, however, in due time, by the vengeance of an oppressed people, whom they deemed of no further consequence in the Commonwealth, than as they paid enormous taxes to support *their* profligacy; and in the end, they were all involved in general ruin. Thus fell Rome and her liberties by the power of gold, which no less fatally threatens some modern States, by the unhappy influence of its corrupting power.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER V.

FAB. I. PERSEUS ANDROMEDAM DUCIT UXOREM, NUPTIARUMQUE CONJUGALIUM EPULAS PUGNA CONFUNDIT PHINEUS.

THE ARGUMENT.

As Perseus continues the relation of Medusa's adventures, Phineus, to whom Andromeda had been promised in marriage, rushes with a crowd of friends into the palace, and furiously attacks his rival: the combat is obstinate and bloody on both sides, and in it Perseus gives distinguished proofs of his valour.

DUMQUE ea Cephenûm medio Danaëius heros
 heros
 Agmine commemorat; fremidâ regalia turbâ
 Atria complentur: nec, conjugalia festa
 Qui canat, est clamor: sed qui fera nunciet arma.
 Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus
 Assimilare freto possis; quod sæva quietum
 Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis.
 Primus in his Phineus, belli temerarius auctor,
 Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspidis hastam;
 En, ait, en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor. 10
 Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum
 Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere Cepheus,
 falsum aurum eripient te mihi. Cepheus exclamat conanti mittere.

NOTES.

1. Cephenûm.] The poet here describes the tumult which Phineus (the brother of Cepheus, to whom Andromeda had been promised in marriage before she was exposed to the monster,) had unjustly raised; and afterwards the turning Phineus and his companions into stones.

Danaëius:] Persæus, the son of Danaë.

2. Agmine.] In the midst of the company.

3. Nec conjugalia.] Not such as proclaim a nuptial feast. For a clamour was not agreeable to a wedding, but to war and confusion. Others read connubialia.

4. Arma.] War. A metonymy of the adjunct.

6. Assimilare, &c.] You may compare

and imagine this banquet to be like the sea, &c. This is a similitude made use of by Homer and other poets.

7. Exasperat.] Makes it rough and tumultuous.

8. Auctor.] The stirrer up.

10. Conjugis.] Andromeda had not been actually married to Phineus; for conjux signifies one who was even promised in marriage.

11. Nec pennæ] Neither your wings.

Falsum.] Counterfeit or deceitful.

Falsum versus, &c.] Because Jupiter had found access to Danaë in this disguise.

12. Conanti.] To Phineus, being just ready to throw a javelin at Perseus.

Cepheus.] The father of Andromeda.

Quid facis? Germane, quæ mens agit te furentem in facinus? Hæc gratia redditur- ne tantis meritis? Rependis vitam servatam hæc dote? Quam non Perseus ademit tibi, si quæris verum, sed grave Numen Nereïdum, sed corniger Ammon, sed bellua ponti quæ veniebat exsaturanda meis viscibus. Rapta est tibi illo tempore, quo fuit peritura. Nisi si crudelis exigis id ipsum, ut pereat, et levabere nostro luctu. Scilicet haud satis est, quod revincta est te spectante et quod patrius sponsusve tulisti nullam opem; insuper dolebis quod sit servata à quoquam? que eripies præmia? Quæ si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa. Nunc sine, qui petiit, et per quem senectus non est orba, ferre quod pactus est et meritis et voce; que intellige cum non prælatum tibi sed certæ morti. Ille nihil contrā: sed spectans et hunc et Persea, alterno vultu: ignorat petatne hunc an illum: cunctatusque brevi, misit hastam contortam viribus quantas ira dabat in Persea nequicquam.

Quid facis? exclamat. Quæ te, germane, furentem [tis Mens agit in facinus? Meritisne hæc gratia tantum redditur? Hæc vitam servatam dote rependis? 15 Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit, Sed grave Nereïdum Numen, sed corniger Ammon, Sed quæ viscibus veniebat bellua à ponti Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est, Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si crudelis id ipsum 20 Exigis, ut pereat, luctuque levabere nostro. [est, Scilicet haud satis est, quod te spectante revincta Et nullam quod opem patrius, sponsusve, tulisti; Insuper à quoquam quod sit servata dolebis; Præmiaque eripies? Quæ, si tibi magna videntur, 25 Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petisses. Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem hæc non orba senectus, [que Ferre, quod et meritis, et voce est pactus; cum Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti. Ille nihil contrā: sed et hunc, et Persea vultu 30 Alterno spectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum; Cunctatusque brevi contortam viribus hastam, Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit.

a pontem.

b Hunc.

NOTES.

14. Facinus.] Wickedness.

15. Vitam servatam.] sc. Andromedæ.

Hæc dote.] With this dowry, viz. to kill him who saved Andromeda from the sea-monster.—Rependis.] Rewardest thou.

7 Nereïdum Numen.] The incensed Deity of the Nereids, who sent the monster.

Sed.] An anaphora.

Corniger.] Jupiter Hammon was worshipped under the form of a horned ram, in the deserts of Libya, where Bacchus, returning with his army out of India, built him a very magnificent temple; for being in distress for want of water, and petitioning Jupiter, he followed a ram that he met, and came to a fountain, with which his whole army was refreshed; he therefore, supposing that ram to be Jupiter, and calling him Hammon or Ammon from the sands, would have him worshipped under the form of a ram.

Ammon.] Who gave the answer, that Andromeda must suffer.

18. Visceribus meis.] My bowels. i. e. my daughter.

20. Crudelis.] Unless you are so cruel as to wish my daughter's destruction.

21. Levabere, &c.] Be eased by my sorrow.

25. Præmiaque, &c.] Will you take from him his reward, Andromeda?

26. Affixa.] Bound. He intimates that the kingdom was bound to the rock with Andromeda.

Petisses.] Thou oughtest to have fetched it.

27. Sine.] Now permit him, who hath deserved her, to possess her.

Per quem.] By whom I, an old man, am not childless. Andromeda was not his only daughter.—Senectus.] This old age of mine.

28. Pactus est voce.] Stipulated for by word.

29. Morti.] For without doubt Andromeda had been dead, unless she had been delivered by Perseus from the sea-monster.

32. Ille.] Phineus.—Nihil.] sc. Respondit, i. e. answered.—Hunc.] Cepheus.

31. Ignorat.] He is in doubt.

Illum.] Perseus.

32. Cunctatusque brevi.] Having paused a little.

33. Nequicquam.] In vain.

Ut stetit illa toro; stratis tùm denique Perseus
 Exiluit, teloque ferox inimica remisso 35
 Pectora rupisset! nisi post altaria Phineus
 Isset: et (indignum) scelerato profuit ara.
 Fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuspis adhæsit:
 Qui postquàm cecidit, ferrumque ex osse revul-
 sum est, 39
 Palpat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas.
 Tum vero indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras,
 Telaque conjiciunt; et sunt, qui Cephea dicant,
 Cum genero, debere mori: sed limine tecti
 Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque, fidemque,
 Hospitiique Deos, ea, se prohibente, moveri. 45
 Bellica Pallas adest; et protegit ægide fratrem,
 Datque animos. Erat Indus Aty, quem, flu-
 mine Gange
 Edita, Limniace vitreis peperisse sub a antris
 Creditur; egregius formâ, quam divite cultu
 Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis: 50
 Indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
 Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum,
 Et, madidos myrrhâ, curvum crinale, capillos.
 aureus limbus obibat: aurata monilia ornabant collum; et curvum crinale capillos madidos
 myrrhâ.

a undis.

NOTES.

34. Stetit.] Stood fixed.

Toro.] Ovid speaks of this, as he would of a Roman entertainment, where they did not sit upon chairs as we do, but lay on couches.

Stratis.] From his couch.

35. Remisso.] Thrown back. For Perseus threw back the same spear at Phineus.

38. Adhæsit fronte.] It stuck in his forehead.

Irrita.] Not in vain: because it slew Rhœtus, one of Phineus's companions.

40. Palpat.] His body heaves and throbs.

41. Vulgus.] The multitude.

45. Hospitiique Deos.] Jupiter, in an especial manner the avenger of the breach of hospitality. It was a custom of the ancients to set salt before strangers, which, when the host and guest had both tasted, signified that they ought to be of one mind, and mutually friendly, as salt is congealed into one nature from earth and water.

Ea se prohibente.] That this disturbance was made against his will.

46. Adest.] Comes to the assistance. For Perseus could not be able to resist so many without the assistance of Pallas.

Protegit.] And defended Perseus, her bro-

ther, from the enemies' darts, with her shield. For Perseus was the son of Jupiter, and so the brother of Pallas.

47. Datque animos.] And added courage.

Indus Aty.] To distinguish him from Aty of Phrygia, who was beloved by Cybele, the mother of the gods. There was another Aty, the son of Cræsus, king of Lydia.

48. Limniace.] This nymph was the daughter of Ganges, a river of India: it seems to have been a marsh nigh Ganges: for λίμνη signifies a lake.

Vitreis antris.] The glassy caverns of the river Ganges, her father.

49. Divite cultu.] With costly apparel.

51. Indutus, &c.] These next three lines described the delicacy and effeminacy of the Eastern nations in those days.

Tyriam Chlamydem.] A purple robe: for Tyre, a city of Phœnicia, was very famous for purple. Chlamys is properly a soldier's garment.—Obibat.] Did encompass.

52. Aurata monilia.] Golden necklaces.

53. Myrrhâ.] With ointment in which there was myrrh.—Crinale.] An hair pin.

Ille quidem quamvis erat doctus
 figure distantia jaculo misso;
 sed doctior tendere arcus. Tum Perseus percussit
 flectentem lenta cornua manu,
 stipite, qui positus in mediâ arâ fumabat;
 et confudit ora in ossibus fractis.
 Ubi Assyrius Lycabas vidit
 hunc jactantem laudatos vultus
 in sanguine: et comes junctissimus illi,
 et non dissimulatur veri amoris;
 postquam deploravit Atyn exhalantem
 vitam sub acerbo vulnere: arripit arcus
 quos ille tetenderat: et dixit. Sint
 certamina tibi mecum: nec lætare longum
 fato pueri; quo habes plus invidiæ
 quam laudis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc:
 penetrabile telum emicuit nervo:
 vitatumque tamen sinuosâ veste pendit.
 Acrisioniades vertit in hunc harpen
 spectatam cæle Medusæ, adigitque
 in pectus. At ille jam moriens circumspexit
 Atyn oculis natantibus sub atrâ nocte,
 que acclinavit se in illum: et tulit
 ad manes solatia junctæ mortis. Ecce
 Phorbas Syenites, genitus Methione,
 et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam,

Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso
 Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus. 55
 Tum quoque lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus.
 Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,
 Percussit; et fractis confudit in ossibus ora.
 Hunc ubi, laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus,
 Assyrius vidit Lycabas; junctissimus illi 60
 Et comes, et veri non dissimulatur amoris;
 Postquam exhalantem, sub acerbo vulnere, vitam
 Deploravit Atyn; quos ille tetenderat arcus
 Arripit: et Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit;
 Nec longum pueri fato lætare; quo plus 65
 Invidiæ, quam laudis, habes. Hæc omnia nondum
 Dixerat; emicuit nervo penetrabile telum;
 Vitatumque tamen sinuosâ veste pendit.
 Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ
 Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus. At ille 70
 Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atrâ.
 Circumspexit Atyn, seque acclinavit ad illum:
 Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis.
 Ecce Syenites genitus Methione Phorbas,
 Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam,

NOTES.

51. Quamvis distantia.] Objects though distant.

55. Doctus.] Expert — Doctior.] More expert at bending. A Greek form of speech.

56. Lenta cornua.] The tough bow: for the bow, either from the likeness, or that it was tipped with horn, is often called cornu. So also in Anacreon *κεραυ*, a horn, is put for a bow, by Synecdoche.

57. Arâ.] Which was built for Hymen, the god of nuptials.

“Et (indignum!) scelerato profuit ara.”

58. Percussit.] scil. Atyn, from percello. He smote.—Confudit.] An Hypallage, as much as to say, Confudit ossa fracta in ore.

59. Laudatos.] The face so praised, so lovely: laudatos refers to the description given of Atys, v. 49, &c. Other copies read *sedatos*, besmeared.

Jactantem.] Shaking, as persons dying of wounds are wont to do.

60. Assyrius.] Syrian: for Assyria is the same province as Syria.

61. Non dissimulatur.] Not an hider, but a shower.

62. Exhalantem vitam.] Breathing out life.—Acerbo vulnere.] Under a cruel wound.

63. Deploravit.] He lamented.
 Ille.] *ty*.—Tetenderat.] Had strung.

64. Arripit.] Catches hastily.

Mecum, &c.] Come and try the contest with me.—Dixit.] He said to Perseus.

65. Nec longum.] scil. tempus, not a long time.—Fato.] The death.

Quo.] By which conquest.

66. Invidia.] Often signifies odium, as here: because Hatred is the companion of Envy.

67. Emicuit.] Sprung from.—Penetrabile.] Is taken actively, here, piercing.

68. Vitatumque.] Though avoided: for Perseus avoided the arrow that Lycabas shot.
 Sinuosâ.] Having many folds and plaits.

69. Hunc.] Lycabas.

Harpen.] Mercury's crooked sword with which Perseus cut off Medusa's head.

Spectatam.] Proved.

70. Acrisioniades.] Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius.—Adigitque.] And thrusts it into.

71. Natantibus.] Swimming in death. So in Horses, night is often put for death.

73. Ad manes.] To the ghosts below.

74. Syenites.] Syenites, of the city Syene in Egypt, under the tropic of Cancer.

75. Libys.] of Libya.

Avidi, &c.] Fond of fighting.

Sanguine, quo tellus latè madefacta tepebat, 76
Conciderant lapsi : surgentibus obstitit ensis,
Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus.

At non Actoriden Erithon, cui lata bipennis
Telum erat, ^a admoto Perseus petit ense : sed altis
Extantem signis, multæque in pondere massæ,
Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus ; 82
Infligitque viro. Rutilum vomit ille cruorem:
Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsat.
Indè Semiramio Polydæmona sanguine cretum,
Caucasiumque Abarim, Sperchionidenque Ly-

cetum,

[tumque 87

Intonsumque comas Helicen, Phlegyanque, Cly-
Sternit ; et extractos morientum calcat acervos.
Nec, Phineus, ausus concurrere cominùs hosti
Intorquet jaculum : quod detulit error in Idan, 90
Expertem frustrà belli, et neutra arma secutum.
Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis,
Quandoquidem in partes, ait, ^b abstrahor, ac-

cipe, Phineu,

[nus.

Quem fecisti hostem ; pensaque hoc vulnere vul-
Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum, 95
Sanguine defectos, cecidit collapsus in artus.
Hic quoque, Cephenum post regem primus,
Odites

Ense jacet Clymeni : Profenora perculit Hypseus,
Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit et grandævus in illis
Emathion, æqui cultor, timidusque Deorum : 100
Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo
Pugnat ; et incessit, scelerataque devovet arma.
Huic Chromis, amplexo tremulis altaria palmis,
Demetit ense caput ; quod protinùs incidit aræ :

in illis, cultor æqui, timidusque Deorum : quem quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnat loquendo ; et incessit, que devovet scelerata arma. Chromis amplexo altaria tremulis palmis : quod protinùs incidit aræ :

^a hamato.

^b attrahor.

NOTES.

77. Ensis.] The sword of Perseus.

78. Alterius.] Of Amphimedon.

Adactus.] Struck into.

79. Actoriden.] The son of Actor.

81. Extantem.] Raised, embossed.

83. Infligitque.] Hurls it.

Rutilum.] Crimson.

84. Moribundo vertice.] With his dying head.

85. Semiramio.] Of Semiramis, who built Babylon.

86. Caucasiumque.] From Caucasus, a mountain of Asia.—Sperchionidenque.] The son of Spercheus.

91. Frustrà.] In vain ; for he was slain.

95. In partes, &c.] Since I am forced to

join with one side, it shall be against you.

94. Pensaque.] Make amends for ; q. d. instead of that take this.

Vulnere.] By the wound which I am going to give you.—Vulnus.] The wound which you have given me.

96. Cecidit.] Perseus.

97. Primus post regem.] Second in dignity.

99. Lyncides.] The son of Lynceus.

100. Timidusque Deorum.] Religious.

102. Incessit.] He railed.

Scelerata.] Wickedly taken up against Perseus.—Devovet.] Curses.

104. Demetit ense caput.] Behewed him.

Incidit aræ.] It fell upon the altar.

Atque ibi edidit execrantia
verba semianimi linguâ, et
expiravit animum in medios
ignes. Hinc gemini fratres,
Broteasque et Aminon invicti
cæstibus (si enses possent vin-
ci cæstibus) cecidere Phineâ
manu; que Amphycus sacer-
dos Cereris, velatus tempo-
ra albenti vittâ. Tu quoque

Japetide, non adhibendus ad
hos usus; sed qui moveres
citharam opus pacis cum
voce; jussus eras celebrare
dapes, festumque canendo.
Cui astanti procil, que ten-
enti imbelles plectrum, Pet-
talus ridens dixit, I cane cæ-
tera Stygiis manibus: et figit
mucronem lævo tempore.
Concidit, et ille retentat fila
lyræ morientibus digitis: que
canit miserabile carmen casû.
Ferox Lycormas non sinit
hunc cecidissem impunè: que
robusta repagula rapta de
dextro posti illidit ossibus
mediæ cervicis. At ille pro-
cubuit terræ, more mactati
juvenei. Quoque Cinyphus
Pelates tentabat demere robora
Corithi; que cohesit ligno.

Atque ibi semianimi verba execrantia linguâ 105
Edidit, et medios animam expiravit in ignes.
Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque et cæstibus Am-
Invicti, (vinci si possent cæstibus enses) [mon
Phineâ cecidere manu: Cererisque sacerdos
Amphycus, albenti velatus tempora vittâ. 110
Tu quoque, Japetide, non hos adhibendus ad
usus;

Sed qui pacis opus, citharam cum voce moveres;
Jussus eras celebrare dapes, festumque canendo.
Cui procil astanti, plectrumque imbelles tenenti,
Pettalus, I, ridens, Stygiis cane cætera, dixit,
Manibus: et lævo mucronem tempore figit. 116
Concidit, et digitis morientibus ille retentat
Fila lyræ: casûque canit miserabile carmen.
Non sinit hunc impunè ferox cecidissem Lycormas;
Raptaque de dextro robusta repagula posti 120
Ossibus illidit mediæ cervicis. At ille
Procubuit terræ, mactati more juvenei.
Demere tentabat lævi quoque robora postis
Cinyphus Pelates: tentanti dextera fixa est 124
Cuspide Marmaridæ Corithi; lignoque cohesit
Hærenti latus hausit Abas: nec corruit ille,
Abas hausit latus hærenti: nec ille corruit,

NOTES.

105. Semianimi.] Half dead.

Execrantia.] Cursing.

106. Ignes.] Fires kindled upon the altar.

107. Cæstibus.] The Cæstus was a sort of
leathern guard for the hands, composed of
thongs, in which were enclosed either iron
or lead to add force to the blow. It is a
noun of the fourth declension; for cestus of
the second, and, without a diphthong, of the
feminine gender, is taken for a virgin's
girdle, which the husband looses the first
night. The first of these Virgil describes,
Æneid IV.

108. Invicti.] Invincible.

109. Velatus.] Having his temples cover-
ed with a stripe of linen, with which the
priests and burnt sacrifices
were bound.

110. Japetide.] Son of Japetus. An apo-
strophe.—Hos usus.] Warlike uses; for
pipers and harpers are strangers to fighting.

111. Moveres citharam.] Tunedst the
harp.

112. Jussus eras.] Thou hadst been com-
manded.

113. Plectrumque.] An instrument with

which an harp is struck, ἀπο τοῦ πλῆττειν,
to strike.

Imbelles.] Fit for weak and tender persons.

115. Stygiis.] To the ghosts. Styx is a
river in hell, and Manes the ghosts of the
deceased. A sarcasm.

116. Lævo.] On the left part of the head.

117. Retentat.] Catches

118. Fila.] The strings, before the inven-
tion of which they used threads.

Casûque.] In this fall, the "casu canit
miserabile carmen," was designed by Ovid
from the κακοδωμία, to figure the tune he
played as he fell.

120. Robusta.] Oaken, of oak, from robar.

121. Illidit.] He struck it against.

122. Procubuit.] Fell upon his face on
the ground.

Terræ.] The genitive, like a proper name
of a city; thus also, humi, domi, &c.

125. Lævi postis.] Of the left door.

124. Cinyphus.] A river of the Gæ-
mantes, which runs into the Libyan sea,
between two quicksands.

126. Hausit.] Pierced.

Sed retinente manum moriens è poste pependit.
Sternitur et Melaneus Perseia castra secutus,
Et Nasamoniaci Dorilas ditissimus agri;
Dives agri Dorilas; quo non possederat alter
Latiùs, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos. 131
Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum:
Lethifer ille locus. Quem postquàm vulneris
auctor

Singultantem animam, et versantem lumina vi-
Bactrius Halcyoneus; *Hoc quod premis*, inquit,
habeto 135

De tot agris terræ: corpusque exsangne reliquit.
Torquet in hunc hastam calido de vulnere raptam
Ultor Abantiades: medià quæ nare recepta
Cervice exacta est, in partesque eminet ambas.
Dùmque manum Fortuna juvat; Clytiumque,
Claninque, 140

Matre satos unâ, diverso vulnere fudit.
Nam Clytii per utrumque gravi librata lacerto
Fraxinus acta femur; jaculum Clanis ore mo-
mordit.

Occidit et Celadon Mendesius; occidit Astreus.
Matre Palæstinâ, dubio genitore creatus. 145
Ethionque, sagax quondam ventura videre;
Nunc ave deceptus falsâ; regisque Thoactes
Armiger, et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes,
Plus tamen exhausto superest: namque omni-
bus unum [pugnant 150

Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique
Agmina, pro causâ meritum impugnante fide-
que.

Sed moriens pependit è poste
retinente manum. Et Mela-
neus secutus Perseia castra
sternitur, et Dorilas ditissi-
mus Nasamoniaci agri; Do-
rilas dives agri: quo alter non
possederat latiùs, aut tollebat
totidem acervos farris. Fer-
rum missum stetit in obliquo
inguine hujus: ille lethifer
locus. Quem postquàm Bac-
trius Halcyoneus, auctor vul-
neris, vidit singultantem ani-
mam, et versantem lumina,
inquit, *Habeto hoc quod pre-
mis de tot agris terræ*: que re-
liquit corpus exsangue. Ab-
antiades ultor torquet has-
tam raptam de calido vulnere
in hunc, quæ recepta mediâ
nare exacta est cervice, que
eminet in ambas partes. Dùm-
que Fortuna juvat manum;
fudit Clytiumque, Claninque,
satos unâ matre, diverso vul-
nere. Nam fraxinus librata
gravi lacerto acta per utrum-
que femur Clytii; Clanis mo-
mordit jaculum ore. Et Men-
desius Celadon occidit; Astre-
us occidit, Palæstinâ matre
creatus dubio genitore. Ethio-
nque, quondam sagax vide-
re ventura; nunc deceptus
falsâ ave; que armiger Tho-
actes regis, et Agyrtes infam-
is cæso genitore. Tamen
superest plus exhausto: nam-
que animus est omnibus op-
primere unum. Conjurata
agmina pugnant undique, pro
causâ impugnante meritum fidemque.

NOTES.

129. Nasamoniaci.] The Nasamones are a people of Lybia.

130. Dives. An Anaphora.

131. Latiùs.] Fields of a greater extent. Tollebat.] Received.

Acervos.] Heapes of corn.

134. Singultantem animam.] Sobbing out his soul.—Versantem lumina.] Rolling about his dying eyes.

135. Hoc, &c.] Lo, says he, take this ground, which now you press! A true hostile derision, or sarcasm.

137. Raptam.] Snatched hastily from Dorilas's wound.

139. Cervice exacta est.] Was run through his neck.—Ambas partes.] On both sides; the hither and farther.

143. Fraxinus.] Ashen spear. A Metonymy.

Acta.] Scil. est. Driven through.

Jaculum.] A dart thrown into Clanis's

mouth.

144. Occidit.] An Anaphora.

145. Palæstinâ.] A country of Syria, bordering upon Judea.—Dubio genitore.] Of an uncertain father, and therefore a bastard.

146. Sagax.] Sagacious as foretelling future things; a soothsayer.

147. Ave falsâ.] By a false omen; for he knew not that he was to be slain here.

Regisque Thoactes armiger.] Thoactes, the king's squire.

149. Plus tamen, &c.] Though Perseus had done much, yet more remained to be done.

Namque, &c.] They had all a mind to kill Perseus himself.

151. Pro causâ impugnante meritum.] For the cause of Phineus, which was quite opposite to the merits of Perseus, and the promise of Cepheus.

Socer frustrâ pius, et nova Hâc pro parte socer, frustrâ pius, et nova conjux,
 conjux cum genitrice favent Cum genitrice, favent; ululatuque atria com-
 pro hâc parte, que complent plent. [tum :
 atria ululatu. Sed sonus ar- Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadent-
 morum superat, gemitusque Pollutosque semel multo Bellona penates 155
 cadentum : que Bellona per- Sanguine perfundit, renovataque prœlia miscet.
 fundit penates semel pollutos, Circumeunt unum Phineus, et mille secuti
 que miscet renovata prœlia. Persca. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura
 Phineus et mille secuti Per- Præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen, et
 sea circumeunt unum. Tela aures. [næ: 160
 volant plura hybernâ grand- Applicat hic humeros ad magnæ saxa colum-
 dine præter utrumque latus, Tutaque tergagerens, adversaque in agmina ver-
 præterque et lumen et aures. Sustinet instantes. Instabat parte sinistrâ [sus,
 Hic applicat humeros ad saxa Chaonius Molpeus, dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon:
 magnæ columnæ : que gerens Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum,
 tuta terga, que versus in ad- Exstimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum, 165
 versa agmina, sustinet in- Nescit utrò potiùs ruat, et ruere ardet utròque :
 stantes. Chaonius Molpeus Sic dubius Perseus, dextrâ lævane feratur,
 instabat parte sinistrâ, Na- Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris ;
 bathæus Ethemon dextrâ : ut tigris exstimulata fame, au- Contentusque fugâ est. Neque enim dat tem-
 ditis mugitibus duorum ar- pus Ethemon,
 mentorum diversâ valle, nes- Sed furit: et cupiens alto dare vulnera collo, 170
 cit utrò potis ruat, et ardet Non circumspectis exactum viribus ense
 ruere utroque : sic Perseus, Fregit; in ^a extremâ percussæ parte columnæ
 dubius feratur dextrâ lavane Lamina dissiluit, dominique in gutture fixa est.
 submovit Molpea vulnere Non tamen ad lethum causas satis illa valentes
 trajecti cruris : que est con-
 tentus fugâ. Neque enim
 Ethemon dat tempus, sed fu-
 rit; et cupiens dare vulnera
 alto collo fregit ense exac-
 tum non circumspectis viri-
 bus : et lamina dissiluit in
 extremâ parte percussæ columnæ, que fixa est in gutture domini. Tamen illa plaga non
 dedit causas satis valentes ad lethum.

a extremæ percussâ parte columnæ.

NOTES.

152. Hâc, &c.] But a very few stood by the cause of fidelity, merit and justice.

Hâc pro parte.] For Perseus.

155. Pollutosque.] Profaned, polluted.

Bellona.] The goddess of war.

157. Circumeunt.] They surround Perseus alone.

159. Præter utrumque latus.] Near both his sides, right and left.

Præterque et lumen.] And nigh his eyes and ears.

160. Applicat.] Perseus set his shoulders against a pillar, that being secured behind, he might repulse his enemies.

162. Exstimulata, &c.] A spondaic line, intended by the poet, to represent the listening and pause of the tyger, considering for a while to which side he should turn.

163. Chaonius.] Chaonia is a part of Epirus.

Nabathæus.] A country of Arabia; from

whence comes Nabathæus.

164. Tigris, &c.] By this similitude, the poet makes Perseus to be in doubt, which he should smite first, as they pressed upon him, one on the right hand, and the other on the left, Molpeus and Ethemon.

Diversa.] In a different part of the valley.

166. Utrò.] Which way.

168. Trajecti.] Run through.

Submovit.] He repulsed.

169. Contentusque fugâ est.] It was enough for Perseus that he had driven Molpeus away; for Ethemon pressed upon him on the other side, and did not give him time to kill him.

171. Non circumspectis.] Not cautious, rash.

Exactum.] Drawn, brandished.

173. Dominique.] Of Ethemon.

174. Satis valentes.] Strong enough.

Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, et inermia Perseus confodit trepidum et
frustrà 175 tendentem inermia brachia
Brachia tendentem, Cyllenide confodit harpe. frustrà Cyllenide harpe.

NOTES.

175. Plaga.] The stroke, the wound.
Trepidum.] This word is usually translated trembling, which is not its signification; for *trepido*, as, from which it is derived, signifies to be in such a hurry and confusion upon any sudden alarm, as not to know which way to turn for safety; thus,

"Trepidant inmisso lumine Maues." Virg. and Horace, speaking of the city and country mouse,

"Exanimis trepidare, simul domus alta Personuit canibus." [Molossis,

Here *trepido* is used in its true and primary signification. Hence, secondly, it signifies simply to hasten through apprehension of danger, or with any kind of tumultuous eagerness.

"Ne trepdate meas, Teuceri, defendere
trepidantia bello [naves,
Corda licet longe præsciscere." Virg.

and applied to inanimate things by metaphor; to hasten with a tremulous motion.

"Flammæ trepidant rotantes, &c.

— obliquo laborat

"Lympha fugax trepidare rivo." Hor. 5dly. Merely, to be in a great hurry, to run.

"Dum trepidant alæ, &c." Virg.

"Octavum trepidavit atas

Claudere lustrum." Hor.

4thly. And as the mind in this state is not without fears, it signifies also to fear, to be dismayed; but not to quake with fear, or to tremble, as it is generally translated. So in this place *trepidum* signifies dismayed, allrighted.

176. Cyllenide.] Cyllenian, for he received this weapon from Mercury, born in Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, and sometimes called Cyllenus.

FAB. II. PHINEUS ET SOCIJ EJUS IN SAXUM. PRÆTUS IN LAPIDEM.

Perseus, notwithstanding his valour, being apprehensive of the danger he stood in from the number of his enemies, (having first cautioned his friends,) presented to them the Gorgon's head, when immediately Phineus and his companions were turned into Statues. Perseus having now vanquished his enemies, goes with Andromeda to Argos, his native city, where he turns the usurper Prætus into Stone, and restores his grandfather Acrisius to his kingdom, notwithstanding his ill treatment of him. See his History, p. 173.

VERUM, ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit,
Auxilium, Perseus, Quoniam sic cogitis ipsi,
Dixit, ab hoste petam: vultus avertite vestros,
Si quis amicus adest; et Gorgonis extulit ora.
Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula, dixit
Thescelus, utque manu jâculum fatale parabat 6
Verum, ubi Perseus vidit virtutem turbæ succumbere, dixit, petam auxilium ab hoste, quoniam ipsi sic cogitis: avertite vestros vultus, si quis adest amicus: et extulit ora Gorgonis. Thescelus dixit, Quære alium, quem tua miracula moveant, utque parabat mittere fatale jaculum manu,

NOTES.

1. Virtutem.] Scil. suam, his valour, his bravery: from *Vis*, strength, comes *Vir*, a man; and therefore *vir* is distinguished from *homo*, the former signifying a man of strength and fortitude in mind and body, the latter a mere man, one of the human species: and from *Vir* comes *Virtus*, which denotes that courage and fortitude which is the characteristic of man, and this is the first signi-

fication of *Virtus*, but it signifies also every accomplishment of the human mind.

Succumbere.] Sink under the number of his enemies.

2. Cogitis.] You force me to this.

3. Ab hoste.] From Medusa's head.

Petam.] I will seek.

5. Miracula moveant.] Whom thy prodigies may terrify.

læsit in signum de marmore
hòc gestu. Ampyx, proximus
huic, petit pectora Lyncidæ,
plenissima magni animi, gla-
dio : inque petendo dextera
diriguit, nec mota citrà nec
ultra. At Nileus qui ementi-
tus erat se genitum septem-
plici Nilo, quoque cœlaverat
septem flumina clypeo, partim
argento, partim auro ; ait,
Perseu, aspice primordia
nostræ gentis : feres magna
solatia ad tacitas umbras, ce-
cidisse a tanto viro. Ultima
pars vocis est suppressa in
medio sono : que credas
aperta ora velle loqui : nec ea
sunt pervia verbis. Eryx in-
crepat hos, que inquit. Tor-
petis vitio animi, non Gor-
goncis crinibus : incurrite
mecum, et prosternite humi
juvenem moventem magica
arma. Erat incursurus : tel-
lus tenuit vestigia, que man-
sit immotus silex, armataque
imago. Tamen hi subiêre
pœnas ex merito. Sed erat
unus miles Persei, Aconteus,
pro quo dum pugnat, concre-
vit saxo oborto, Gorgone con-
spectâ. Quem Astyages, ra-
tus etiamnum vivere, ferit
longo ense : ensis sonuit acu-
tis tinnitibus. Dùm Astyages
stupet, traxit eandem natu-
ram, que vultus mirantis
manet in marmoreo ore.

Mora est longa dicere nomi-
na virorum de mediâ plebe.
Bis centum corpora restabant pugnæ :
bis centum corpora
rignerunt Gorgone visâ. Nunc denique
pœnitet Phinea injusti belli. Sed quid agat ?
Videt simulacra diversa figuris :

Mittere, in hòc hæsit signum de marmore gestu.
Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni
Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit : inque petendo
Dextera diriguit, nec citrà mota nec ultra. 10
At Nileus, qui se genitum septem-
plici Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem,
Argento partim, partim cœlaverat auro ;
Aspice ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis ;
Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras 15
A tanto cecidisse viro. Pars ultima vocis
In medio suppressa sono est ; adapertaque velle
Ora loqui credas : nec sunt ea pervia verbis.
Increpat hos, Vitioque animi, non crinibus, in-
quit, 19
Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx ; incurrite mecum,
Et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma mo-
Incursurus erat ; tenuit vestigia tellus, [ventem.
Immotusque silex, armataque mansit imago.
Hi tamen ex merito pœnas subiêre. Sed unus 24
Miles erat Persei, pro quo dùm pugnat, Acon-
Gorgone conspectâ saxo concrevit oborto. [teus
Quem ratus Astyages etiamnum vivere, longo
Euse ferit : sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis.
Dùm stupet Astyages, naturam traxit eandem,
Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore. 30
Nomina longa mora est mediâ de plebe virorum
Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnæ ;
Gorgone, bis centum rignerunt corpora, visâ.
Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli. 34
Sed quid agat ? Simulacra videt diversa figuris ;

Bis centum corpora restabant pugnæ : bis centum corpora
rignerunt Gorgone visâ. Nunc denique pœnitet Phinea injusti belli. Sed quid agat ?
Videt simulacra diversa figuris :

NOTES.

7. Hòc.] Thessalus was turned into a
marble statue, in the posture of throwing a
dart.

Hæsit.] He stood.

Signum.] A marble statue.

10. Diriguit.] Became rigid and hard.

11. Septem-
plici Nilo.] The seven-mouth-
ed Nile. A river in Egypt.

13. Cœlaverat.] Had engraved.

14. Nostræ gentis.] Of my race.

15. Tacitas ad umbras.] To the silent
shades.

16. A tanto viro.] For it is an honour to
be slain by a valiant man.

17. Suppressa.] Held in, restrained.

Velle loqui.] For as Nileus was speaking
to Perseus, he was turned into a stone, in
the very act of speaking.

18. Pervia.] Passable.

19. Vitio.] By the cowardice.

Non Gorgoneis.] Not by the power of
Medusa's head.

20. Torpetis.] Ye are benumbed.

21. Magica arma.] Magical arms.

22. Incursurus erat.] Was about to at-
tack Perseus.—Vestigia.] His feet.

23. Immotusque.] Immoveable : being
changed into a statue of stone.

24. Ex merito.] According to their desert,
fighting in an unjust cause for Phineus.

Subiêre.] They suffered.

26. Oborto.] Suddenly rising.

28. Tinnitibus acutis.] With a shrill tink-
ling.

29. Naturam eandem.] The same nature,
being turned into stone.

33. Rignerunt.] Became stiff and hard.

34. Denique. After he saw the miserable
end of his companions,

Agnoscitque suos, et nomine quemque vocatos
 Poscit opem; credensque parum, sibi proxima
 tangit

[supplex,

Corpora; marmor erant. Avertitur, atque ita
 Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,
 Vincis, ait, Perseu: remove fera monstra; tuæ-
 que

agnoscitque suos, et poscit o-
 pem vocatos quemque nomi-
 ne; que parum credens, tan-
 git proxima corpora; erant
 marmor. Avertitur, atque
 tendens confessas manus, ob-
 liquaque brachia, supplex ait
 ita, Perseu vincis: remove
 fera monstra; que tolle sax-

Saxificos vultus, quæcunque ea, tolle, Medusæ.
 Tolle precor. Non nos odium, regnique cupido
 Compulit ad bellum. Pro conjuge movimus arma.
 Causa fuit meritis melior tua; tempore nostra.
 Non cessisse piget. Nihil, ô fortissime, præter
 Hanc animam concede mihi; tua cætera sunt.

Talia dicenti neque eum, quem voce rogabat,
 Respicere audenti, Quod, ait, timidissime Phi-
 neu,

[est, 40

Et possum tribuisse, et magnum munus inerti
 Pone metum, tribuam, nullo violabere ferro.

Quinetiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum;
 Inque domo soceri semper spectabere nostri;

Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux.

Dixit, et in partem Phorcysida transtulit illam,
 Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore.

Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix
 Dirigit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor.

Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore
 supplex,

Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit.

mina, que humor oculorum induruit saxo. Sed tamen timidum os, vultusque supplex, sub-
 missæque manus, que obnoxia facies mansit in marmore.

NOTES.

38. Marmor.] They were marble statues.
 Avertitur.] He turns his eyes from Perseus.

41. Saxificos vultus.] Petrifying the head, turning men into stones.

Quæcunque.] sc. sit. For Phineus did not know who Medusa was.

45. Conjuge.] We fought for Andromeda.

44. Causa fuit, &c.] Perseus had a stronger right by his services, Phineus an earlier; for Andromeda had been contracted to him before Perseus had appeared in that country.

45. Non cessisse piget.] I repent I did not leave Andromeda to you. Cedere is properly to go away, and to give place to a conqueror. Hence we say, cedere iræ, i. e. to give place to anger. Hence, by a metaphor, cedere often signifies the transferring of a possession or inheritance from one to another: cedunt mihi bona ea, i. e. they

come to be mine. Cedere litæ, is to confess one's self to be overcome (to be cast) in law. Cedere sometimes signifies to succeed, as omnia ex sententia cedunt.

46. Animam.] My life.

49. Inerti.] To cowards.

50. Pone metum.] Fear not. Perseus speaks these four verses ironically.

51. Monumenta.] A monument, sign.

54. Phorcynida.] Medusa, the daughter of Phorcus.

55. Obverterat.] Had turned.

Trepido ore.] With a fearful countenance.

56. Flectere.] To turn his eyes, that he might not see the head of Medusa.

57. Dirigit.] Became hard.

Induruit saxo.] Hardened into stone.

Oculorum humor.] The very tear was changed into marble.

59. Obnoxia.] Dejected, lowly, as of one who was supplicating.

Abantiades victor intrat patrios muros cum conjuge: et
vindex et ultor immeritæ parentis aggreditur Prætum. Nam fratre per arma
fugato, 62
Acrisioneas Prætus possederat arces.
Sed nec ope armorum, nec, quam malè ceperat, arce
Torva colubriferi superavit lumina monstri.

NOTES.

60. Abantiades victor.] Perseus. Conjuge.] With Andromeda.
61. Immeritæ parentis.] Of his innocent mother
62. Fratre fugato.] Aerisius being expelled.
63. Acrisioneas arces.] The kingdom of Aerisius.
64. Malè.] Unfairly, unjustly.

FAB. III. IV. V. POLYDECTES IN LAPIDEM. MUSÆ IN AVES. PIERIDES
IN PICAS.

Polydectes, king of Seriphus, where Perseus and his Mother were driven, sends Perseus to engage the Gorgons, in expectation he would be destroyed in the attempt; who, doubting of the hero's success, is turned into stone, on presenting him Medusa's head. Minerva, on leaving her Brother, goes to visit the Muses at Mount Helicon; who, after showing the Goddess the beauties of their habitation, entertain her with their adventure at the court of Pyreneus, and the death of that Prince. They also repeat to her the song of the Pierides, who challenged them to sing.

Tamen nec virtus juvenis spectata per tot labores, nec mala molliant te, ô Polydecta, rector parvæ Seriphi; sed durus exerceas inexorabile odium; nec finis est in iniquâ irâ. Etiam detrectas laudes; que arguis necem Medusæ esse fictam. Dabimus pignora veri tibi. Perseus ait, Parcite luminibus: que fecit ora Regis silicem Medusæ ore sine sanguine. Hactenus Tritonia dedit se comitem aurigenæ fratri.

NOTES.

1. Te tamen, &c.] Although Perseus had done so many gallant actions, yet, O Polydectes! thou canst neither soften thy anger, nor lay aside thy hatred.
Seriphi.] An island.
3. Detrectas.] Thou lessenest, slanderest. Detrectare is also to avoid, shun or deny.
6. Arguis.] You allege.
Dabimus.] An irony, as before.
7. Parcite luminibus.] Turn away your eyes, my friends. This he says to those who were with Polydectes, lest they also should be turned into stones.
9. Hactenus.] The poet relates how Pegasus, the winged horse, and Chrysaor, sprung from the blood of Medusa's neck. That Pegasus came to Helicon, a mountain of Boeotia, where striking the ground with his hoof, a fountain (which is called *Ἰπποκρήνη*, i. e. the horse-fountain,) is reported to have sprung forth. Pallas leaving Perseus, goes to see this fountain; who being received by the Muses, was readily conducted to it.
Aurigenæ.] To Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danaë.
Tritonia.] Pallas. See Book IV. ver. 2.

Se dedit. Indè cavâ circumdata nube Seriphon
Deserit; à dextrâ Cythno Gyaroque relictis.
Quâque super pontum via visa brevissima, Thebas,
Virgineumque Heliconâ petit: quo monte potita
Constitit; et doctas sic est affata sorores.

Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures; 15
Dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit,
Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum
Cernere; vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci.
Excipit Uranie: Quæcunque est causa videndi
Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro
es. 20

Vera tamen fama est: et Pegasus hujus origo
Fontis. Et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros.
Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas,

Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ diu mi. ata undas factas ictibus pedis,

NOTES.

10. Seriphon.] An island of the Cyclades.

15. Heliconâ.] A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

14. Sorores.] The Muses, who are the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, nine in number, to whom names are given suitable to their respective offices.

Clio, *απο του κλεους*, Glory; her province was to celebrate in history the fame of departed heroes. She is usually represented holding a roll or book in one hand, and in the other, a pipe resembling a trumpet.

Euterpe, *απο του ευτερου*, i. e. pleasant. She presides over music and harmony, and is represented holding a mask on her left side, and a club on her right. She has the care of Tragedy, whose dignity is emblematically expressed by the Herculean Club.

Thalia, *απο του θαλλειν*, i. e. of being green; the glory of poets flourishes for ever. To her care was committed Comedy, Pastoral, and whatever was gay, agreeable, and pleasant. She is distinguished by her Comic-Mask in one hand, and the Pastoral-Crook in the other.

Melpomene, *απο του μελεπεσθαι*, of making melody, from the dignity and excellence of her song. She is the guardian of Lyric and Epic Poetry, as well as of the Stage and melancholy subjects. She is distinguished by her mask on her face, which is sometimes placed so high up, as to make the appearance of two faces.

Terpsichore, *απο του τερπειν*, i. e. of delighting. The protectress of music, particularly the flute, with which she is always represented, holding in her hand.

Erato, *απο του εραειν*, of loving. She presides over Elegance and Amorous Poetry, and is said to be the inventress of dancing;

Indè deserit Seriphon circumdata nube cavâ; et Cythno Gyaroque relictis à dextrâ. Que petit Thebas, virgineumque Heliconâ super pontum quâ via visa brevissima; que monte potita constitit; et sic est affata doctas sorores. Fama novi fontis pervenit ad nostras aures; quem dura ungula præpetis Medusæ rupit, is causa viæ mihi. Volui cernere mirabile monstrum: vidi ipsum nasci materno sanguine. Uranie excipit: Diva, quæcunque est causa tibi videndi has domos, es gratissima nostro animo. Tamen fama est vera: et Pegasus origo hujus fontis. Et deducit

her garments appear with ease and elegance, as do her looks, though thoughtful.

Polyhymnia, *απο πολλης και υμνης*, a song; esteemed for the variety of her song. She generally appears with some stringed instrument, as the inventress of harmony, voice, and gesture, and whatever gives perfection to oratory and poetry.

Urania, *απο του ουρανου*, Heaven. She has the care of divine subjects, such as hymns, and whatever respects the motions of the Heavenly Bodies, Philosophy, and Astronomy. She is represented with a celestial globe at her feet, and the radius in her hand.

Calliope, *απο του καλλους της οφης*, from the sweetness of her voice. She is called by Ovid the Chief, and by Horace the Queen of the Muses. She is the inventress of Heroic Poetry and Rhetoric, and registers the actions of the living.—The Muses are sometimes called Female Warriors, from their being dedicated to Apollo and Bacchus, who were much engaged in war. The following are said to be the inventions of the Muses: Clio is said to have been the inventress of History. Thalia of Tilling the ground, and Nursing of Plants. Euterpe of the Mathematical Sciences. Terpsichore of Learning. Erato of Dancing. Polyhymnia of the Lyre. Melpomene of Singing. Urania of Astrology. Calliope of Poetry.

16. Medusæi.] Of the swift-winged horse;

18. Ipsum.] Pegasus.

Vidi.] For Pallas was with Perseus when he cut off the head of Medusa,

19. Excipit.] Replied.

Uranie.] One of the Nine Muses.

22. Sacros latices.] The sacred waters.

25. Ictibus pedis.] By the strokes of Iris feet.

circumspicit lucos antiquarum sylvarum; antraque, et herbas distinctas innumeris floribus: que vocat Mæonides felices pariter studiique locique. Quam una sororum sic est affata. O Tritonia ventura in partem nostri chori, nisi virtus tulisset te ad majora opera, refers vera; que probas merito artesque locumque: habemus gratam sortem, modò simus tutæ. Sed (*nihil est adeò vetitum sceleri*) omnia terrent virgineas mentes, dirusque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora; et nondùm recepi me totâ mente. Ille ferox ceperat Daulia Phocæque aura Threicio milite, que tenebat injusta regna. Petebamus Parnassia templa. Vidit euntes, que veneratus nostra Numina fallaci cultu; dixit, Mæonides consistite (*cognôrat enim*) nec dubitate precor, vitare grave sidus et imbrem meo tecto (*erat imber*): Superi sæpè subièrè minores casas. Motæ dictis et tempore, annuimusque viro, que intravimus primas ædes. Imbres desierant que Austro victo Aquilonibus, fusca nubila fugiebant celo repurgato: impetus fuit ire: Pyreneus claudit sua tecta; que parat vin, quam nos effugimus sumptis alis. Ipse similis secuturo stetit arduus arce; et dixit, Quàque via est vobis, eadem erit et mihi. Que vecors jacet se è summo culmine turris; et cadit in vultus, que moriens tundit humum tinctam scelerato cruore ossibus oris discussi. Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuère per auras;

Sylvarum lucos circumspicit antiquarum; 24
Antraque, et innumeris distinctas floribus herbas;
Felicesque vocat pariter studiique locique
Mæonides. Quam sic affata est una sororum,
O, nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset,
In partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri, 29
Vera refers; meritoque probas artesque locumque:
Et gratam sortem, tutæ modò simus, habemus.
Sed (*vetitum est adeò sceleri nihil*) omnia terrent
Virgineas mentes, dirusque ante ora Pyreneus
Vertitur: et nondùm me totâ mente recepi.
Daulia Threicio Phocæque milite rura 35
Ceperat ille ferox, injustaque regna tenebat.
Templa petebamus Párnassia. Vidit euntes,
Nostraque fallaci veneratus Numina cultu,
Mæonides (*cognôrat enim*) consistite, dixit. 39
Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave a sidus et imbrem
(*Imber erat*) vitare meo: subièrè minores
Sæpè casas Superi. Dictis, et tempore, motæ,
Annuimusque viro, primasque intravimus ædes.
Desierant imbres, victoque Aquilonibus Austro,
Fusca, repurgato, fugiebant nubila, cælo: 45
Impetus ire fuit: claudit sua tecta Pyreneus;
Vimque parat, quam nos sumptis effugimus alis.
Ipse secuturo similis stetit arduus arce;
Quàque via est vobis, erit et mihi, dixit, eadem:
Seque jacet vecors è summo culmine turris, 50
Et cadit in vultus, discussique ossibus oris [tam.
Tundit humum moriens scelerato sanguine tincta
Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuère per auras;
a frigus.

NOTES.

27. Mæonides.] The Muses; from Mæonia. Omitting the sophisms of grammarians in this place, Boætia was sometimes called Mæonia.

28. Opera majora.] To warlike exploits, which are more noble than the study of sciences.

32. Vetitum est, &c.] Wicked persons dare do any thing. So unrestrained is villainy.

33. Pyreneus.] A tyrant of Thrace, who possessed Daulia, a city of Phocis.

34. Nondùm recepi.] I have not yet recovered.

35. Daulia.] The Daulian Lands. Daulia or Daulis is a city of Phocis, so called from the nymph Daulis.

40. Sidus.] Storms which arose by the rising and setting of the same Constellation. A metonymy of the efficient.

43. Annuimusque.] We consented.

Primas ædes.] The hall, or fore-room.

44. Aquilonibus.] By the north.

Austro.] The south wind, bringing rain and clouds.

45. Fusca nubila.] The black clouds.

46. Impetus ire fuit.] We had a mind to go away.

47. Sumptis alis.] By suddenly assuming wings.

48. Arduus.] High, a high place, and for that reason dangerous.

Voxque salutantum ramis veniebat ab altis : 54
Suspicit ; et linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes
Undè sonent : hominemque putat Jove nata locutum.

Ales erant : numeroque novem, sua fata querent-
Institerant ramis imitantes omnia picæ.

Miranti sic orsa Deæ Dea. Nuper et istæ
Auxerunt volucrum, victæ certamine, turbam.

Pierus has genuit Pellæis dives in arvis : 61

Pæonis Evippe mater fuit ; illa potentem

Lucinam novies, novies paritura vocavit.

Intumuit numero stolidarum turba sororum ;

Perque tot Hæmonias, et per tot Achaidas urbes

Hûc venit, et tali committunt prælia voce : 66

Desinite indoctum vanâ dulcedine vulgus

Fallere. Nobiscum, si qua est fiducia vobis,

Thespiades certate Deæ : nec voce nec arte

Vincemur, totidemque sumus. Vel cedite victæ

Fonte Medusæo, et Hyanteâ Aganippe ; 71

Vel nos Emathiis, ad Pæonas usque nivosos,

Cedamus campis : dirimant certamina Nymphæ.

Turpe quidem contendere erat ; sed cedere visum

Turpius : electæ jurant per flumina Nymphæ.

Factaque de vivo pressêre sedilia saxo. 76

Tunc sinè sorte prior, quæ se certare professa est,

re ; sed visum turpius cedere : Nymphæ electæ jurant per flumina ; que pressêre sedilia

facta de vivo saxo. Tunc sinè sorte quæ professa est prior se certare,

voxque salutantum veniebat ab altis ramis : nata Jove
suspicit ; et querit undè lin-
guæ loquentes tam certa so-
nent : que putat hominem lo-
cutum. Erant ales : que pi-
cæ, novem numero, querentes
sua fata, institerant ramis
imitantes omnia. Dea sic orsa
Deæ miranti. Et istæ nuper
victæ certamine auxerunt tur-
bam volucrum. Pierus dives
in Pellæis arvis genuit has :
Pæonis Evippe fuit mater ;
illa paritura novies, vocavit
potentem Lucinam novies,
Turba stolidarum sororum
intumuit numero ; que venit
hûc, et committunt prælia
tali voce : per tot Hæmonias,
et per tot Achaidas urbes :
Desinite fallere indoctum vul-
gus vanâ dulcedine. Deæ
Thespiades certate nobiscum,
si qua est fiducia vobis ;
vincemur nec voce, nec arte,
que sumus totidem. Vel
victæ cedite fonte Medusæo ;
et Hyanteâ Aganippe ; vel
nos cedamus Emathiis campis
usque ad nivosos Pæonas ;
Nymphæ dirimant certamina.
Quidem erat turpe contendere.

NOTES.

54. Salutantum.] Expressing the word of salutation *χαίρε, χαίρε* ; for magpies seem to utter that word.

56. Jove nata, &c.] Pallas wonders from whence this salutation comes.

57. Fata querentes.] Complaining of their mishap.

59. Sic orsa Deæ Dea.] The muse answers Pallas.

61. Pelleis in arvis.] In Macedonian fields ; for Pella is a city of Macedonia, the birth-place of Philip and Alexander the Great, who are thence called Pellæi.

62. Pæonis.] Born in Pæonia.

63. Lucinam novies vocavit.] That is, hath brought forth nine times. Lucina was so called of Lux, light ; because she was believed to preside over the birth of infants, and usher them into the world.

64. Intumuit.] Became proud.

65. Hæmonias.] Thessalian ; for Hæmonia is the same as Thessalia : so called of Hæmon, the king.

Achaidas.] Grecian.

66. Hûc.] To Parnassus.

69. Thespiades.] The Muses are called

Thespiades of Thespia, a city of Bæotia, where they were in an especial manner worshipped.

71. Fonte Medusæo.] Hippocrene, dedicated to the Muses.

Hyanteâ.] Pliny writes, that the Bæotians were anciently called Hyantes. Hence comes Hyanteus.

Aganippe.] A fountain in Bæotia, sacred to the Muses.

72. Emathiis.] Emathia, a country near Bæotia : or, as others will have it, Bæotia itself.

Nivosos Pæonas.] Snowy.

73. Dirimant.] Decide the contest. Judge which of us sings best. Dirimino is properly said of wars and contentions, when they are pacified.

75. Jurant.] Swear to give a just judgment.

76. Pressêre, &c.] They sat down on natural seats of stone.

77. Tunc, &c.] Then one of those sisters, not waiting for the determination by lot, which should begin first.

canit bella Superum : quæ ponit gigantes in falso honore, et extenuat facta magnorum Deorum : que Typhœa emissum de imâ sede terræ fecisse metum cœlitibus ; cunctosque dedisse Terga fugæ, donec fessos Ægyptia tellus Ceperit, et septem discretus in ostia Nilus. Huc quoque terrigenam venisse Typhœa narrat, Et se mentitis Superos eclâsse figuris. 85 Duxque gregis dixit, fit Jupiter : undè recurvis Nunc quoque formatus Libys est, cum cornibus, Ammon.

Delius in corvo, proles Semelœia capro, Fele soror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ ; Pisce Venus latuit, Cÿllenius Ibis alis. 90 Hactenus ad citharam vocalia moverat ora. Poscimur Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint, Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem. Nec dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen, Pallas ait : nemorisque levi consedit in umbrâ. Musa refert : Dedimus summam certaminis uni, Surgit, et a immissos hederâ collecta capillos 97 Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas : Atque hæc percussis subjungit carmina nervis.

atque subjungit hæc carmina percussis nervis. a immistos.

NOTES.

78. Falsoque, &c.] She sings of the wars of the giants, but depreciates the gods, and places the giants in a false light of honour.

79. Extenuat.] She extenuates.

80. Typhœa.] Typhœus was the son of Titan and Terra, and so presumptuous as to challenge Jupiter himself to combat, for which Jupiter struck him with a thunderbolt, and laid him under the island Trinaeria.

82. Ægyptia tellus.] The giants under the command of Typhœus, made an assault upon the gods, and pursued them into Egypt, where, for fear of Typhœus, they turned themselves into various animals ; thence the Egyptians worshipped a multiplicity of animals as gods.

86. Duxque gregis.] A ram. For Jupiter turned himself into a ram.

88. Delius.] Apollo turned himself into a Crow. Bacchus, the son of Semele, into a Goat.

89. Soror Phœbi.] Diana, the sister of Apollo, turned herself into a Cat.

Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn, turned herself into a Cow.

90. Venus.] Of the turning Venus into a fish, see Ovid's Fast. 11.

Ibis.] Ibis is a bird like a Stork.

92. Aonides.] The Muses are called upon to sing. They are called Aonides of Aonia, a mountainous part of Bœotia.

93. Nec nostris, &c.] Perhaps you are not at leisure to attend to our song.

95. Levi in umbrâ.] In a sweet refreshing shade.

96. Dedimus, &c.] We committed the determination of the dispute to one.

97. Immissos capillos.] Her long hair.

98. Calliope.] One of the Nine Muses ; who takes her name from her beauty, and the sweetness of her voice. For καλλος signifies beauty, and ὦψ ὠπός the voice.

99. Percussis nervis.] To the beating of the strings, the lyre.

EXP. FAB. III. IV. & V. With such fables as are connected with history, we have little more to do, than to point out the allegories which our poet

has introduced; and to make the applications which he intended to make. By the retreat of the Muses to the court of Pyreneus, and their ill treatment there, we are to understand that his court was not in the least remarkable for taste or learning.—The challenge given by the daughters of Pierus to the Muses, points out that he was a very indifferent poet; and their being turned into Magpies, that his compositions were frothy, tiresome, and disgusting; and by what was related by his daughters, respecting the expulsion of the Gods, and their exile in Egypt, we are to understand, that this event was the subject of one of his compositions.

FAB. VI. PLUTONEM, VENERE INSTIGANTE, VULNERAT CUPIDO.

One of the Muses repeats to Minerva the song of Calliope, in answer to the Pierides; in which she describes the defeat of the giant Typhœus, and afterwards of Pluto's taking a view of the mountains in Sicily, where Venus persuades her Son to pierce his heart with one of his arrows.

PRIMA Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro;
 Prima dedit fruges, alimenta^{que} mitia
 terris:
 Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus.
 Illa canenda mihi est. Utinam modò dicere
 possem [est. 5
 Carmina digna Deæ! Certè Dea carmine digna
 Vasta giganteis injecta est insula membris
 Trinacris, et magnis subjectum molibus urget
 Ætherias ausum sperare Typhœa sedes.
 Nititur ille quidem, tentatque resurgere sæpè:
 Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro:
 Læva, Pachyne, tibi; Lilybæo crura premun-
 tur;
 Degravat Ætna caput: sub quâ resupinus arenas
 Ejectat, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhœus.
 Sæpè remoliri luctatur pondera terræ;

Ceres prima dimovit gle-
 bam unco aratro; prima de-
 dit fruges, que mitia alimen-
 ta terris: prima dedit leges.
 Omnia sumus munus Cereris.
 Illa est canenda mihi. Utinam
 modò possem dicere carmina
 digna Deæ! Dea est certè
 digna carmine. Vasta insula
 Trinacris est injecta gigan-
 teis membris, et urget magnis
 molibus Typhœa subjectum,
 ausum sperare ætherias sedes.
 Ille nititur quidem, ten-
 tatque resurgere sæpè: sed
 dextra manus est subjecta Au-
 sonio Peloro; læva tibi Pa-
 chyne; crura premuntur Ly-
 lybæo; Ætna degravat caput:
 sub quâ Typhœus resupinus
 ejectat arenas, que vomit
 flammam fero ore. Sæpè lucta-
 tur remoliri pondera terræ:

NOTES.

1. Prima.] Calliope begins with the praise of Ceres, who is said to be the daughter of Saturn and Ops. She first invented tillage, and found out the use of Corn, and was the contriver of civil laws.

2. Alimenta^{que}.] Bread-corn, before the invention of which, men fed upon acorns.

3. Cereris sumus.] She is our patroness.

6. Vasta, &c.] Jupiter having struck the giant Typhœus with a thunderbolt, threw the island of Sicily upon him, lest he should rise again, and make another attempt upon heaven.

7. Trinacris.] Gen. idos, Sicily, so called from its three Capes or Promontories.

Molibus.] Weights,

10. Ausonio Peloro.] On account of its being next to Ausonia, i. e. Italy. Pelorus took its name from the admiral of Hannibal's fleet, who was buried there.

11. Pachyne.] A promontory of Sicily, towards Greece.

Lilybæo.] A promontory of Sicily, towards Africa.

12. Ætna.] A very high mountain of Sicily, whose top continually emits flames.

15. Vomit flammam.] Vomits flames.

14. Sæpè, &c.] He often tries to heave up the mountain, at which time there are great earthquakes.

Luctatur.] He endeavours.

quæ evolvere oppida et magnos montes corpore. Indè
 tellus tremit : et Rex silentium ipse pavet, ne solum pateat que retegatur lato hiatu, 17
 que dies immissus terreat trepidantes umbras. Hanc metuens cladem tenebrosâ sede tyrannus
 Exierat : curruque atrorum vectus equorum
 Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ. 21
 Postquàm exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare,
 Depositique metus, videt hunc Erycina vagantem [crem,
 Monte suo residens; natumque amplexa volu-
 Arma manusque meæ, mea, nate, potentia, dixit,
 Illa, quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido,
 Inque Dei pectus celères molire sagittas, 27
 Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni.
 Tu Superos, ipsumque Jovem, tu Numina ponti,
 Victa domas, ipsumque regit qui Numina ponti.
 Tartara quid cessant? Cur non matrisque
 tuumque 31
 Imperium profers? Agitur pars tertia mundi :
 Et a tamen in cælo quoque tanta potentia nostro
 Spernitur : ac mecum vires minuuntur amoris.
 Pallada nonne vides, jaculatricemque Dianam
 Abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo, 36
 Si patiemur, erit : nam spes affectat easdem.
 At tu pro socio, si qua est mea gràtia regno,
 Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pharetram
 retransi
 si qua est mea gratia pro socio regno, junge Deam patruo,
 a Et tamen in Cælo, quæ jam potentia nostra est.
 Spernitur :

NOTES.

16. Rex silentium.] Scil. umbrarum rex, Pluto. The ghosts are called *Silentes*; for the dead have not any voice.

17. Pateat.] Should open.

Solum.] The earth.

20. Atrorum equorum.] Black horses; for among the Inferi all things are black, there being perpetual darkness.

21. Ambibat.] He went about.

Fundamina.] The foundations.

23. Depositi metus.] Scil. sunt.

Erycina.] Venus : Of Eryx, a mountain in Sicily, so called from Eryx, her son, who had dedicated a temple to her on it, and was afterwards buried there himself : hence, in the next line, monte suo.

Natumque volucrem.] Her winged son, i. e. Cupid.

25. Arma.] Almost in the same manner, Venus addresses her son Cupid, in *Virg. Æn. I.*

Nate, mea vires—

27. Dei.] Of Pluto.—Pectus.] The breast,

Molire.] Prepare, make ready.

28. Triplices, &c.] Alluding to the division of the world between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto.

31. Tartara quid cessant.] Why is not Tartarus reduced? why not added to our empire?

32. Agitur, &c.] Is concerned, is at stake.

33. Et tamen.] We not only suffer those who are in the inferior regions to despise our power, but we are even insulted in our own superior regions.

35. Pallada, &c.] Venus explains who they are that she is most slighted by. For Pallas and Diana had vowed perpetual virginity.

36. Cereris filia.] Proserpine, who was the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres.

39. Junge Deam patruo.] Join Proserpine to Pluto, the brother of Jupiter, who was the father of Proserpine; therefore Pluto was her uncle.—Ille.] Cupid,

Solvit. et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis 40
Unam seposuit: sed quâ nec acutior ulla,
Nec minùs incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat
arcum:

Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu:
Inque cor hamatâ percussit arundine Ditem.

solvit pharetram, et seposuit
unam de mille sagittis arbitrio matris: sed quâ nec ulla est acutior, nec minùs incerta, nec quæ audiat arcum magis: quæ curvavit flexile cornu opposito genu: quæ percussit Ditem in cor hamatâ arundine.

NOTES.

40. Arbitrio matris.] Such as she herself approved of.

42. Audiat arcum.] Obeyed the bow. A metaphor, showing the perfection of this arrow. The poets with great elegance, by transferring to inanimate beings, enliven their descriptions.

43. Oppositoque genu.] He set his knee against the bow to bend, and string it.

Curvavit.] He bent.

Hamatâ arundine.] A bearded arrow; which it must be very difficult to disengage.

Ditem.] Pluto, who by the Greeks is called Πλούτος, by the Latins Dis, by an Antiphrasis. Πλούτος is used for the God of Riches, as well as for riches themselves; or he is called Dis, because riches are dug out of the earth, of which Pluto is called the God.

EXP. FAB. VI. The ancients, from their ignorance of natural history, were not able to account for the different appearances of nature on any rational foundation, therefore attributed them to some supernatural cause. Of this we have not a more remarkable instance than that to which they attributed the burning, and the different eruptions of Mount Ætna, and which Ovid has displayed with all the luxuriance of fancy, in his description of the victory of the Gods over Typhœus.—In the Argument we have mentioned Pluto's expedition, on which we shall only observe, that as his taking off Proserpine is one of the most considerable events in fabulous history, Ovid has ushered it in with the greatest pomp and magnificence that we can suppose the subject could be attended with.

FAB. VII. PROSERPINÆ RAPTUS. CYANE IN FONTEM. STELLES PUER IN LACERTAM.

Proserpine is surprised by Pluto in the fields of Enna, from whence he carries her off. The nymph Cyane attempts in vain to stop him; upon which, through grief for the ravished Goddess and her slighted privileges, she dissolves into a Fountain. Ceres goes every where in search of her daughter, and, in her travels, changes Stellio, for his impertinence, into a Lizard.

HAUD procùl Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus
altæ,

Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros
Carmina cyenorum labentibus audit in undis.
Sylva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne, suisque

Est lacus altæ aquæ laud
procùl à Hennæis mœnibus,
nomine Pergus. Caystros
non audit plura carmina cyenorum in labentibus: undis
illo. Sylva coronat aquas,
quæ cingens omne latus suis

NOTES.

1. Haud procùl.] He describes the Lake Pergus, near which Proserpine was seized by Pluto, as she and her companions were gathering flowers.

Hennæis.] Enna a city of Sicily.

2. Caystros.] A river of Ionia, famous for the great number of swans in it.

3. Carmina cyenorum.] All the ancient poets speak much of the singing of swans in their days, particularly at the approach of death.

4. Sylva, &c.] A wood encompasses the lake.

frondibus, submovet Phæbeos ignes ut velo. Rami dant frigora, humus humida Tyrios flores. Ver est perpetuum. Quo luco dum Proserpina ludit, et carpit aut violas aut candida lilia; dumque implet calathosque sinumque puellari studio, et certat superare æquales legendo: penè simul visa est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti: Amor usque adeò properatur. Dea territa clamat et matrem et comites, sed matrem sæpiùs, mæsto ore; et ut laniarat vestem ab summâ orâ, flores collecti cecidère remissis; tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis: Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem. Raptor agit currus, et nomine quemque vocatos Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla jubasque Executit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas: 20 Perque lacus altos, et olentia sulphure fertur Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ, Et quâ Bacchiadæ bimari gens orta Corintho Inter inæquales posuerunt mœnia portus. Est medium Cyanes, et Pisææ Arethusæ, 25 Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor. Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum est, Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas;

Hic Cyane fuit celeberrima inter Sicelidas Nymphas: à nomine cujus stagnum quoque dictum est,

a ictus. *b* uvida.

NOTES.

5. Summovet.] Bears off.
 Ignis Phæbeos.] The heat of the sun.
 9. Puellari studio.] With the fondness of a girl.
 12. Dea.] Proserpine.
 15. Matrem.] Ceres.
 Mæsto ore.] With a mournful voice.
 14. Ab summâ ora.] From the uppermost border.
 17. Hæc quoque, &c.] The poet here very elegantly expresses the παῖς of an innocent maid, anxious to preserve the flowers she had gathered.
 Jactura.] The loss of her flowers.
 18.] Agit raptor.] He drives faster.
 20. Executit.] He shakes.
 Obscurâ.] A rusty colour like iron.
 22. Palicorum.] The Palici were the sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalea, the daughter of Vulcan. They were called Palici, of παλιν ἔσθαι, i. e. of coming to life again, when they had been dead. For when the nymph Thalea was got with child by Jupiter, for fear of Juno, she wished the earth might swallow her up; which being done at the time of her delivery, the earth afterwards

opened again, and two infants sprang out, which were called Palici.

Ferventia.] The poet intimates, that there were boiling fountains in that place.

25. Bacchiadæ.] The Bacchi, deriving their original from the daughter of Dionysius.

Corintho.] Corinthus was called Bimaris, because buildings erected in the Isthmus of Peloponnese on one side looked toward the Ægean sea, and on the other to the Ionian.

24. Posuerant mœnia.] They built the city Syracuse.

Inæquales portus.] One is called the greater port, and the other the lesser.

25. Est medium.] He describes the place where the nymph Cyane would have stopped Pluto, for which she was turned into a fountain, which is called after her.

Pisææ Arethusæ.] Arethusa is a fountain of Sicily near the city Syracuse, which the poets call Pisæa: for it is believed the river Alpheus, near Pisa, mingling its waters, falls by a subterraneous passage into the fountain Arethusa.

Gurgite quæ medio summâ tenûs extitit alvo,
 Agnovitque Deum. Nec longius ibitis, inquit.
 Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse. Roganda,
 Non rapienda fuit. Quòd si componere magnis
 Parva mihi fas est: et me dilexit Anapis:
 Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi.
 Dixit: et in partes diversas brachia tendens 35
 Obstitit. Haud ultra tenuit Saturnius iram:
 Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis ima
 Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto.
 Condidit. Icta viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
 Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit. 40
 At Cyane, raptamque Deam, contemptaque fon-
 Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus [tis
 Mente gerit tacitâ, lacrymisque absumitur omnis;
 Et quarum fuerat magnum modò Numen, in illas
 Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres;
 Ossa pati fluxus; ungues posuisse rigorem. 46
 Primaque de totâ tenuissima quæque liquescunt;
 Cærulei crines, digitique, et crura pedesque:
 Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
 Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque, humerique,
 latusque, 50

Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos.
 Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas
 Lympha subit: restatque nihil quod prendere
 Intereâ pavidæ nequicquam filia matri [possis.
 Omnibus est terris, omni quæsita profundo;
 Illam non rutilis veniens Aurora capillis 56
 Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Illa duabus

venas pro vivo sanguine: que nihil restat, quod possis prendere. Intereâ filia quæsita est pavidæ matri nequicquam omnibus terris, omni profundo. Aurora veniens rutilis capillis non videt illam cessantem, non Hesperus. Illa

quæ extitit summâ alvo tenûs medio gurgite, agnovitque Deum. Inquit, Nec ibitis longius. Non potes esse gener Cereris invitæ. Roganda fuit, non rapienda. Quod si fas est mihi componere parva magnis, et Anapis dilexit me: tamen exorata, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsi. Dixit: et tendens brachia in diversas partes, obstitit. Saturnius haud tenuit iram ultrâ: que hortatus terribiles equos, condidit regale sceptrum contortum valido lacerto in ima gurgitis. Tellus icta fecit viam in Tartara, et recepit pronos currus in medio cratere. At Cyane mœrens raptamque Deam, que jura sui fontis contempta, gerit inconsolabile vulnus tacitâ mente, que omnis absumitur lacrymis; et extenuatur in illas aquas quarum modò fuerat magnum Numen. Videres membra molliri; ossa pati fluxus; ungues posuisse rigorem. Que quæque tenuissima liquescunt prima de totâ; cærulei crines, digiti, que, et crura, pedesque; nam transitus est brevis exilibus membris in gelidas undas. Post hæc tergumque, humerique, latusque, pectoraque, evanida abeunt in tenues rivos. Denique lympa subit vitiatas

NOTES,

50. Deum.] Pluto.
 51. Componere.] To compare, to liken.
 53. Anapis.] A river of Sicily.
 56. Saturnius.] Pluto, the son of Saturn.
 59. Condidit.] He threw it with such force, that the sceptre was hidden under ground.

Icta, &c.] The earth, being struck with the sceptre, opened so wide, that Pluto's chariot passed through to the infernal regions.

In Tartara.] To the infernal regions. Tartarus is the lowermost and darkest place of the infernal regions, so called of *ταράσσειν*, i. e. because all things are there in perplexity and confusion.

40. In medio cratere.] In the middle of the whirlpool. Crater signifies not only a vessel but the gaping of the earth, especially

that out of which a flame proceeds.

42. Inconsolabile.] Grief that would admit of no consolation.

45. Omnis.] All, entirely.

46. Fluxus.] Others write flexus, i. e. to become flexible.

Posuisse.] To have laid aside.

49. Exilibus membris.] Small members.

51. Evanida.] Vanishing, brought to a dissolution.

53. Restatque nihil quod prendere possis.] There was nothing left of Cyane's body, which you could grasp with your hands.

54. Filia.] Proserpine.—Matri.] Ceres.

55. Omni profundo.] All over the sea.

56. Rutilis capillis.] With her ruddy hair.

Aurora.] The morning.

57. Hesperus.] The evening.

Illâ.] Ceres.

succendit pinus ab flammiferâ Ætna duabus manibus; que irrequieta tulit per pruinosas tenebras. Rursus quærebat natam ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, ab ortu Solis ad occasus. Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli Colluerant fontes; cùm tectam stramine vidit Fortè casam; parvasque fores pulsavit. At indè Prodit anus, Divamque videt, lymphamque roganti
65 Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat antè polentâ. Dùm bibit illa datum, duri puer oris et audax. Constitit ante Deam; risitque, avidamque vocavit. [tem
Offensa est: neque adhuc epotâ parte, loquens Cum liquido mistâ perfudit Diva polentâ. 70 Combibit os maculas, et quâ modò brachia gessit Crura gerit: cauda est mutatis addita membris, Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi, Contrahitur: parvâque minor mensura lacerta est. Mirantem, flentemque, et tangere monstra^a parantem [lori
Fugit anum; latebramque petit: aptumque cōnomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis. a paventem.

NOTES.

58. Ab flammiferâ Ætna.] From the burning mouth of Ætna. It was usual, in the sacrifices of Ceres, to throw about burning torches, in imitation of Ceres seeking her daughter.

59. Pruinosas tenebras.] Through the frosty night.

60. Hebetârat.] Had hid the light of the stars. For when day appears, the stars are not seen. A metaphor.

Natam.] Her daughter Proserpine.

62. Collegerat sitim.] She had contracted a thirst.

Oraque, &c.] Had drunk no water. Coluere os, is properly to wash the mouth.

63. Stramine.] With straw. Stramen is so called, because, substernitur pecori, it is strewed under cattle.

64. Casam.] A country cottage,

Indè.] From that cottage.

65. Prodit.] Comes forth.

Anus.] Misme or Meganira.

Divamque.] Ceres.

66. Dulce.] A sweet drink.

Polentâ tostâ.] Dried barley.

67. Duri.] Impudent persons are said to be duri oris.—Puer.] Stelles.

68. Avidamque.] Gluttonous, greedy.

69. Epotâ.] Being drunk up.

71. Combibit.] Contracts.

76. Aptumque.] He is called Stellio, because marked with little stars (stellis.) An Evet is a little animal, which (as Pliny says) lives upon the dew.

77. Corpora stellatus.] Having his body marked with stars and spots.

FÆ. VIII. & IX. ASCALAPHUS IN BUBONEM. SIRENES IN AVES EX PARTE.

Ceres goes in search of her daughter, in which she was unsuccessful, until she was informed of her abode by the nymph Arethusa. The Goddess makes her complaint to Jupiter, who consents to Proserpine's return to the world, provided she had not eaten any thing since her arrival in Pluto's domi-

nions. But information being given by Ascalaphus that she tasted some of the seeds of the Pomegranate, Ceres is disappointed in the expectation she had of seeing her daughter; and, in her fury, changes the informer into an owl. The Sirens have wings given them by the Gods, to enable them with more expedition to go in search of Proserpine: but Jupiter, to comfort Ceres for her disappointment, consents that her daughter shall have liberty to remain six months in every year with her mother upon the earth, and the other six with her husband in hell.

QUAS Dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas,

Dicere longa mora est: *quærenti defuit orbis*.
Sicaniam repetit; dùmque omnia lustrat eundo,
Venit et ad Cyanen; ea, nî mutata fuisset,
Omnia narrâset: sed et os et lingua volenti
Dicere non aderant; nec quo loqueretur habebat.

Signa tamen manifesta dedit, notamque parenti,
Illo fortè loco delapsam in gurgite sacro,
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis.
Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tùm denique raptam

Scîsset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos:
Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.
Nec scit adhuc ubi sit: terras tamen increpat omnes,

Ingratas vocat, nec frugum munere dignas:
Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni
Repperit. Ergo illic sævâ vertentia glebas
Fregit aratra manu; parilique irata colonos
Ruricolasque boves letho dedit, arvaque jussit
Fallere depositum, vitiataque semina fecit.
Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem

Longa est mora dicere per quas terras et quas undas Dea erraverit: *Orbis defuit quærenti*. Repetit Sicaniam; dùmque lustrat omnia eundo, venit et ad Cyanen; ea narrâset omnia, nî fuisset mutata: sed et os et lingua non aderant volenti dicere; nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifesta signa, que ostendit in summis undis zonam Persephones, notam parenti, delapsam fortè in illo loco in sacro gurgite. Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tùm denique scîsset raptam, Diva laniavit inornatos capillos: et percussit repetita pectora suis palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit: tamen increpat omnes terras, vocat ingratas, nec dignas munere frugum: Trinacriam ante alias in quâ repperit vestigia damni. Ergo illic fregit aratra vertentia glebas sævâ manu: que irata dedit colonos ruricolasque boves parili letho, que jussit arva fallere depositum, que fecit semina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata jacet cassa per latum orbem:

NOTES.

2. *Quærenti*.] For when Ceres had traversed the earth in search of her daughter, she returned to Sicily.

3. *Sicaniam repetit*.] She returned to Sicily; so called of king Sicanus.

4. *Cyanen*.] Of the transformation of Cyane. See Fab. VI.

6. *Nec, &c.*] Nor had she a tongue to speak.

9. *Zonam Persephones*.] Proserpine's girdle: for the same person whom the Latins call Proserpine, the Greeks call Persephone.

13. *Increpat*.] She exclaims against.

15. *Trinacriam*.] Sicily; so called, because it had three Promontories.

Vestigia.] That is to say, the girdle.

Damni.] Of her daughter who was lost.

16. *Sævâ manu*.] With a strong and angry hand.

17. *Pàrilli*.] She slew by the same kind of death. Others read *pariterque*.

18. *Arvaque, &c.*] And she commanded the fields, that they should not return the seed that had been sown. That is called *depositum*, which is left in the custody of any one, on condition of being restored when demanded. And what is given to any one to keep, is said *deponi* (to be deposited;) therefore, this is a figurative and poetical phrase. *Fallere depositum*, is as much as to say, To deceive men, by not rendering the seed deposited or committed to them.

segetes moriuntur in primis herbis : et modò nimius Sol, modò nimius imber corripit : sideraque, ventique nocent ; que avidæ volucres legunt jacta semina : lolium, tribulique, et inexpugnabile gramen, fatigant triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen. 25 Cùm caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis ; Rorantesque comas à fronte removet ad aures ; Atque ait : O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe, Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores : Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ. 30 Terra nihil meruit, patuitque invita rapinæ. Nec sum pro patria supplex : huc hospita veni. Pisa mihi patria est : et ab Elide ducimus ortum. Sicaniam peregrina colo : sed gratior omni Hæc mihi terra solo est ; hos nunc Arethusa penates, 35 Hanc habeo sedem : quam tu, mitissima, serva. Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquoris undas Advehar Ortygiam ; veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis : cùm tu curisque levata, Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia tellus 40 Præbet iter, subterque imas ablata cavernas

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NOTES.

21. Cassa.] As of no value, affording no fruit to men.

Segetes.] The sown corn. The poet elegantly enumerates all those things by which standing corn is injured.

22. Sol nimius.] Too much dryness, proceeding from the heat of the sun.

Imber.] Too much moisture. For rain is only good for corn while it is in the blade ; but is injurious to wheat and barley, when ripe.

23. Sideraque ventique.] The stars seem to injure the standing corn when they cause mildew. The winds also, at three certain periods, are injurious to wheat and barley when in the flower.

24. Sermina.] The grain when sown.

Legunt.] Pick up.

Lolium.] Darnel.

Fatigant.] Renders the harvest laborious.

25. Triticeas messes.] The wheat harvest. Messis is properly the time of reaping and gathering in the corn, but it is also sometimes taken for corn itself.

29. Siste labores.] Leave off your toilsome search for your daughter. Sistere is to cause to stop, to repress, as siste gradum, siste lacrymas. Sometimes to give one's company,

to be present. Cic. Des eperam, ut ante Kalendas sisas.

30. Violenta irascere.] Violently angry.

31. Patuitque invita.] It opened against its will to give passage to Pluto, who having stolen Proserpine, was hastening to the infernal regions.

32. Nec, &c.] Nor do I supplicate thee in behalf of my own country. Arethusa says this, that she might not be suspected of telling a lie.

32. Hospita.] A stranger.

33. Pisa mihi patria est.] Pisa is my country. Pisa is a town of Arcadia, near the river Alpheus ; whence Pisæus is derived.

37. Mota loco.] Arethusa was a huntress, and the companion of Diana. As she was washing herself in the river Alpheus, he was so charmed with her beauty, that he endeavoured to detain her, but she fled from him. Alpheus followed her into Sicily, where she implored the aid of Diana, who turned her into a fountain.

38. Ortygiam.] Sicily.

39. Tempestiva hora.] A convenient time. Levata.] Freed from.

41. Ablata, &c.] Carried by subterraneous passages.

Hic caput attollo, desuetaque sidera cerno:
 Ergò dùm Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,
 Visa tua est oculis, illic, Proserpina nostris.
 Illa quidem tristis, nec adhùc interrta vultu; 45
 Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi;
 Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.
 Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxeæ voces,
 Attonitæque diu similis fuit: utque dolore
 Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia; curribus auras
 Exit in æthereas. Ibì toto nubila vultu 51
 Antè Jovem passis, stetit invidiosa, capillis.
 Proque meo ^a veni supplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit,
 Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia matris,
 Nata patrem moveat: neu sit tibi cura, preca-
 Vilior illius, quòd nostro est edita partu. [mur,
 En! quæsita diu tandem mihi nata reperta est:
 Si reperire vocas, amittere certius: aut si 58
 Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quòd rapta fe-
 remus, [marito
 Dummodò reddat eam; neque enim prædone
 Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est.
 Jupiter excepit: Commune est pignus onusque
 Nata mihi tecum: sed si modò nomina rebus
 Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum,
 Verum ^b amor est; neque erit nobis gener ille
 pudori, 65
 Tu modò Diva velis. Ut desint cætera; quan-
 tum est
 Esse Jovis fratrem! Quid, quod nec cætera
 desunt,
 Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi? Sed tanta cupido
 Ut cætera desint, quantum est esse fratrem Jovis! Quid quod
 mihi nisi sorte? Sed si tanta cupido
^a venio, ^b honor.

NOTES.

42. Attollo hic caput.] I here lift up my head.

Desuetaque.] New, which I never saw while under the earth.

43. Stygio.] So deep that I went under Tartarus itself. Styx is a river in the infernal regions.

46. Opaci mundi.] Of the infernal, subterranean world.

47. Pollens.] Powerful.—Tyranni.] Of Pluto.

48. Mater.] Ceres.

50. Pulsa.] Stricken, afflicted with great sorrow.

51. Nubila.] Sad, melancholy.

52. Invidiosa.] That would occasion an enmity between the brothers, Jupiter and Pluto.

54. Nata.] Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter by Ceres.

Neu sit, &c.] Nor take the less care of her, because I brought her forth.

58. Si, &c.] q. d. This is rather to lose than to find.

59. Quòd rapta, &c.] That she has been stolen I will patiently bear; only let Pluto return her again.

62. Exceptit.] Replied.

64. Addere vera nomina.] If you will distinguish things by proper names, this rape is no injury, but love.

65. Pudori.] A disgrace.

66. Velis.] Give consent for him to be our son-in-law.

Desint cætera.] Suppose we grant that Pluto wants all things else.

68. Nec cedit.] Nor is Pluto exceeded in power by any but himself, to whom was allotted the better part of the world.

est dissidii tibi, Proserpina repetat cælum, tamen certâ lege, si illic contigit nullos cibos ore : nam sic cautum est fœdere Parcarum. Dixerat. At certum est Cereri educere natam. Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat ; ^a et cultis dùm simplex errat in hortis, Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum, ⁷⁵ Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud Viderat Ascalaphus : quem quondam dicitur Orphne,

Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris. Vidit ; et indicio reditum crudelis ademit. ⁸¹ Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam Fecit avem : sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lymphâ, [tit. In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina, ver- Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis ; ⁸⁵ Inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur unguis, Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas : Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctûs, Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. Hic tamen indicio pœnam linguâque videri ⁹⁰

indicio linguâque.

Si tibi dissidii est, repetat Proserpina cælum. Lege tamen certâ, si nullos contigit illic 70 Ore cibos : nam sic Parcarum fœdere cautum est. Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam. Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat ; ^a et cultis dùm simplex errat in hortis, Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum, ⁷⁵ Sumptaque pallenti septem de cortice grana Presserat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud Viderat Ascalaphus : quem quondam dicitur Orphne,

Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris. Vidit ; et indicio reditum crudelis ademit. ⁸¹ Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam Fecit avem : sparsumque caput Phlegethontide lymphâ, [tit. In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina, ver- Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis ; ⁸⁵ Inque caput crescit, longosque reflectitur unguis, Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas : Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctûs, Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. Hic tamen indicio pœnam linguâque videri ⁹⁰

^a irriguit dum.

NOTES.

69. Dissidii.] Of separation and divorce. Cælum.] The Air.

70. Nullos cibos.] If she has not eaten in the regions below ; for they who taste any thing there, could not procure leave to return.

71. Nam sic Parcarum.] For so it is in the decrees of Fate. The Parcæ, or Destinies, are the three sisters, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the daughters of Night and Erebus, whose decrees Jupiter himself has not power to reverse.

72. Dixerat.] sc. Jupiter.

Certum est.] Ceres was sure.

Educere.] To bring back her daughter.

74. Solverat jejunia.] Had eaten something.

Simplex.] Innocently, unthinkingly.

75. Curvâ.] Loaded with fruit.

77. Presserat.] Had squeezed.

78. Ascalaphus.] He was the son of Acheron, by the nymph Orphne, who, for evidencing that Proserpine had eaten seven grains of a Pomegranate in Pluto's gardens, was turned into an Owl.

79. Avernales.] Infernal,

80. Furvis antris.] In black caves.

82. Regina Erebi.] Proserpine, the Queen of the regions below ; for Erebus is a part of hell.—Profanam.] Accursed, dreadful.

Phlegethontide.] With the water of Phlegethon, one of the rivers of Hell, so called from *φλεγέθιν*, i. e. to burn.

85. Ablatus sibi.] Deprived of his form and shape.—Amicitur.] Is clothed; covered.

86. Inque caput crescit.] And made his head bigger than the rest of his members.

Longosque unguis.] And his long claws are bent.

88. Fœdaque.] Filthy.

Luctûs venturi.] According to the opinion of the ancients, the owl was the messenger of approaching grief.

89. Ignavus.] Lazy.

90. Hic.] Ascalaphus, who was turned into an owl.

Linguâque.] By his tattling.

Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Achelöides, undè Pluma, pedesque avium, cùm virginis ora geratis?

An quia, cùm legeret vernos Proserpina flores, In comitum numero mistæ Sirenes eratis? 94 Quam postquàm toto frustrà quæsisistis in orbe, Protinus, ut vestram sentirent æquora curam, Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis Optâstis: facilesque Deos habuistis; et artus Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 99 Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures, Tantaque dos oris linguæ deperderet usum; Virginei vultus, et vox humana remansit.

Achelöides, undè pluma pedesque avium vobis, cùm geratis ora virginis? An quia, cùm Proserpina legeret vernos flores, sirenes eratis mistæ in numero comitum? Quam postquàm quæsisistis frustrà in toto orbe, protinus optâstis posse insistere remis alarum super fluctus, ut æquora sentirent vestram curam: que habuistis faciles Deos; et vidistis vestros artus flavescere subitis pennis. Tamen ne ille canor natus ad mulcendas aures, que tanta dos oris deperderet usum linguæ; virginei vultus, et humana vox remansit.

NOTES.

91. Achelöides.] The Sirens, the daughters of Achelous and Melpomene. Achelous is a river of Calydonia, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, who fought with Hercules for Dejanira, but was overcome.

92. Ora virginis.] The face of a virgin.

96. Protinus, &c.] Wished that ye might also seek Proserpine by sea.

97. Remis alarum.] By the support of

wings.

98. Facilesque.] Kind. As they granted what you asked.

100. Ne tamen, &c.] The cause why the Sirens were not totally turned into birds, but retained their virgin countenance.

Canor.] The faculty of singing, which was natural to them.

Ad mulcendas.] To delight.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. and X. The rape of Proserpine, which is held in such estimation in the Heathen mythology, was designed to commemorate a great famine in Græce, in the reign of Erechtheus. The Athenians, who were under the necessity of going into Egypt to buy corn, brought from thence the worship paid to the deity of the Egyptians, who presided over agriculture. This was soon adopted by the Athenians, in expectation that it would protect them from the like calamity for the future. The Italians having received the rites of Ceres or Isis, somewhat earlier than the Athenians, gave occasion to its being said, that they came from Sicily to Athens. The loss which Ceres had in her daughter, we must understand, was the want of fruit and corn, which her name implies; and her confinement in hell, to signify the unprofitable retention of the seed in the earth. But on this calamity ceasing, it was said that Jupiter had compromised all differences between Pluto and Ceres, by his permitting her daughter to reside with her six months of the year, and the other six with Pluto, figuratively implying the time the seed is concealed in the earth, and its return in harvest. Ascalaphus being turned into an owl, is rewarded for his busy information. The others that are mentioned, arose from the affinity of their names to the things they were changed to, which Ovid's genius could not resist.

FAB. X. ARETHUSA NYMPHA IN FONTEM SIBI COGNOMINEM.

The Muse continues the rehearsal of the song, in which is related the satisfaction Ceres declared at Jupiter's decree respecting her daughter. Being thus pacified, she returns to Arethusa, to inquire of her the history of her adventures. The Nymph entertains the Goddess with the love of Alpheus, and his pursuit of her; to avoid whom she implored the assistance of Diana, who changed her into a fountain.

At Jupiter medius sui fratrisque mœstæque sororis, dividit volentem annum ex æquo. Nunc Dea, Numen commune duorum regnorum est totidem menses cum matre, totidem menses cum conjugē. Extemplō facies et mentis et oris vertitur; nam frons Deæ, quæ modō poterat videri mœsta quoque Diti, est læta; ut Sol qui antē tectus fuit aquosis nubibus; ubi exit nubibus victis. Ima Ceres, secura natā receptā, exigit, Quæ causa viæ tibi? Cur, Arethusa, sis sacer fons? Undæ conticuere: Dea quarum sustulit caput alto fonte: que siccata virides capillos manu, narravit veteres amores fluminis Elei. Dixit, Ego fui una pars Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, nec altera legit saltus studiosius me, nec altera posuit casses studiosius. Sed quamvis fama formæ nunquam est petita mihi, quamvis eram fortis, habebam nomen formosæ. Nec mea facies nimis laudata juvabat me. Quæque aliæ solent gaudere, ego rustica erubui dote corporis; que putavi crimen placere. Lassa revertēbar (memini) Stympthalide sylvâ: erat astus, que labor geminaverat magnum æstum.

AT medius fratrisque sui, mœstæque sororis, Jupiter, ex æquo volentem dividit annum. Nunc Dea, regnorum Numen commune duorum, Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjugē menses.

Verittur extemplō facies et mentis et oris; 5
Nam, modō quæ poterat Diti quoque mœsta videri,

Læta Deæ frons est: ut, Sol, qui tectus aquosis Nubibus antē fuit, victis ubi nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, natā secura ^a recepta, Quæ tibi causa viæ? Cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons? 10

Conticuere undæ: quarum Dea sustulit alto Fonte caput: viridesque manu siccata capillos, Fluminis Elei veteres narravit amores. [dixit, Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, Una fui; nec me studiosius altera saltus. [est, Legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses.

Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fami fama petita Quamvis fortis eram, formosæ nomen habebam. Nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat.

Quæque aliæ gaudere solent, ego rustica dote 20 Corporis erubui; crimenque placere putavi.

Lassa revertēbar (memini) Stympthalide sylvâ: Æstus erat, magnumque labor geminaverat æstum.

astus, que labor geminaverat magnum a. reptat.

NOTES.

1. Medius.] Jupiter being an arbitrator between his brother Pluto and his sister Ceres, that he might not displease either, divided the year equally; so that Proserpine was to be six months with her mother, and as many with her husband.

2. Ex æquo.] He distributed into two equal parts.

3. Duorum regnorum.] Of that below and that above. For as long as Proserpine is with her mother, she is in the superior kingdom; and so long as she is with Pluto, she is said to reign in the inferior kingdom. This fable was invented, because the moon, which is the same as Proserpine, shines as long above the earth, as she seems to lie hid under it.

5. Vertitur.] Is turned, is changed, i. e. is of a better countenance.

Facies.] The aspect.

7. Deæ.] Of Proserpine.

8. Victis.] Dissipated. The clouds are said to be dispersed by the sun, when they are dissolved.

9. Exigit.] Requires.

Secura.] Easy with regard to her daughter's fate.

10. Sacer.] All fountains are said to be consecrated to some particular nymph.

14. Achaïde.] In Achaia.

15. Saltus.] The forests.

16. Legit.] Chase or traverse.

Posuit casses.] Spread the nets. By which Arethusa signifies that she was an huntress.

17. Sed, &c.] Although I never sought for fame and glory for my beauty.

18. Formosæ.] sc. Tameu.

19. Juvabat.] Did delight.

20. Quæque, &c.] I was ashamed of my beauty, of which other nymphs are proud; and I thought it a crime to endeavour to please.

22. Stympthalide sylvâ.] I turned out of the wood near Stympthalus, which is a mountain and city of Arcadia, in Peloponnese.

Invenio sinè vortice aquas, sinè murmure euntes, Perspicuas, imo per quas numerabilis alto 25
 Calculus omnis erat; quàs tu vix ire putares.
 Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ,
 Sponte suâ natas ripis declivibus umbras.
 Accessi; primùmque pedis vestigia tinxî:
 Poplite deindè tenùs. Neque eò contenta, re-
 cingor: 30
 Molliaque impono salici xelamina curvæ,
 Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dùm ferioque
 trahoque
 Mille modis labens, excussaque brachia jactò;
 Nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur:
 Territaque insisto propioris margine ripæ. 35
 Quò propèras Arethusa? Suis Alpheus ab undis,
 Quò properas? Iterum rauco mihi dixerat ore.
 Sicut eram, fugio sinè vestibus; altera vestes
 Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magis instat, et ardet;
 Et quia nuda fui, sum visa paratior illi. 40
 Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat,
 Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ,
 Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas.
 Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cylle-
 nenque, [et Elin,
 Mænaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erymanthon,
 Currere sustinui. Nec me velocior ille. 46
 Sed tolerare diu cursus ego, viribus impar,
 Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.
 Per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,
 Saxa quoque, et rupes, et quâ via nulla, cucurri.
 Sol erat à tergo: vidi præcedere longam 51
 cucurri per campos, per montes opertos arbore, quoque saxa et rupes, et quâ nulla via. Sol
 erat à tergo: vidi longam unbram præcedere

NOTES.

24. Sinè vortice.] Without any turning.

25. Perspicuas.] Clear.

Numerabilis.] Might be so esteemed for the clearness of the waters.

26. Ire.] To flow.

30. Poplite.] Unto the knee.

33. Mille modis.] By various manners. A finite number for an infinite.

Labens.] Swimming.

Excussa.] Stretched out.

36. Alpheus.] A river of Elis.

37. Quò properas.] An Anaphora.

Rauco ore.] With a hoarse voice; like the murmur of flowing waters.

38. Altera ripa.] The reason why she fled without her clothes; for they were left on the other side of the river.

40. Paratior.] More open to his attacks.

41. Premebat.] He pressed, followed me close.

42. Fugere.] sc. solent. By these similitudes the swiftness of Arethusa fleeing, and Alpheus pursuing her, is beautifully represented.

44. Orchomenon, &c.] Cities of Arcadia, not far from Mantinea.

Cyllenenque.] A mountain of Arcadia where Mercury was born, thence called Cyllenius.

45. Mænaliosque.] A mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan.

Erymanthon.] A mountain and wood of Arcadia; also a river flowing into Alpheus.

Elin.] A town in Arcadia.

51. Sol erat à tergo.] The sun was behind me; and therefore cast the shadows before me.

antè pedes; nisi timor videbat illa. Sed certè terrebar sonitù pedum; et ingens anhelitus oris afflabat crinales vittas. Fessa labore fugæ, inquam, Dictyna, deprehendimur; fer opem tuæ armigeræ: cui sæpe dedisti ferre tuos arcus, que tela inclusa pharetrâ. Dea est mota: que ferens unam è spissis nubibus, iniecit super me. Amnis lustrat tectam caligine; et ignarus quærit circùm cava nubila. Que inscius, ambit locum bis, quo Dea texerat me: et bis vocavit, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa. Quid animi fuit tunc mihi miseræ? Anne quod est agnæ, si qua audit lupos frementes circùm alta stabula? Aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hostilia ora canum, que audet dare nullos motus corpore? Tamen non abscedit: neque enim cernit longiùs ulla vestigia pedum. Servat nubemque locumque. Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus; Cœruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. 70 Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; eque capillis Ros cadit, et citiùs, quàm nunc tibi ^b fata renarro, In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore, 74 Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas: Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ, Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras. quæ grata cognomine meæ Divæ, prima eduxit me sub superas auras.

Antè pedes umbram; nisi timor illa videbat. Sed certè sonitùque pedum terrebar; et ingens Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris. [quam, Fessa labore fugæ, Fer opem, deprehendimur, in Armigeræ, Dictynâ, tuæ: cui sæpe dedisti 56 Ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ. Mota Dea est; spissisque ferens è nubibus unam Me super iniecit. Lustrat caligine tectam Amnis; et ignarus circùm cava nubila quærit. Bisque locum, quo me Dea texerat, inscius ambit:

Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit. Quid mihi tunc animi miseræ fuit? Anne quod agnæ est,

Si qua lupos audit circùm stabula alta frementes? Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit 65 Ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus? Non tamen abscedit; neque enim vestigia cernit Longiùs ^a ulla pedum. Servat nubemque locumque.

Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus; Cœruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ. 70 Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus; eque capillis Ros cadit, et citiùs, quàm nunc tibi ^b fata renarro,

In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore, 74

Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas: Delia rumpit humum. Cœcis ego mersa cavernis Advehor Ortygiam; quæ me cognomine Divæ, Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras.

^a ne pedum.

^b facta.

NOTES.

52. Nisi.] Unless being in a fright, I fancied I saw a shadow.

55. Fessa.] Spent with the fatigue of my flight, I begged of Diana to help me.

Deprehendimur.] I am caught. Deprehendi is properly used for the apprehending persons who have done some ill thing.

56. Armigeræ tuæ.] To your armour-bearer.

57. Ferre.] To carry.

58. Dea.] Diana.

59. Me super.] An apostrophe.

Lustrat.] Goes round about me.

60. Ignarus.] Not knowing where I was,

62. Io Arethusa.] An Anaphora.

65. Latens vepre.] Hidden in a bush.

67. Abscedit.] sc: Alphicus.

68. Servat.] He watches.

69. Frigidus sudor.] A cold sweat, proceeding from fear.

75. Laticem.] Water.

74. Positoque viri.] Having laid aside his manly form and shape.

76. Delia.] Diana, who was born in the isle of Delos.

Cœcis cavernis.] In dark caverns of the earth.

77. Divæ.] Of Diana; for Diana is named Delia and Ortygia, from the same island.

Ex. FAB. X. The circumstance which gave birth to this Fable was, that in Sicily there was a fountain called by the inhabitants Arethusa; but the Phœnicians coming to settle there, possessed the same, and give it the name of Alpheus, which in both languages, signified the Fountain of Willows. On this are founded the loves of Alpheus and Arethusa, so finely displayed by Ovid.

FAB. XI. LYNCEUS REX IN LYNCEM.

Ceres, for the better propagating the knowledge of Husbandry, dispatches Triptolemus, with orders, every where to cultivate the earth: the Prince obeys her, and after traversing both Europe and Africa, arrives in Scythia, where Lynceus reigned; who being envious that so great a kindness should be attributed to the messenger of Ceres, attempted to kill him, that he himself might have the honour, but in the instant of putting his wicked design into execution, he is changed into a Lynx. The Muse finishes the song, with the metamorphosis of the Pierides into Magpies, for their contention with the Muses.

HAC Arethusa tenus. Geminos Dea fertilis
angues
Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora:
Et medium cœli terræque per aëra vecta est.
Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem
Triptolemo; partimque rudi data semina jussit
Spargere humo, partim post tempora longa
recultæ.
Jam super Europen sublimis, et Asida terras
Vectus erat juvenis; Scythicas advertitur oras.
Rex ibi Lynceus erat. Regis subit ille penates.
Quæ veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque rogatus,
Et patriam, Patris est claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ;
Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,
Nec pede per terras; patuit mihi pervius æther.
Dona fero Cereris: latos quæ sparsa per agros
Frugiferas messes, alimenta que mitia reddant.
Barbarus invidit, tantique ut muneris auctor 16
Ipse sit; hospitio recipit: somnoque gravatum
Hactenus Arethusa. Fertilis Dea admovit geminos augues curribus; que coërcuit ora frænis: et vecta est per medium aëra cœli terræque: atque misit levem currum Triptolemo in Tritonida arcem; et jussit spargere data semina humo partim rudi, 6 partim recultæ post longa tempora. Jam juvenis erat vectus sublimis super terras Europen et Asida; advertitur Scythicas oras, Lynceus erat rex ibi. Ille subit penates regis. Rogatus quæ veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque, et patriam, dixit, Claræ Athenæ est patria mihi: nomen est Triptolemus. Veni nec puppe, per undas, nec pede per terras: pervius æther patuit mihi. Fero dona Cereris; quæ sparsa per latos agros, reddant frugiferas messes, que mitia alimenta. Barbarus invidit, ut ipse sit auctor tanti muneris; recipit hospitio; que

NOTES.

1. Hac.] Thus far Arethusa had spoken.
Dea.] Ceres, the goddess of fruitfulness.

4. Tritonida arcem.] Athens, called Tritonida, of Pallas, to whom the city was dedicated. See Book VII. ver. 1.

5. Triptolemo.] Triptolemus having learned of Ceres the art of sowing corn, received of her a chariot, which was drawn by winged dragons; in which, being carried over both sea and land, he taught mankind the new art of tilling the ground.—Rudi.]

Untilled.

6. Recultæ.] Fallow, or which is tilled every second or third year.

7. Asida.] Asia.

8. Juvenis.] Triptolemus.

Scythicas oras.] To the north. For the Scythians are a northern people.

10. Quæ veniat.] Through what places, and how, he came.

13. Pervius æther.] The penetrable air.

14. Dona Cereris.] Corn,

aggreditur gravatum somno ferro. Ceres fecit conantem figere pectus lynca: rursusque misit Mopsopium juvenem sacros agitare jugales. 20 Finierat dictos è nobis maxima cantus. At Nymphæ vicisse Deas Heliconæ colentes Concordi dixère sono. Convicia victæ Cùm jacerent, Quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque culpæ 25 Additis, et non est patientia libera nobis; Ibimus in pœnas; et, quâ vocat ira, sequemur. Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba; Conatæque loqui, et mâgno clamore protervas Intentare manus, pennas exire per unguës 30 Aspexère suos, operiri brachia plumis: Alteraque alterius rigido concreescere rostro Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere sylvis. Dùmque volunt plangi; per brachia mota levatæ Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ. 35 Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia priscæ remansit, Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquendi.

Nunc quoque priscæ facundia remansit in alitibus, raucaque garrulitas, quæ immane studium loquendi.

NOTES.

18. Ferro.] With a sword.
 Figere.] To pierce.
 19. Lynca.] A Greek accusative. A Lynx is a spotted beast dedicated to Bacchus.
 20. Mopsopium.] Triptolemus was an Athenian. Mopsopus, or Mopsius, reigned anciently at Athens.
 Jugales.] The dragons yoked together.
 21. Maxima.] Calliope, to whom we committed the decision of the controversy, as was said above.
 22. Nymphæ.] The Naiades, who were to decide the controversy.
 Deas, &c.] The Muses inhabiting Mount Helicon.
 23. Concordi sono.] By the joint opinion of all.
 Victæ.] The daughters of Pierus.
 24. Dixit.] sc. Calliope.
 25. Maledictaque.] Reproaches, revilings.
 26. Non est patientia.] We cannot bear these revilings.
 27. Ibimus in pœnas.] We shall proceed to punishment.
 28. Emathides.] The grand-daughters of Peon. For Evippe was the mother of Peon.
 Spernuntque.] They despise.
 30. Intentare manus.] To make frequent attempts upon us, as persons who threaten others use to do.
 33. Accedere.] To be added, to be joined to.
 34. Dùmque plangi.] And while they would beat their breasts with their hands, they hang in the air.
 35. Convicia nemorum.] The reproach of the woods.
 36. Facundia priscæ.] Their former talkativeness.
 37. Studiumque immane.] An extraordinary love for prating.

EXP. FAB. XI. In the allegory of this fable, we have most beautifully laid before us, the fondness and attention that was paid to agriculture, by the reception of Triptolemus, whom the goddess Ceres dispatched for the purpose of instructing mankind in a knowledge so useful and necessary, and which was only rejected by the Scythians, a people remarkable for an unhumanised disposition. From the metamorphosis of the Pierides may be collected the deserts of presuming pretenders to taste and knowledge, who with no better foundation, than the Magpies' pretensions to harmony and song, go on to display their impudence and ignorance.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,
 LIBER VI.

FAB. I. & II. MINERVA IN ANUM. ARACHNE IN ARANEAM.

THE ARGUMENT.

Arachne, presuming too much on the knowledge of her art, challenges Minerva to contend with her. The goddess accepts the challenge, and, enraged at her presumption, strikes her with her shuttle; upon which, the disgusted Arachne hangs herself; but Minerva, touched with compassion, as she had been instructed by her, transforms her into a spider.

PRÆBUERAT dictis Tritonia talibus aurem; Tritonia præbuerat aurem
 Carminaque Aonidum, justamque proba- talibus dictis; carminaque
 verat iram. Aonidum, que probaverat jus-
 Tùm secum, *Laudare parum est; laudemur et ipsæ:* Parum est laudare vindictam
 Numina nec sperni sinè pœnâ nostra sinamus. aliorum; etiam nos ipsæ lau-
 Mœoniæque animum fatiſ intendit Arachnes: 5 demur ob similem; nec sinamus
 Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis nostra Numina sperni
 Audierat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentiſ sinè pœnâ. Que intendit ani-
 Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius mum fatiſ Mœoniæ Arachnes:
 Idmon, quam audierat non cedere sibi
 Phocaïco bibulas tingeſbat murice lanas. 9 laudibus lanificæ artis. Illa
 Occiderat mater; sed et hæc de plebe, suoque non fuit clara loco nec origine
 Idmon pater huic, tingeſbat
 bibulas lanas Phocaïco mu-
 rice. Mater occiderat; sed et hæc fuit de plebe,

NOTES.

1. Præbuerat.] Minerva having heard the contention of the Muses with the daughters of Pierus, considered what punishment she should inflict upon Arachne, the Lydian maid, who boasted that she was a better artist at manufacturing wool than Minerva.

Tritonia.] Minerva was so called of Triton, a river of Bœotia, where she first appeared in a virgin's habit.

2. Probaverat.] She approved.

3. Tùm secum.] sc. dixit, or locuta est.

Laudare parum.] It is not enough to praise others, unless we ourselves be praised.

6. Lanificæ.] Of working wool.

7. Loca.] So Sall. Natus haud obscure loco. Locus is often taken for birth or descent; but is properly said of that which contains any thing.

8. Colophonius.] A city of Lydia, famous for the oracle of Apollo.

9. Murice.] The Murex is a fish, of whose blood a purple colour is made.

æqua suo viro. Tamen illa quæsierat memorabile nomen studio per Lydas urbes. Quamvis orta parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis. Nymphæ deseruère sæpè vineta sui Tymoli: ut aspicerent admirabile opus hujus: Pactolides Nymphæ deseruère suas undas. Nec juvabat solùm spectare factas vestes: tùm quoque cùm fierent, *Tantus decor affuit arti.* Sivè rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes: Seu digitis subigebat opus; repetitaque longo Vellera molliabat nebulas æquantia tractu. 21 Sivè levi teretem versabat pollice fusum; Seu pingebat acu; scires à Pallade doctam. Quod tamen ipsa negat: tantâque offensa magistrâ, [sem. Certet, ait, mecum; nihil est quod victa recu- Pallas anum simulat: falsosque in tempora canos Addit, et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus. Tùm sic orsa loqui: *Non omnia grandior ætas, Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.* Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ. 31 Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti. Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque filâ relinquit; Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram, 35 Talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis: Mentis inops, longâque venis confecta senectâ: Et niniùm vixisse diù nocet. Audiat istas, æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes Quæsierat studio nomen memorabile; quamvis Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis. Hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, sæpè Deseruère sui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli: 15 Deseruère suas Nymphæ Pactolides undas. Nec factas solùm vestes spectare juvabat; Tùm quoque, cùm fierent, *Tantus decor affuit arti.* Sivè rudem primos lanam glomerabat in orbes: Seu digitis subigebat opus; repetitaque longo Vellera molliabat nebulas æquantia tractu. 21 Sivè levi teretem versabat pollice fusum; Seu pingebat acu; scires à Pallade doctam. Quod tamen ipsa negat: tantâque offensa magistrâ, [sem. Certet, ait, mecum; nihil est quod victa recu- Pallas anum simulat: falsosque in tempora canos Addit, et infirmos baculo quoque sustinet artus. Tùm sic orsa loqui: *Non omnia grandior ætas, Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.* Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ. 31 Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti. Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque filâ relinquit; Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus iram, 35 Talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis: Mentis inops, longâque venis confecta senectâ: Et niniùm vixisse diù nocet. Audiat istas,

NOTES.

11. *Æqua.*] Equal, fit.
 12. *Quæsierat studio.*] Had got by her industry.
 15. *Tymoli.*] Of Tymolus, a mountain of Lydia, planted with vines.
 16. *Pactolides.*] Pactolus, a river of Lydia, famous for golden sands.
 20. *Longo tractu.*] A great length. For the wool was drawn out so fine, that it seemed to be a cloud.
 21. *Molliabat.*] Made soft.
 22. *Versabat.*] Did twist, i. e. made threads.
 23. *Scires.*] You might know.
 24. *Tantâ magistrâ.*] So great a mistress.
Offensa.] Disdaining.
 25. *Nihil, &c.*] There is no punishment I will object to suffer, if I am overcome.
 26. *Pallâ.*] So called from the shaking of a spear; *παλλειν*, signifies to shake.
Falsos ue.] Dissembled.
 27. *Infirmos artus.*] Her feeble limbs.
 28. *Grandior ætas.*] Old age.
 29. *Usus.*] Experience.
 32. *Cede Deæ.*] Do not contend with the goddess Pallas.
 34. *Torvis.*] sc. *Oculis.*
 35. *Vixque manum retinens.*] Scarce refraining from beating the goddess.
Confessaque.] Expressing indignation by a change of countenance.
 36. *Obscuram.*] Disguised under another form.—*Resecuta.*] She answered.
 37. *Mentis inops.*] Foolish and mad.
Confecta.] Spent, deprived of all vigour both of body and mind.
 38. *Niniùm vixisse.*] Signifies that she doated.

Si qua tibi nurus est, si qua est tibi filia, voces. Si qua nurus est tibi, si qua
 Consilii satis est in me mihi; neve monendo 40 filia est tibi, audiat istas voces.
 Profecisse putes: eadem sententia nobis. Satis consilii mihi est in me;
 Cur non ipsa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat? neve putes profecisse monen-
 Tum Dea, Venit, ait; formamque removet ani- do: eadem sententia est nobis.
 lem; [Nymphæ, Cur ipsa non venit; cur vitat
 Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur Numina hæc certamina? Tum Dea
 Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo. ait, Venit; que removit ani-
 Sed tamen erubuit; subitusque invita notavit 46 lem formam; que exhibuit
 Ora rubor: rursusque evanuit. Ut solet ær Pallada. Nymphæ, Mygdo-
 Purpureus fieri, cum primùm Aurora movetur; nidesque nurus venerantur
 Et, breve post tempus, candescere Solis ab ictu. Numina. Virgo sola non est
 Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmæ territa, sed tamen erubuit:
 In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat; que subitus rubor notavit in-
 Nec monet ulteriùs: nec jam certamina differt. vita ora: rursusque evanuit.
 Haud mora: a constituunt diversis partibus ambæ, Ut ær solet fieri purpureus,
 Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas. cum primùm Aurora move-
 Tela jugo vincta est; stamen secernit arundo; tur; et post breve tempus
 Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis; 56 candescere ab ictu Solis. Per-
 Quod digiti expediunt, atque, inter stamina stat in incepto, que cupidine
 ductum, stolide palmæ, ruit in sua fata.
 Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. Neque enim nata Jove recu-
 Utraque festinant: cinctæque ad pectora vestes, sat; nec monet ulteriùs; nec
 Brachia docta movent, *Studio fallente laborem.* jam differt certamina. Haud
 Illic et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ahenum 61 mora: ambæ constituunt di-
 dentes feriunt percusso pectine. Utraque festinant: que vestes cinctæ ad pectora movent
 docta brachia, *Studio fallente laborem* Illic purpura textitur, quæ sensit Tyrium ahenum,
 a consistunt,

NOTES.

44. Palladaque exhibuit.] And shows herself to be Pallas.

45. Mygdonidesque.] Many women came out of Phrygia to see the performance of Arachne, who all, except Arachne, gave the preference to Pallas.—Virgo.] Arachne.

46. Invita.] Against her will.

47. Evanuit.] Went away suddenly.

48. Aurora movetur.] The morning begins to rise.

49. Candescere.] Brightens.

50. Perstat.] Persevered in her contention with Pallas.

Stolidæque palmæ.] Of a foolish victory.

51. In sua fata.] To her destruction.

Nata Jove.] Pallas.

54. Gracili.] Slender, fine.

Intendunt.] They stretch.

55. Tela.] He shows the wonderful quickness of them both. That wood is called julum, which weavers roll their warp upon. Ovid seems to express the form of the beam under which, as a disgrace, those who were conquered were made to pass; which was made of two spears fixed in the ground, and a third across above: and this was chiefly

practised among the Romans, as often as their enemies surrendered themselves, giving up their arms.

56. Radiis.] Radius is an instrument with which weavers shoot the woof into the warp; a shuttle.

Subtemen, &c.] The woof is inserted into the warp.

57. Expediunt.] They whisk through.

Atque, &c.] A periphrasis of the woof, that is beat into the warp with the teeth of a comb (Reed)

58. Pectine.] The stay, a weaver's instrument.

59. Utraque.] Both Pallas and Arachne.

Cinctæque.] Having their garments tied up, that they might be more ready.

60. Studio.] Desire, ambition.

Fallente.] Making less (lighter).

61. Illic, &c.] Tyrian purple, or purple thread, is woven. Tyre is an island of Phœnicia, formerly remarkable for purple dyers.

Ahenum.] The Caldron in which the wool was dyed of purple colour.

et tenues umbræ parvi discriminis : qualis arcus ab imbre percussus solibus, solet inficere longum cælum ingenti curvamine ; in quo cùm mille diversi colores niteant, tamen ipse transitus fallit spectantia lumina. Usque adeò quod tangit est idem ; tamen ultima distant. Illic et lentum aurum immittitur filis, et vetus argumentum deducitur in telâ. Pallas pingit scopulum Mavortis in Cecropiâ arce, et antiquam litem de nomine terre. Bis sex cœlestes sedent altis sedibus, Jove medio, augustâ gravitate. Sua facies inscribit quemque Deorum. Imago Jovis est regalis. Facit Deum pelagi stare, quo ferire aspera saxa longo tridente, et ferum exsiluisse è medio vulnere saxi ; quò pignore vindicet urbem. At dat clypeum sibi, dat hastam acutæ cuspidis : dat galeam capiti : pectus defenditur ægide. Que simulat terram percussam de suâ cuspidè prodere fœtum canentis olivæ cum baccis :

Textitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbræ :
Qualis ab imbre solet percussus solibus arcus
Inficere ingenti longum curvamine cælum ;
In quo diversi niteant cùm mille colores, 65
Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit.
Usque adeò quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima distant.
Illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum,
Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.
Cecropiâ Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce 70
Pingit, et antiquam, de terræ nomine, litem.
Bis sex cœlestes, medio Jovæ, sedibus altis,
Augustâ gravitate sedent. Sua quemque Deorum
Inscribit facies. Jovis est regalis imago.
Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente 75
Aspera saxa facit, medioque è vulnere saxi
Exsiluisse ferum : quò pignore vindicet urbem.
At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam :
Dat galeam capiti : defenditur ægide pectus.
Percussamque suâ simulat de cuspidè terram 80
Prodere cum baccis fœtum canentis olivæ :

NOTES.

63. Qualis.] By this similitude is shown, with how many various colours the web was diversified.

Imbre.] After a shower.

Solibus.] By the rays of the sun.

Arcus.] The rainbow.

64. Longum cælum.] A long space of the heavens

66. Transitus, &c.] The transition from one colour to another, is done with so much art as to deceive the eye.

67. Usque adeò.] So insensibly do the touching colours blend, though their extreme parts differ.

68. Lentum.] Flexible.

69. Vetus argumentum.] An ancient fable.

Deducitur.] If formed, drawn. Threads are properly said deduci, when they are drawn out in length.

70. Cecropiâ.] An Athenian tower, so called from Cecrops, king of Athens.

Scopulum.] Areopagus, which is called Mars' town, from Ἀρεῖς Martis and πόλις a town, is a promontory of Athens, so called from Mars ; because he slew Halir- rothius the son of Neptune in that place, upon account of his daughter Alcippe. The poet first describes Pallas's web, in the

beginning of which the Areopagus was represented, where the gods sat to judge, whether Pallas or Neptune ought to give the name to that city. The gods' determination was, whoever discovered the most beneficial intention for mankind, should name the city: Neptune then struck the earth and a horse leaped out ; but Pallas brought forth an olive tree, which was adjudged of most advantage to mankind, therefore she obtained the victory.

72. Bis sex.] Twelve.

73. Augustâ gravitate.] With sacred Majesty.—Sua, &c.] Every one of the gods is represented to the life.

75. Stare.] She delineates Neptune standing :

77. Ferum.] An horse.

Vindicet.] Affirms it to be his proper right.

78. At sibi, &c.] Pallas represents herself in the web armed with her shield, spear, and helmet.

79. Ægide.] Ægis is the breast armour of Minerva, having on it Medusa's head, which she makes use of, especially in war.

81. Prodere.] To send out.

Baccis.] Berries.

Canentis.] White, hoary.

Mirarique Deos. *Operi victoria fuit.*

Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis,
Quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis;
Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit, 85
Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.

Threïciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, et
Hæmon;

Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;
Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere Deorum.

Altera Pygmææ fatum miserabile matris 90
Pars habet: hanc Juno jussit, certaminè victam,
Esse gruem, populisque suis indicare bellum.

Pingit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam
Cum magni consorte Jovis, quam regia Juno

In volucrè vertit: nec profuit Ilion illi, 95

Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis
Ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.

Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulus orbum,
Isque gradus templi, natarum membra suarum,

Amplectens, saxoque jacens, lacrymare videtur.
Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras. 101

Is modus est, operique suâ facit arbore finem.

Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri

Europen: verum taurum, freta vera putares.

Ipsa videbatur terras spectare relictas, 105

Et comites clamare suas, tactumque vereri

suâ arbore. Mæonis designat Europen elusam imagine tauri: putares taurum verum, freta vera. Ipsa videbatur spectare terras relictas, et clamare suas comites, que vereri tactum

que Deos mirari. *Victoria est finis operi.* Tamen ut æmula laudis intelligat exemplis, quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis; addit quatuor certamina in quatuor partes, clara suo colore, distincta brevibussigillis. Unus angulus habet Threïciam Rhodopen et Hæmon; nunc gelidos montes, quondam mortalia corpora; qui tribuere sibi nomina summorum Deorum. Altera pars habet miserabile fatum Pygmææ matris: Juno jussit hanc victam certamine esse gruem, que indicare bellum suis populis. Pingit et Antigonem, quondam ausam contendere cum consorte magni Jovis: quam regia Juno vertit in volucrè, nec Ilion profuit illi, Laomedonve pater, quin sumptis pennis candida ciconia ipsa plaudat sibi crepitante rostro. Angulus qui solus superest, habet Cinyrau orbum: isque amplectens gradus templi qui antè fuerant membra suarum, natarum, que jacens saxo videtur lacrymare. Circuit extremas oras pacalibus oleis. Is est modus, que facit finem operi

NOTES.

82. *Operi victoria.*] Pallas described her victory at the end of her web.

85. *Tamen.*] Notwithstanding the victory of Pallas finished the web, yet in the corners she represented the punishments of such as impiously derided the gods; by which Arachne might judge what were her own deserts.

84. *Quod pretium.*] What punishment. *Speret.*] She ought to expect.

Furialibus ausis.] For such a furious rashness.

86. *Brevibus sigillis*] With little signs.

89. *Deorum.*] Of Jupiter and Juno.

90. *Altera.*] In one corner she represented the transformation of the Pygmean Mother into a Crane, for preferring her beauty to Juno's.

Pygmææ.] The Pygmies are a people said to inhabit the mountainous parts of India, and not to exceed two feet, and to be continually at war with the Cranes.

Miserabile fatum.] The miserable con-

dition.

92. *Populisque suis.*] With the Pygmies, from whom she had her original.

98. *Cinyran.*] Cinyras, king of Assyria, whose daughters were esteemed beautiful, had the insolence to place them in competition with Juno; for which they were turned into steps for her temple; and their Father, embracing them for the bodies of his daughters, was also turned into stone.

Orbum.] Bereaved of his children, childless.

100. *Jacens.*] Cleaving to.

101. *Pacalibus.*] Bringing or signifying Peace.

102. *Modus.*] The end.

Suâ arbore.] With an olive-tree.

103. *Mæonis.*] Arachne the Mæonian or Lydian. The poet here relates the stories described in Arachne's web.

104. *Europen.*] The daughter of Agenor, who was carried by Jupiter into Crete, under the form of a bull.

assilientis aquæ; que reducere
timidas plantas. Fecit et As-
terien teneri aquilâ luctante :
fecit Ledam recubare sub o-
lorinis alis. Addidit, ut Ju-
piter celatus imagine Satyri,
implêrit pulchram Nyctêida
geminò fœtu : fuerit Amphitryon
cùm cepit te Tiryntia.
Ut aureus luserit Danaën, ig-
neus luserit Asopida; pastor
luserit Mnemosynen : varius
serpens luserit Deoïda. Nep-
tune, posuit te quoque, mu-
tatum torvo juvenco in vir-
gine Æoliâ Tu visus Enipeus
gignis Aloïdas; aries fallis Bi-
saltida. Et mitissima mater
frugum, flava comas, sensit
te equum : et mater volueris
equi, crinita colubris, sensit
te avem : Melantho sensit Del-
phina, que reddidit suam faci-
ciem, faciemque locorum om-
nibus his. Est illic Phœbus
agrestis imagine. Utque ino-
dò gesserit pennas accipitris, modò terga leonis : ut pastor luserit Macarêida Isseu. Ut
Liber deceperit Erigonem falsâ uvâ :

Assilientis aquæ; timidasque reducere plantas.
Fecit et Asterien aquilâ luctante teneri :
Fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis.
Addidit, ut Satyri celatus imagine pulchram
Jupiter implêrit geminò Nyctêida fœtu : 111
Amphitryon fuerit, cùm te Tiryntia cepit,
Aureus ut Danaën, Asopida luserit igneus :
Mnemosynen pastor : varius Deoïda serpens.
Te quoque mutatum torvo, Neptune, juvenco
Virgine in Æoliâ posuit. Tu visus Enipeus
Gignis Aloïdas; aries Bisaltida fallis. 117
Et te, flavâ comas, frugum mitissima mater,
Sensit equum : te sensit avem, crinita colubris,
Mater equi volucris : sensit Delphina Melantho,
Omnibus his faciemque suam, faciemque loco-
rum 121
Reddidit. Est illic agrestis imagine Phœbus.
Utque modò accipitris pennas, modò terga leonis
Gesserit : ut pastor Macarêida luserit Isseu.
Liber ut Erigonem falsâ deceperit uvâ : 125
Liber ut Erigonem falsâ deceperit uvâ :

NOTES.

107. Timidasque.] Europa seemed timorous, and to draw up her feet, that she might not touch the water.

108. Asterien.] She added Asterie, turned into a Quail, and carried away by Jupiter in the form of an Eagle.

109. Fecit.] Jupiter, captivated with the love of Leda, and assuming the appearance of a Swan, obtained her; she is said to have laid an egg, which was the origin of Castor, Pollux and Helena.

Olorinis sub alis.] Under the wings of a Swan.

110. Addidit.] Jupiter, in the form of a Satyr, violated Antiopa, the daughter of Nycteus, who is said to have brought forth the twins Amphion and Zethus.

112. Amphitryon.] Jupiter, captivated with the love of Alcmena, put on the appearance of her husband Amphitryon, by whom he had Hercules.

Tiryntia.] Alcmena is called Tiryntia, of Tiryntia, a city nigh Argos, where Hercules was educated, and thence called Tiryntius.

115. Aureus ut Danaën.] Danaë, a daughter of Acrisius, king of the Argives, by whom Jupiter had Perseus. Book IV.

Asopida.] Ægina, the daughter of Asopus; Jupiter, turning himself into fire, lay with her, and begat Æacus.

114. Mnemosynen.] For they say he lay with Mnemosyne in the habit of a shepherd,

and begat the nine Muses.

Deoïda.] Some will have this to be Proserpine.

116. Virgine in Æoliâ.] Neptune, being transformed into a young Bull, ravished Arnen, the daughter of Æolus. An Apostrophe to Neptune.

Enipeus.] Being turned into the river Enipeus, he begat Othus and Ephialtes on Iphimedia, the wife of Alocus. Of Enipeus, Book VII.

117. Aries.] Turned into a Ram, he lay with Theophanes, the daughter of Bisaltes.

118. Mater frugum.] Ceres.

119. Crinita.] Having snakes and serpents instead of hair.

120. Mater equi volucris.] Medusa, the mother of the winged horse Pegasus.

Melantho.] Melantho was a daughter of Deucalion, by whom Neptune, turned into a Dolphin, had a son named Delphus.

122. Agrestis.] Apollo being deprived of his divinity for having slain the Cyclops, fed the herds of Admetus, king of Thessaly.

123. Ut modò.] Apollo was represented in Arachne's web, sometimes in the appearance of a Hawk, and sometimes of a Lion.

124. Macarêida.] Isseu, the daughter of Macareus, whom Apollo deflowered in the habit of a shepherd.

125. Liber.] Bacchus transformed into a Grape.

Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona creârit.
 Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
 Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.
 Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
 Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago; 130
 Et rupit pietas cœlestia crimina vestes.
 Utque Cytoriaco radium de monte tenebat;
 Terquater Idmoniaefrontem percussit Arachnes.
 Non tulit infelix: laqueoque animosa ligavit
 Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit;
 Atque ita, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba,
 dixit: 136

Lexque eadem pœnæ, ne sis secûra futuri,
 Dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus esto.
 Postea discedens succis Hecateïdos herbæ
 Spargit. Et extemplo tristi medicamine tactæ
 Defluxère comæ: cumque his et naris et auris.
 Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore
 a parvæ.

In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.
 Cætera venter habet, de quo tamen illa remittit
 Stamen; et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145

habet cætera, de quo tamen illa remittit stamen; et aranea exercet antiquas telas,
 a parva est.

ut Saturnus creârit geminum Chirona equo. Ultima pars telæ, circumdata tenui limbo, habet flores hederis intertextos nexilibus. Pallas non possit, non Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu: et rupit vestes pietas cœlestia crimina. Utque tenebat radium de Cytoriaco monte; percussit frontem Idmoniaefrontem Arachnes terquater. Non tulit infelix; que ligavit animosa guttura laqueo. Pallas miserata levavit pendentem, atque dixit ita, Improba vive quidem, pende tamen: que ne sis secûra futuri, eadem lex pœnæ esto dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus. Postea discedens spargit eam succis Hecateïdos herbæ. Et extemplo comæ tactæ tristi medicamine defluxère: que naris et auris cum his. Que caput fit minimum illius parvæ toto corpore. Exiles digiti hærent in latere pro cruribus. Venter

NOTES.

126. Geminum.] Who to the waist appeared as a man, and below it as an horse.

127. Limbo tenui.] A very fine selvage; for limbus is a border encompassing the outermost part of a garment.

129. Illud opus.] Arachne's web.

130. Flava virago.] The heroine with the golden locks.

132. Radium, &c.] A shuttle of box. See Book IV.

133. Ter quater.] Often.

Idmonia.] See above.

134. Animosa.] Proud and impatient.

137. Lex eadem, &c.] And thy posterity shall suffer the like punishment.

138. Dicta.] Appointed.

139. Hecateïdos.] A venomous herb discovered by Hecate, the daughter of Persa. Others will have it to be Aconitum, Wolfbane; others Cicuta, Hemlock.

140. Tristi.] Hurtful.

143. Exiles.] Slender.

145. Antiquas, &c.] And works at her web as formerly.

Aranea.] A Spider.

EXP. FAB. I. AND II. Arachne's contention with Minerva, the Goddess of Arts, particularly of weaving, shows that she was skilled in working in silk and wool: but her metamorphosis into a Spider, arose from the resemblance her name had to it in the Hebrew tongue. In this contention Ovid has greatly displayed his genius, and introduced many fables, as if wrought in their work. The first and most considerable respects the dispute between Neptune and Minerva, in naming of Athens; the people of which descending from Cethin, were fierce and savage; and, coming to the knowledge of navigation, turned pirates; but being afterwards taught the culture of the olive-tree, for which their country was favourable, they reformed, and paid their devotion to Minerva, who was there called Athene: it is this that is meant by the determination of the contention in favour of the

Goddess. The next fable worthy of our attention, is that of the Pygmies and Cranes; the Pygmies were a people, imagined by the ancients to be of a very diminutive stature, and this they concluded from their Radix in Greek, which signifies a cubit. The poets engaged them in a war with these birds, the better to convey an idea of their diminutiveness, as they were fond of the marvellous. The other metamorphosis related by the author, may with ease be explained, by attending to what has been already observed.

FAB. III. NIOBES LIBERI AB APOLLINE & DIANA SAGITTIS NECATI.
NIOBE IN SILICEM.

The Theban Matrons making a solemn procession in honour of Latona, Niobe treats the Goddess and her offspring with contempt; whereupon Apollo and Diana, in resentment for the injury done their Mother, destroyed Niobe's children; and she herself lamenting her loss, is changed into a Statue.

Tota Lydia fremit. Rumor LYDIA tota fremit. Phrygiæque per oppida
facti it per oppida Phrygiæ, facti [bem.
et occupat magnū orbem
sermonibus. Niobe pognove- Rumor it, et magnū sermonibus occupat or-
rat illam antè suos thalamos, Antè suos Niobe thalamos cognoverat illam,
tam cū virgo colebat Tum cū Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat.
Mæoniam Sipylum. Nec ta- Nec tamen admonita est pœna popularis Arachnes
men admonita est pœna sua Cedere Cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti. 6
popularis Arachnes cedere Multa dabant animos. Sed enim nec conjugis
Cœlitibus, que uti minoribus artes,
verbis. Multa dabant animos. Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,
Sed enim nec artes conjugis, Sic placuere illi (quamvis ea cuncta placebant,)
nec genus amborum, que po- Ut sua progenies: et felicissima matrum
tentia magni regni, sic placu- Dicta foret Niobe; si non sibi visa fuisset.
ere illi. (quamvis cuncta ea Nam sata Tiresiâ, venturi præscia, Manto
placebant) ut sua progenies: Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,
et Niobe foret dicta felicissi- Vaticinata vias: Ismenides, ite frequentes:
ma matrum; si non visa fuisset Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus, 15
sibi. Nam Manto, sata Cum prece thura pia, lauroque innectite crimen,
Tiresiâ, præscia fati venturi, que duobus Latonigenis, que innectite crimen lauro.

NOTES.

1. Lydia tota fremit.] All Lydia rings with the fate of Arachne.

3. Niobe.] Niobe knew Arachne before she was married to Amphion, king of Thebes.

4. Mæoniam.] For Niobe had lived with her father Tantalus in Lydia, before he had been conquered by Tros.

Sipylumque.] A town of Lydia.

6. Minoribus verbis.] More humble.

7. Animos.] Spirits, pride.

Conjugis artes.] Her husband Amphion was a remarkable musician; when building the city of Thebes, the stones are said to have danced to his lyre. Orpheus too is fabled to have the same power; as the trees and wild beasts followed his song; by which we are to

understand, that these men by their address and wise counsels, reclaimed the savage people of their days, brought them from the woods, where they had lived like beasts, to dwell in towns, and taught them the blessings of harmony and society.

12. Manto.] She was the daughter of the prophet Tiresias, and very skilful in her father's art; from her the city of Mantua took its name.

14. Ismenides.] So the Theban women are called, of Ismenus, a river of Bœotia.

15. Date.] Sacrifice.

Latonigenisque.] Apollo and Diana.

16. Lauroque, &c.] And crown your heads with laurel.

Ore meo Latona jûbet. Paretur: et omnes
Thebaidēs jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant;
Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia,
flammis.

Eccē venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbā,
Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro.

Et, quantum ira sinit, formosa: movensque,
decoro

Cum capite, immissos humerum per utrumque
Constitit; utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos;
Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere visis, 25
Cœlestes? Aut cur colitur Latona per aras,
Numen adhuc sinè thure meum est? Mihi
Tantalus auctor;

Cui licuit soli Superorum tangere mensas.

Pleiadum soror est genitrix mihi: maximus Atlas

Est avus, æthereum qui fert cervicibus axem: 30

Jupiter alter avus. Socero quoque glorior illo.

Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ: me regia Cadmi

Sub dominâ est: fidibusque mei commissa mariti

Mœnia, cum populis, à meque viroque reguntur.

In quacunque domûs adverto lumina partem,

Immensæ spectantur opes. Accedit eodem 36

Digna Deâ facies. Hûc natas adjice septem,

Et totidem juvenes; et mox generosque nurus-

que.

Quærite nunc, habeat-quam nostra superbia

Nescio quoque audete satam Titanida Cœo 40

nerosque nurusque. Quærite nunc quam causam nostra superbia habeat: quæ audete præ-

ferre mihi Latonam Titanida, satam nescio quo Cœo;

Latona jubet hoc meo ore.
Paretur: et omnes Thebaidēs
ornant sua tempora jussis fro-
ndibus. Que dant thura, et
precantia verba sanctis flam-

mis. 19
Eccē Niobe venit cele-
berrima turbā comitum, spec-
tabilis Phrygiis vestibus in-
texto auro. Et formosa quan-

tum ira sinit: movensque
capillos immissos per utrum-

que humerum cum decore
capite, constitit: utque alta
circumtulit superbos oculos;

inquit, Quis furor præponere
cœlestes auditos visis? Aut

cur Latona colitur per aras;
meum Numen est adhuc sinè
thure? Tantalus auctor mi-

hi, cui soli licuit tangere
mensas Superorum; soror

Pleiadum est genitrix mihi:
maximus Atlas est avus, qui
fert æthereum axem cervici-

bis: Jupiter alter avus.
Quoque glorior illo socero.

Phrygiæ gentes metuunt me:
regia Cadmi est sub me do-

minâ: que mœnia commissa
fidibus mei mariti, cum po-

pulis, reguntur à me viroque.
In quacunque partem do-

mûs adverto lumina, immen-

sæ opes spectantur. Facies
digna Deâ accedit eodem.

Hûc adjice septem natas, et
totidem juvenes; et mox ge-

NOTES.

17. Ore meo.] Latona speaks by my mouth, and commands you to do this.

21. Spectabilis.] Remarkable.

24. Superbos oculos.] Her disdainful eyes.

25. Auditos.] Hear-say gods.

Præponere visis.] To prefer before the gods, that you see daily, viz. me and my husband.

Visis.] scil. Diis.

27. Thure.] Worship, sacrifice.

Auctor mihi.] My father. For Niobe was the daughter of Tantalus.

28. Cui licuit, &c.] The only man who was permitted to sit down at table with the gods.

29.] Pleiadam.] Taygeta, one of the Pleiades the daughters of Atlas, was the mother of Niobe.

30. Æthereum axem.] Of Atlas. See Book IV.

31. Alter avus.] My other grandfather. For Tantalus was the son of Jupiter by Pro-

Socero illo.] For Amphion was the son of Jupiter by Antiopa.

32. Me gentes, &c.] It is to be supposed that she had still some possessions in Phrygia, in right of her father Tantalus.

33. Commissa.] Put together, joined. Cadmus built, Amphion fortified Thebes.

34. Viro.] Vir signifies, sometimes, a husband, as here.

35. Lumina.] My eyes.

36. Accedit eodem.] And to this is added; and besides these.

38. Mox.] To be expected in a little time.

40. Cœo.] Latona was the daughter of the giant Cœus, who being got with child by Jupiter, brought forth Apollo and Diana at once.

Titanida.] The grand-daughter of the Titans, from whom the giants had their original.

cui *Latonæ* maxima terra quondam negavit exiguam sedem parituræ. Dea vestra nec recepta est cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis, erat exilium mundi; donec tu Delos, miserata vagantem, Hospita tu terris erras, Ego, dixit, in undis, 45 Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus Facta parens: uteri pars est hæc septima nostri. Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? felixque manebo. Quis quoque quis dubitet? *Tutam me copia fecit.* Major sum, quam cui possit fortuna nocere; 50 Multaque ut eripiat; multò mihi plura relinquet. Excessere metum ræa jam bona. Fingite demi Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum. Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum 54 Latonæ. Turbâ quo quantum distat ab orbâ! Ite a sacris, properate sacris: laurumque capillis Ponite. Deponunt, et sacra infecta relinquunt. Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure Numen. Indignata Dea est: summoque in vertice Cynthi, Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta: 60 En! ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, Et nisi Junoni, nulli cessura Dearum, [cultis An Dea sim, dubitor: perque omnia sæcula Arceor, ô nati, nisi vós succurritis, aris. que arceor aris cultis per omnia sæcula, nisi vos succurritis.

a Ite aris orbæ sacris, laurumque, &c.

NOTES.

43. Nec cœlo.] Latona could not find a resting place where to be delivered of her burden: for Juno had secluded her from every quarter by the obligation of an oath enjoined.

Dea vestra.] With great contempt Niobe calls Latona, Your Goddess, in speaking to the people.

44. Exul.] She was banished from the world.

46. Instabilemque locum.] An unstable place. For Delos was harrassed with frequent earthquakes: or, for that this island lay hid for some time under water, and at the command of Neptune arose, and thus Latona found a place to be delivered in. It is called Delos Erratica.

Illâ duobus, &c.] She is the mother of two, I of seven times two.

51. Ut.] Although, Fortuna eripiat.

55. Turbâ quo, &c.] So that there is little

difference between her, and those who have no children.

57. Infecta.] Unfinished.

58. Quodque licet.] And what alone they durst do.

59. Summoque in vertice.] Upon the high top.—Cynthi.] Of Mount Delos, whence Apollo is called Cynthius; and Diana, Cynthia.

60. Indignata est.] Indignor signifies to feel that resentment which arises when we are treated (indigné) unworthily, worse than we have deserved; such a resentment is therefore called in English, indignation. The Goddess was offended, enraged at this unworthy treatment.

61. En, &c.] By this speech Latona requests Apollo and Diana to take vengeance of Niobe for the affront.

Animosa.] Proud of.

Nec dolor hic solus, diro convicia facto 65 Nec hic dolor solus; Tantalus
Tantalus adjecit; vosque est postponere natis adjecit convicia diro facto;
Ausa suis: et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam, que ausa postponere vos suis
Dixit; et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam. natis: et dixit me orbam
Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis; (quod recidat in ipsam); et
Desine, Phœbus ait, (pœnæ mora longa) que- scelerata exhibuit paternam
relas. linguam. Latona erat adjectura
Dixit idem Phœbe. Celerique per aëra lapsu preces his relatis; Phœbus ait, Desine querelas (mora
Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem. pœnæ est longa.) Phœbe dixit
Planus erat latèque patens propè mœnia cam- idem. Que tecti nubibus, ce-
pus, leni lapsu per aëra, contigerant
Assiduus pulsaus equis; ubi turba rotarum, Cadmeïda arcem. Erat
Duraque mollierant subjectas ungula glebas. 75 planus campus que patens
Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes latè propè mœnia, pulsatus
Conscendunt in equos, Tyrioque rubentia fuco assiduus equis; ubi turba rota-
Terga premunt; auroque graves moderantur rum, duraque ungula molli-
habenas. rant subjectas glebas. Ibi
E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam pars de septem genitis Am-
Prima suæ fuerat, dùm certum flectit in orbem phione conscendunt in fortes
Quadrupedes cursus, spumantiaque ora coërcet; equos, que premunt terga ru-
Hei mihi! conclamat; medioque in pectore fixus bentia Tyrio fuco; que mo-
Tela gerit; frænisque manu moriente remissis derantur habenas graves auro.
In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo. 84 E quibus Ismenos, qui quon-
Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, dam fuerat prima-sarcina suæ
Fræna dabat Sipylus: veluti cùm præscius imbres matri, dùm flectit in certum
proximus dabat fræna, sonitu pharetræ audito per inane: veluti cùm rector præscius imbres,

NOTES.

66. Tantalus.] Gen. idos. The daughter of Tantalus, sc. Niobe.

67. Orbam.] She calls me childless. But Niobe said not so, but 'admitted that she had borne two children. However Latona took this so very ill, that she aggravates the crime to the gods.

68. Exhibuit linguam, &c.] Exhibited, gave a specimen of her father's tongue. He suffered in hell for the folly of an imprudent tongue.

Paternam.] Of her father Tantalus, who was punished for his prating, because when admitted to the banquets of the gods, he had divulged their secrets.

69. Adjectura, &c.] When Latona had related these things, she was inclined to use entreaties.

70. Pœnæ mora longa.] The least delay of punishment is too long.

71. Phœbe.] Diana, is said to be the Moon.

72. Cadmeïda.] The Tower of Thebes built by Cadmus, or Thebes itself.

73. Planus, &c.] The poet here describes the place where the unhappy sons of Niobe were exercising, when Apollo came,

74. Assiduus equis.] By the continual trampling of horses.

75. Mollierant.] Had softened, reduced to dust.

77. Tyrioque fuco.] Tyrian purple. He intimates that the horse-trappings were of purple.

79. Ismenos.] So called of Ismenus, a river of Boeotia.

Sarcina.] The first burden of her womb.

81. Quadrupedes.] Horses.

84. Defluit.] He fell down.

À dextro armo.] From the right shoulder of the horse.

Armo.] Armus is the shoulder of a beast, Humerus of a man.

85. Per inane.] Through the air.

Phætræ.] Of the quiver.

86. Dabat fræna.] He gave the horses the reins.

Sipylus.] This is the name of one of the sons. Concerning Sipylus, a city of Mæonia, see hereafter.

Præscius imbres.] Prognosticating the coming of a storm.

nube visâ fugit, et deducit undique pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura effluat. Dabat fræna. Non evitabile telum consequitur; que sagitta tremens hæsit summâ cervice, et nudum ferrum extabat de gutture. Ille ut erat pronus, volvitur per colla admissa jubasque equi, et sædat tellurem calido sanguine. Infelix Phædimus, et Tantalus hæres aviti nominis, ut imposuere finem solito labori, transierant ad juvenile opus nitidæ palæstræ: et jam contulerant luctantia pectora pectoribus arcu nexu; cum sagitta concita tento cornu trajecit utrumque, sicut erant juncti. Ingemuere simul; simul posuere membra incurvata dolore solo: simul jacentes versarunt suprema lumina, simul exhalârunt animam. Alphenor aspicit, que plangens laniata pectora advocat ut allevet gelidos artus complexibus, que cadit in pio officio. Nam Delius rumpit intima præcordia illi fatifero ferro. Quod simul eductum, pars pulmonis est eruta in hamis, que cruor est effusus in auras cum animâ. At non simplex vulnus afficit intonsum Damasicthona: erat ictus quâ

Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector Carbasa deducit, ne quâ levis effluat aura. Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum 89 Consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta Hæsit, et extabat nudum de gutture ferrum. Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubasque Volvitur, et calido tellurem sanguine sædat. Phædimus infelix, et aviti nominis hæres Tantalus, ut solito finem imposuere labori, 95 Transierant ad opus nitidæ juvenille palæstræ: Et jam contulerant arcu luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus; cum tento concita cornu, Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagitta. Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore 100 Membra solo posuere: simul suprema jacentes Lumina versarunt: animam simul exhalârunt. Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus. Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi 105 Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro. Quod simul eductum est, pars est pulmonis in hamis Eruta: cumque animâ cruor est effusus in auras. At non intonsum simplex Damasicthona vulnus Afficit: ictus erat quâ crus esse incipit, et quâ

NOTES.

89. Deducit.] Lets down, unfurls all his sails to catch every blast.

90. Summâque cervice.] On the top of his neck.

91. Extabat.] It stood out; by which he signifies the arrow went quite through.

92. Admissa.] Driven, i. e. swift, as before in the fable of Daphne.

96. Nitidæ Palæstræ.] Of wrestling. Called neat from the oil with which the wrestlers used to anoint themselves. Palæstræ in Latin, is a wrestling place: they will have it derived of *πῆλως*; i. e. from the dust with which the bodies of the wrestlers were besmeared.

Nitidæ.] Shining, sleek, for when they wrestled they oiled their limbs to prevent their adversary from taking a grip of them: for the opposite reason, when they engaged, they threw dust upon each other, to remove that oil.

97. Et jam contulerant, &c.] And they had begun to wrestle.

Arcu nexu.] With a close hug.

99. Sagitta concita.] An arrow being sent.

Trajecit.] Pierced.

100. Incurvata dolore.] Convulsed with pain.

102. Lumina versarunt.] They rolled their eyes as dying persons do.

Exhalârunt animam.] Exhalo is itself, by Onomatopœia, a word formed to express panting, but the Spondee in the fifth place still more naturally expresses the feebleness of these brothers breathing their last.

103. Plangens pectora.] Beating his breast for the death of his brethren.

104. Allevet.] That he may lift up.

106. Fatifero ferro.] With a fatal arrow.

Præcordia. His midriff.

107. In hamis.] Upon the beards of the arrow.

109. Intonsum.] Unshaven, i. e. beardless, youthful.—Simplex.] Simple, single; for he received two wounds.

110. Afficit.] Wounds.

Crus, &c.] He signifies that he was wounded in the knee; for the leg begins at the knee, and reaches from the knee to the ankle, consisting of the shank and the calf.

Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. 111
 Dùmque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum:
 Altera per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est;
 Expulit hanc sanguis, seque ejaculatus in altum
 Emicat, et longè terebrata prosilit aurâ. 115
 Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
 Brachia sustulerat: Dique ô communiter omnes,
 Dixerat; (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos)
 Parcite. Motus erat, cùm jam revocabile telum
 Non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille
 Vulnere; non a altè percusso corde sagittâ. 121
 Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum,
 Tam subitæ matrem certam fecere ruinæ,
 Mirantem potuisse, irascentemquè quòd ausi
 Hoc essent Superi, quòd tantum juris haberent.
 Nam pater Amphion, ferro per pectus adacto,
 Finierat moriens, pariter cum luce, dolorem. 127
 Heu! quantum hæc Niobe Niobe distabat ab
 illâ!
 Quæ modò Latois populum submoverat aris:
 Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem,
 Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti! 131
 Corporibus gelidis incumbit: et ordine nullo
 quantum hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ Niobe, quæ modò submoverat populum Latois aris: et
 resupina tulerat gressus per mediam urbem invidiosa suis, at nunc miseranda vel hosti! In-
 cumbit gelidis corporibus: et a altâ.

NOTES.

111. Nervosus poples.] The nervous ham.
 Internodia mollia.] Yielding muscles.

112. Tentat trahere.] He endeavours to
 draw out.—Exitiabile.] Pestilential, destruc-
 tive.

113. Pennis tenus.] Up to the feathers.
 Tenus.] Remember that tenus is set after
 its noun, not like other prepositions.

115. Aurâ.] In the air.

116. Profectura.] From proficio.

117. Communiter.] In general, as if he
 said with Plautus, "O Dii omnes Superi et
 Inferi, et Medioximi."

118. Ignarus non omnes.] For only La-
 тона, Apollo, and Diana, were to be ap-
 peened.

119. Motus erat.] Apollo was moved at
 the prayer of Ilioneus, the last of Niobe's
 sons, but the arrow he had shot could not
 be recalled.

120. Minimo.] Slightest.

122. Fama mali, &c.] Every word in
 this line is well chosen to acquaint poor
 Niobe with her loss; the general report of
 a calamity, (not the calamity,) fama mali,
 prepares her for some bad news; the grief
 of the city, (dolor populi,) brings it still

nearer, but the sorrow of her domestics
 (lacrymæ suorum) puts it out of all doubt
 that her own family must be the sufferers.

123. Certam fecere.] They acquainted
 her; gave her knowledge of it.

124. Mirantem.] sc. Deos, tot filios suos
 interficere.

125. Tantum juris.] So much power.

126. Ferro adacto.] A sword thrust
 through him.

127. Luce.] With life.

128. Heu.] An epiphonema.

Niobe.] The second Niobe in this line is
 the Greek ablative case; for in that lan-
 guage the dative and ablative are the same;
 and this led grammarians into the error
 of saying that the Greek nouns have no
 ablative.

Distabat.] Differed.

129. Latois aris.] From the altars of La-
 тона.

131. Invidiosa.] Envied by her own peo-
 ple.

Hosti.] Even by enemies.

132. Gelidis corporibus.] Upon the cold
 bodies.

dispensat suprema oscula per omnes natos nullo ordine. A quibus tendens liventia brachia ad cælum, ait, Crudelis Latona pascere nostro dolore, pascere, satiaque tua pectora nostro luctu: que dixit, satia ferum cor per septem funera; efferor; exulta, victrixque inimica triumphat. Cur autem victrix? Plura supersunt mihi miserie, quam tibi felici. Quoque vinco per tot funera. Dixerat: nervus insonuit ab contento arcu; qui conterruit omnes præter Nioben unam: illa est audax malo. Sorores stabant cum atris vestibus ante toros fratrum, crine demisso. Una è quibus, trahens tela inhaerentia viscere, moribunda relanguit ore imposito fratri. Altera conata solari miseram parentem, conticuit subito, que est duplicata caeco vulnere. Non pressit ora, nisi postquam spiritus exit. Hæc frugens frustra collabitur; illa sorori immoritur; latet hæc; illam trepidare videres. Sexque datis letho, diversa que vulnera passis, Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater, Totâ veste tegens, unam, minimamque relinque, De multis minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. Dumque rogat, pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba resedit

Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes. A quibus ad cælum liventia brachia tollens, Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore, 135 Pascere, ait; satiaque meo tua^b pectora luctu: Corque^c ferum satia, dixit, per funera septem: Efferor; exulta, victrixque inimica triumphat. Cur autem victrix? Miseræ mihi plura supersunt, Quam tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco. Dixerat: insonuit contento nervus ab arcu; 141 Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes. Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibis atris Ante toros fratrum, demisso crine, sorores. E quibus una, trahens hærentia viscere tela, 145 Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. Altera, solari miseram conata parentem, Conticuit subito; duplicataque vulnere caeco est, Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit. Hæc frustra frugens collabitur; illa sorori 150 Immoritur; latet hæc; illam trepidare videres. Sexque datis letho, diversa que vulnera passis, Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater, Totâ veste tegens, unam, minimamque relinque, De multis minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. Dumque rogat, pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba resedit 156

Exanimes inter natos, natasque virumque; Diriguitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos, In vultu color est sine sanguine; lumina mæstis Stant immota genis; nihil est in imagine vivi.

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^b lumina.^c Corque ferum satia, vixi;

NOTES.

134. Liventia.] Livid, black and blue: for she had beaten her arms in her sorrow and despair.

135. Pascere.] The imperative passive.

137. Corque ferum.] Your cruel heart.

138. Efferor.] Effero signifies merely to carry out, thence, to carry to the grave, to bury.—Victrixque.] Victorious, having obtained your desire.

143. Cum vestibis atris.] In mourning.

144. Toros.] The beds on which they were laid to be buried.

Demisso crine.] Their hair hanging loose, as was usual with persons that mourned.

145. Viscere.] In the bowels.

146. Imposito ore fratri.] Whence it appears, she died in kissing her brother.

148. Cæco.] Hidden, which did not appear.

149. Oraque non pressit.] Shut not her mouth.

Postquam, &c.] Only when her breath went out; for till then she did not shut her mouth.

150. Sorori.] sc. Inhaerens.

152. Datis letho.] Being slain.

155. Minimamque.] Supply natu.

156. Dumque, &c.] But while she begs, the virgin for whom she begs expires.

157. Exanimes, &c.] Her dead sons, daughters, and husband Amphion.

158. Malis.] By her misfortunes, the bitter death of her children.

Nullos capillos.] Her hair was not moved by the wind, because she was turned into a stone.

160. Genis mæstis.] Upon her sad cheeks.

Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato
 Congelat, et venæ desistunt posse moveri. 162
 Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere gestus,
 Nec pes ire potest; intrà quoque viscera saxum
 est;
 Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti
 In patriam rapta est. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
 Liquitur; et lacrymas etiam nunc marmora
 manant. 167

Quoque lingua ipsa congelat
 interiùs duro pallatò, et venæ
 desistunt posse moveri. Nec
 cervix potest flecti, nec bra-
 chia reddere gestus, nec pes
 ire; quoque saxum est intrà
 viscera; tamen flet, et circum-
 data turbine validi venti, est
 rapta in patriam. Ibi fixa ca-
 cumine montis, liquitur, et e-
 tiam nunc marmora manant
 lacrymas.

NOTES.

162. Congelat.] Becomes cold and hard.
 Desistunt posse moveri.] Cease to pant,
 for they have no pulsation.

165. Cervix.] The neck. A Synecdoche.

164. Intra, &c.] Her bowels also became
 stony.

165. Flet tamen. Although Niobe was
 turned into a stone, yet she seemed to weep.

Turbine venti.] By the force of a violent
 wind. For turbo is properly a hurricane
 which bears down every thing in its way.

166. Patriam.] Sipylus, the metropolis of
 Mæonia, which was before called Tantalus.

167. Liquitur.] She dissolves.

Lacrymas manant.] Drop tears.

EXP. FAB. III. The fate of Niobe, which we have related in the Argu-
 ment, is one of those fine fictions, which Ovid has introduced to display his
 genius, and to which he was led from the devastation occasioned by an epi-
 demical contagion; by the havoc made by Apollo, we are to understand
 the ill effects of the rays of the sun in such calamities. Niobe's metamor-
 phosis into a Stone arose from the immoveable state she appeared in, when
 lamenting the loss of her children, with which she was greatly affected.

FAB. IV. AGRESTES LYCIÆ IN RANAS

Latona, fatigued with carrying her two Children, Apollo and Diana, a long
 Journey, and rendered exceedingly thirsty with the heat, goes to drink
 at a Pond, where some countrymen were at work: who not only most
 brutishly prevented her from drinking, but disturbed the waters so as to mud-
 dy them: the Goddess, to punish their brutality, transforms them into Frogs.

TUNC verò cuncti manifestam Numinis iram
 Fœmina virque timent; cultuque impensiùs
 omnes
 Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ.
 Utque fit, à facto propiore priora renarrant.
 E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quoque fertilis agris 5
 a tanti.

Tunc verò cuncti fœmina
 virque timent manifestam i-
 ram Numinis: que omnes im-
 pensiùs venerantur cultu mag-
 na numina gemelliparæ Divæ.
 Utque fit, renarrant priora à
 propiore facto. Unus è quibus
 ait: Quoque veteres coloni
 Lyciæ fertilis agris

NOTES.

1. Tunc.] The poet elegantly introduces
 the story of Latona and the Lycian peasants.

5. Divæ. Of Latona, who, at one birth,
 brought forth the twins Apollo and Diana.
 And Plautus calls them who were born at

the same birth, Gemelliticum foetula.

4. Utque fit.] And as it uses to be.

Renarrant.] Recount, tell over again.

5. Lyciæ.] Lycia is a country of Asia,
 bordering upon Lydia.

haud impunè spreverunt De-
am. Res quidem est obscura
ignobilitate virorum; tamen
mira; vidi præsens stagnum
lacumque notum prodigio.
Nam genitor grandior ævo,
impatiensque viæ, jusserat me
deducere lectos boves indè;
et ipse dederat ducem mihi
gentis illius eunti; cum quo
dum lustrò pascua, ecce! ve-
tus ara stabat medio lacus,
nigra favilla sacrorum, cir-
cumdata tremulis canis. Me-
us dux restitit, et dixit pavi-
do murmure, Faveas mihi; et
ego dixi simili murmure, Fa-
veas. Tamen rogabam ara
foret Naiadum, Faunine, In-
digenæne *alicujus* Dei? cum
hospes reddidit talia, O juve-
nis, non montanum Numen
est in hac arâ. Illa vocat hanc
suam, cui quondam regia Ju-
no interdixit orbe: quam vix
erratica Delos accepit oran-
tem, tunc cum levis insula na-
bat. Illic Latona incumbens
Palmæ cum arbore Palladis
edidit geminos invitâ nevercâ
Quoque puerpera fertur hinc
fugisse Junonem, que portasse
natos, duo Numina, in suo sinu.
In finibus Lyciæ Chimærifere,

Haud impunè Deam veteres spreverunt coloni.
Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum;
Mira tamen: vidi præsens stagnumque lacumque
Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo,
Impatiensque viæ genitor, deducere ^b lectos 10
Jusserat indè boves; gentisque illius eunti
Ipse ducem dederat: cum quo dum pascua lustrò,
Ecce! lacus medio, sacrorum nigra favilla,
Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis. 14
Restitit: et pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit
Dux meus: et simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi.
Naiadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam,
Indigenæne Dei? cum talia reddidit hospes.
Non hîc, ô juvenis, montanum Numen in arâ
est: 19

Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno
Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos
Orantem accepit, tunc cum levis insula nabat.
Illic incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ,
Edidit invitâ geminos Latona nevercâ.
Hinc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur,
Inque suo portasse sinu duo Numina natos.
Jamque Chimærifera, cum Sol gravis ureret ar-
Finibus in Lyciæ, longo Dea fessa labore, [va,
Jamque cum Sol gravis ureret arva, Dea fessa longo labore
^b fessos.

NOTES.

6. Impunè.] Not without punishment, for they were all turned into frogs.

Deam.] Latona

Spreverè.] They contemned.

7. Ignobilitate.] By the obscurity.

9. Notum prodigio.] Famous by a miracle.

10. Impatiensque viæ.] Who could not bear the fatigue of the way, by reason of his old age.—Lectos.] Chosen, choice.

12. Dum lustrò.] Whilst I traverse.

14. Stabat.] Was erected.

15. Restitit.] Stood still.

17. Naiadum.] Of the nymphs of the fountains. . . , I flow.

Faunine.] Of a woodland god.

18. Indigenæne. Or some native God of the country.—Reddidit.] Answered.

19. Montanum Numen.] No deity of the mountains.

20. Regia Juno.] Juno, the wife of the King of gods and men. Juno hearing that Latona had conceived, persecuted her through-
out the earth.

21. Erratica.] Wandering. Delos was

said to float upon the sea, because it was frequently disturbed with earthquakes.

22. Levis.] Light.

Nabat.] It floated to and fro. Animated things are said to swim; inanimate, to float.

25. Arbore Palladis.] An olive tree. It signifies her having been delivered, leaning against an olive and a palm tree.

24. Edidit.] She brought forth.

Geminos.] Apollo and Diana.

Invitâ nevercâ.] Against the will of Juno, who seemed to be the mother-in-law of Apollo and Diana, in that she was the wife of Jupiter.

25. Puerpera.] When she had been delivered.

27. Chimærifera.] Monster-breeding. Chimæra is a mountain of Lycia, the top of which was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and the lower part abounded with serpents. Hence the poets have fabled it to be a monster so formed.

Sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab æstu,
 Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati. 30
 Fortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis
 Vallibus : agrestes illic fruticosa legebant
 Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
 Accessit, positaque genu Titania terram
 Pressit, ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores : 35
 Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes,
 Quid prohibetis aquis? Usus communis aquarum.
 Nec solem proprium Natura, nec aëra fecit,
 Nec tenues undas. Ad publica munera veni.
 Quæ tamen ut detis, supplex peto. Non ego
 nostròs 40

Abluere hìc artus, lassataque membra parabam :
 Sed relevare sitim. Cæret os humore loquentis ;
 Et fauces arent ; visque est via vocis in illis.
 Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit ; vitamque fatebor
 Accepisse simul : vitam dederitis in undâ.
 Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia
 tendunt 46

Parva sinu. Et casu tendebant brachia nati.
 Quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere ?
 Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere, minasque,
 Ni procùl abscedat, conviciâque insuper addunt.
 Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque manuque
 Turbavère lacus : imoque è gurgite mollem
 Huc illuc limum saltu movère maligno. 53
 Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi

Turbavère ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque : que movère mollem limum huc illuc è imo gurgite maligno saltu. Ira distulit sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi

siccata collegit sitim ab sidereo æstu : que avidi nati ebiberant lactantia ubera. Fortè prospexit lacum melioris aquæ in imis vallibus : agrestes legebant illic fruticosa vimina cum juncis, que ulvam gratam paludibus. Titania accessit, que posita genu pressit terram : ut potura hauriret gelidos liquores : rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes : Quid prohibetis aquis? Usus aquarum communis. Nec Natura fecit solem proprium, nec aëra, nec tenues undas. Veni ad publica munera, quæ tamen ut detis peto supplex. Ego non parabam abluere artus hìc, lassatâque membra sed relevare sitim. Os loquentis caret humore : et fauces arent : que vix via vocis est in illis. Haustus aquæ erit nectar mihi, que simul fatebor accepisse vitam : dederitis vitam in undâ. Hi quoque moveant vos, qui tendunt parva brachia nostro sinu. Et casu nati tendebant brachia. Quem blanda verba Deæ non potuissent movere? Tamen hi perstant prohibere orantem, que addunt minas ni abscedat procùl, que insuper convicia. Nec hoc satis.

NOTES.

29. Sidereo æstu.] By the heat of the sun, for although Sidus is properly a constellation, consisting of many stars, yet it is sometimes put for the sun.

30. Ebiberant.] Had sucked dry.

31. Lactantia.] Giving milk.

31. Melioris aquæ.] Of good water.

32. Fruticosa.] Small, such as grow on shrubs, which are of a middle sort, between herbs and trees.

Legebant.] They gathered.

34. Juncis.] Bulrushes.

Gratamque.] Natural, growing in the marshes

36. Rustica, &c.] The company of peasants hindered her.

38. Proprium.] Private.

39. Tenuis undas.] Gliding waters.

Publica.] Which are not the property of any particular person, but common to all.

42. Relevare.] To quench.

Os.] My mouth, with which I speak to you.

43. Arent.] Are dry.

Vix, &c.] And can scarce utter a word.

44. Haustus.] A draught of water will be as acceptable to me as nectar, and the sweetest thing in the world.

45. Simul.] Together with it.

Dederitis.] A Diastole.

46. Hi quoque.] Latona showed them her infants, Apollo and Diana, that they might be affected by their tender age.

Tendunt.] They stretch, they hold out.

Nostro sinu.] Out of my bosom.

49. Hi.] The countrymen.

Perstant.] They persevere.

53. Movère.] They stirred.

Maligno.] Ill-natured.

54. Ira, &c.] Rage dispelled her thirst for some time.

Filia.] Latona, above Titania.

supplicat indignis, nec ultra
sustinet minora verba Deâ;
tollensque palmas ad sidera,
dixit, Vivatis æternum in isto
stagno! Optata Deæ eveniunt.
Juvat isse sub undas; et modò
submergere tota membra
cavâ palude: nunc proferre
caput: modò nare summo
gurgite: sæpè considerare su-
per ripam stagni: Sæpè re-
silire in gelidos lacus. Sed
nunc quoque exercent tur-
pes linguas litibus: que pu-
dore pulso, quamvis sint sub
aquâ, tentant maledicere sub
aquâ. Quoque jam vox est
rauca; que colla inflata tu-
mescunt, que convicia ipsa
dilatant patulos rictus. Terga
tangunt caput; colla viden-
tur intercepta: spina viret:
venter, maxima pars corporis,
albet, que novæ ranæ saliunt

Supplicat indignis; nec dicere sustinet ultra 55
Verba minora Deâ; tollensque ad sidera palmas,
Æternum stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto!
Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat æisse sub undas;
Et modò totâ cavâ submergere membra palude
Nunc proferre caput: summo modò gurgite
nare: 60

Sæpè super ripam stagni considerare: sæpè
In gelidos resilire lacus. Sed nunc quoque turpes
Litibus exercent linguas: pulsoque pudore,
Quamvis sint sub aquâ, sub aquâ maledicere
tentant. [mescunt,
Vox quoque jam rauca est; inflataque colla tu-
Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. 66
Terga caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur;
Spina viret: venter, pars maxima corporis, albet;
Limosoque novæ saliunt in gurgite ranæ.

In gurgite limosæ.

æ esse sub undis.

NOTES.

55. Ultra.] Any longer.

56. Minora.] Submissive, below the ma-
jesty of a goddess.

57. Æternum.] Eternally, for ever. The
noun for the adverb.

59. Et modò.] The poet elegantly de-
scribes the nature and consistence of frogs.

62. Turpes.] Filthy.

64. Maledicere.] The croaking of frogs
is imitated in this repetition, sub aquâ, sub
aquâ.

66. Patulos rictus.] Their gaping mouths.

67. Intercepta.] Cut off in the middle.

68. Spina viret.] The back is green.

EXP. FAB. IV. The metamorphosis of the Rustics into Frogs, as related
in this fable, we must understand to be a punishment inflicted for the bru-
tality of their behaviour to a passenger; which is but too often experienced
from people of less polished manners.

FAB. V. & VI. MARSYAS IN FLUMEN. PELOPIS HUMERUS IN EBUR-
NUM.

The Satyr Marsyas, for presuming to challenge Apollo to play on the Flute,
was flayed alive: his death was so much lamented by the Nymphs, Satyrs,
and Inhabitants of the Country, that their tears uniting with some rivulet,
formed the River which bears his name.

Sic ubi nescio quis virorum
retulit exitium de Lyciâ gen-
te: alter reminiscitur satyri
Marsyæ:

SIC ubi nescio quis Lyciâ de gente virorum
Retulit exitium: Satyri reminiscitur alter:

NOTES.

1. Nescio quis.] I know not who: therefore
he was a mean fellow who related that fable.

2. Exitium.] The calamitous destruction.
Reminiscitur.] Remembers.

Quem Tritoniacâ Latôis arundine victum
 Affecit pœna. Quid me mihi detrahis? inquit:
 Ah piget: Ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti. 5
 Clamanti cutis est summos direpta per artus,
 Nec quicquam, nisi vulnus erat. Cruor undi-
 que manat,

Detectique patent nervi, trepidæque sinè ullâ
 Pelle micant venæ. Salientia viscera possis,
 Et perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras. 10
 Illum ruricolæ, sylvarum Numina, Fauni,
 Et Satyri fratres, et tunc quoque clarus Olym-
 pus,

Et Nymphæ flêrunt: et quisquis montibus illis
 Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
 Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas
 Concepit lacrymas. ac venis perbibit imis, 16
 Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras.
 Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor,
 Marsya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus
 amnis.

Talibus extemplò redit ad præsentia dictis 20
 Vulgus: et extinctum cum stirpe Amphiona lu-
 gent. [tur unus

Mater in invidiâ est: tamen hanc quoque dici-
 Flêsse Pelops; humeroque suas ad pectora post-
 Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro. [quam
 Concolor hic humerus, nascendi tempore, dex-
 tro, 25

Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox cæsa paternis,
 Membra ferunt junxisse Deos: aliisque repertis,

ferunt Deos junxisse membra: aliisque repertis,

a agros.

NOTES.

3. Tritoniacâ arundine.] A pipe first in-
 vented by Tritonia, i. e. by Pallas. Which
 Pallas flung away, because, by blowing it,
 it swelled her cheeks, and deformed her
 countenance: the Satyr Marsyas took it up,
 and challenged Apollo to play with him
 upon it.

Latôis.] Apollo, the son of Latona.

4. Affecit pœna.] Punished.

Quid, &c.] Why do you tear my skin off?

5. Non est tanti.] Is not a matter of such
 consequence, that I should be punished in
 this manner.

9. Micant.] They pant.

10. Fibras.] The smaller veins.

12. Olympus.] The name of a Satyr.

14. Bucera armenta.] The horned herds,
 from βου and κέρατα, a horn.

quam victum Tritoniac arun-
 dine, Latôis affecit pœnâ.
 Quid, inquit, detrahis mihi?

Ah piget: Ah clamabat, ti-
 bia non est tanti. Cutis est
 direpta clamanti per summos
 artus, nec erat quicquam nisi
 vulnus. Cruor manat undi-
 que. que nervi detecti patent:
 que trepidæ venæ micant sinè
 ullâ pelle. Possis numerare
 salientia viscera et perlucentes
 fibras in pectore. Ruricolæ
 Fauni, Numina sylvarum, et
 fratres Satyri, et tunc quoque
 clarus Olympus, et Nymphæ
 flêrunt illum: et quisquis
 pavit lanigeros greges, que bu-
 cera armenta illis montibus.

Fertilis terra immaduit, que
 madefacta concepit caducas
 lacrymas, ac perbibit imis
 venis. Quas ubi fecit aquam,
 emisit in vacuas auras. Inde
 petens rapidum æquor decli-
 vibus ripis, habet nomen
 Marsya, liquidissimus amnis
 Phrygiæ. Vulgus extemplò
 redit ad præsentia talibus dic-
 tis: et lugent Amphiona ex-
 tinctum cum stirpe. Mater

est in invidiâ: tamen Pelops
 unus dicitur flêsse hanc, que
 postquam deduxit suas vestes
 humero ad pectora, ostendisse
 ebur sinistro. Hic humerus
 fuit concolor dextro, corpo-
 reusque tempore nascendi.
 Mox cæsa manibus paternis

16. Concepit.] Received.

18. Declivibus.] Prone, inclining down-
 wards.

19. Liquidissimus.] Clearest.

20. Præsentia.] The ills and misfortunes
 of Amphion and Niobe.

22. In invidia.] In hatred, for her pride
 was the cause of her children's death.

23. Pelops.] This was Niobe's brother.
 For Pelops was the son of Tantalus, who
 for his impiety and cruelty was cast down to
 hell, and suffered thirst in the midst of water,
 and hunger in the midst of abundance of ap-
 ples.

24. Deduxit vestes.] Tore his garments, or
 changed them for mourning.

26. Corporeusque.] Of fleshy substance.
 Cæsa.] Cut to pieces, killed.

Iocus qui est medius juguli, Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,
 que summi lacerti, defuit, Defuit, impositum est non comparentis in usum
 ebur impositum est in usum Partis ebur; factoque Pelops fuit integer illo.
 partis non comparentis; que
 Pelops fuit integer illo facto.

NOTES.

28. Qui locus.] The shoulder which is the upper part of the arm near the neck.

30. Partis.] Of his shoulder, which was not found.

29. In usum.] Into the place and office.

Illo facto.] By that kind action of the gods.

EXP. FAB. V. & VI. The contention of the Satyr Marsyas with Apollo, has so near a relation to that of Arachne with Minerva, that the interpretation of it will well answer here.

FAB. VII. TEREUS, PROCNE IN UXOREM DUCTA, PHILOMELÆ SORORI EJUS VITIUM INFERT.

Pandion king of Athens, gives his daughter Procne in marriage to Tereus, king of Thrace, in expectation of attaching him to his interest; but after some time Procne being desirous of having her sister Philomela with her, her great beauty overcame Tereus, and after ravishing her, the better to conceal it, he cut out her tongue, and confined her in an old castle in a forest. The unfortunate Princess contrives to acquaint her sister with her situation, by some work she wrought with her needle in a piece of cloth, which she conveys to her. The result of this transaction is a train of unhappy events.

Finītīmī prōceres cōiūnt: FINITIMI prōceres cōiūnt: urbesque propin-
 que propinquæ urbes oravēre Oravēre suos ire ad solatia reges, [quæ
 suos reges ire ad solatia, Argosque, et Sparte, que Pello- Argosque, et Sparte, Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ,
 peïades Mycenæ, et Calydon Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisa Dianæ,
 nondum invisa torvæ Dianæ, Orchomenosque ferax, et nobilis ære Corin-
 que ferax Orchomenos, et thos,
 Corinthos nobilis ære, que Messeneque a ferox, Patræque, humilesque Cle-
 ferax Messene, Patræque hu- onæ.
 milesque Cleonæ,
 a ferax.

NOTES.

1. Cōiūnt.] Meet to comfort Pelops.
 Urbes.] A metonymy of the subject.

2. Oravēre.] They entreated that they might go.

Solatia.] To comfort Pelops, whose sister and all her children were extinct.

3. Argos. A famous city of Peloponnese.
 Sparte.] A country of Laconia.

Pelopeïadesque Mycenæ.] Mycenæ is a city of Peloponnese, which Pelops is reported to have augmented.

4. Calydon.] A city of Ætolia.

Nondum invisa.] For the king of Calydon had not yet offended Diana. See Book VIII.

of the Boar sent into the Calydonian fields.

5. Orchomenosque.] A town of Arcadia.

Ferax.] Fertile.

Nobilis.] Famous for vessels of brass, called Corinthian.

6. Messeneque.] A city and country of Peloponnese.

Ferox.] Fierce, for the Messenians were almost continually at war with the Lacedæmonians for liberty and empire.

Patræque.] A city of Achaia.

Humilesque Cleonæ.] A small city of Arcadia.

Et Nelea Pylos, nec adhuc Pittheia Trœzen.
 Quaque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo,
 Exteriùsque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo.
 Credere quis possit? Solæ cessatis Athenæ! 10
 Obstitit officio bellum: subiectaque ponto
 Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros.
 Threïcius Tereus hæc, auxiliariis armis,
 Fuderat; et clarum vincendo nomen habebat.
 Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque poten-
 tem,

et Pylos Nelea, Trœzen nec
 adhuc Pittheia. Quaque aliæ
 urbes clauduntur ab bimari
 Isthmo, que sitæ exteriùs spec-
 tantur ab bimari Isthmo. Quis
 possit credere? Athenæ solæ
 cessatis! Bellum obstitit offi-
 cio: que Barbara agmina sub-
 vecta ponto terrebant Mopso-
 pios muros. Threïcius Tereus
 fuderat hæc auxiliariis armis;
 et habebat clarum nomen
 vincendo. Quem poten-
 tem opibusque virisque, et
 fortè ducentem genus à magno
 Gradivo, Pandion junxit sibi
 connubio Procnès. Juno non
 adest pronuba, non Hyme-
 næus, non Gratia illi lecto.
 Eumenides tenuère faces *novæ*
nuptæ, raptas de funere: Eu-
 menides stravère torum, que
 profanus bubo incubuit tecto,
 que sedit in culmine thalami.
 Procnè, Tereusque conjuncti
 hæc ave facti sunt parentes
 Dis; que jussère diem vocari;

Et genus à magno ducentem fortè Gradivo,
 Connubio Procnès junxit. Non pronuba Juno,
 Non Hymenæus adest, non illi Gratia lecto.
 Eumenides tenuère faces de funere raptas:
 Eumenides stravère torum, tectoque profanus 20
 Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit.
 Hæc ave conjuncti Procnè, Tereusque, parentes
 Hæc ave sunt facti; gratata est scilicet illis
 Thracia: Disque ipsi grates egère; diemque
 Quaque data est claro Pandione nata tyranno, 25
 hæc ave: Thracia scilicet gratata est illis: ipsi egère grates
 festam, quâ nata Pandione data est claro tyranno,

NOTES.

7. Pylos.] Which Neleus, the father of Nestor, governed.

Trœzen.] Which Pittheus, the grandfather of Theseus by the mother's side, had not yet under his government.

8. Clauduntur.] Are shut up in Peloponnesus.

Isthmo.] Isthmus is a narrow neck of land between two seas.

9. Exteriùs sitæ.] Situated without the Isthmus. The maps will be necessary here.

10. Credere quis posset.] For Athens was the politest city in Greece.

11. Obstitit, &c.] The Athenians were engaged in a war with the Thebans, which prevented their paying the proper compliment to Pelops. Tereus, king of Thrace, was their ally, had done them signal service; upon which Pandion, king of Athens, gave him his daughter Procnè in marriage.

Subvectaque.] Placed at the Euxine Sea, for the kings of Asia made war with the Lacedæmonians.

14. Fuderat.] Had routed.

16. Gradivo.] From Mars, who was called Gradivus by the Latins, of Gradatim, as war is carried on step by step (gradually.)

17. Non adest pronuba.] To them who

were happily married, Juno was believed to be bridemaid. From hence a conjecture may be formed what sort of a match that of Tereus and Procnè must have been.

18. Hymenæus.] The God of Marriage.

Gratia.] The Graces are three goddesses, constant companions of Venus, who are called by the Greeks *ΧΑΡΙΤΕΣ*, whose names are Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

Illi lecto.] To that wedding.

16. Faces.] The bride was conducted home by the light of five torches; which were said to be carried by the Furies in this marriage, because it proved so unfortunate. Juno, Hymenæus, and the Graces, who preside over nuptials, attended not upon this occasion; the Furies only and the ill-boding Owl are employed here.

20. Profanus.] Accursed.

22. Hæc ave.] Avis signifies not only a bird, but an augury or omen taken from a bird, as here.

24. Thracia, &c.] The Thracians congratulated them.

Ipsi grates egère.] Tereus and Procnè gave thanks to the gods.

25. Tyranno.] To the king. Tereus.

quâque Itys erat ortus. *Usque adeò utilitas latet.* Titan jam duxerat tempora repetiti anni per quinque autumnos : eùm Procne blandita viro, dixit : Si mea gratia est ulla, vel mitte me visendæ sorori : vel soror veniat hûc : promittes socero redituram parvo tempore. Dabis mihi instar magni muneris si feceris me vidisse germanam. Ille jubet carinas deduci in freta : que intrat Cecropios portus velo et remige, que tangit Piræa littora. Ut primùm data copia socii, que dextra jungitur dextræ ; sermo committitur infausto omine. Cæperat referre causam adventûs, mandata referre conjugis, et celeres missæ spondere recursus. Ecce ! venit magno dives Philomela paratu, 40 Divitior formâ : quales audire solemus Nâidas, et Dryadas mediis incedere sylvis, Si modò des b illis cultus, similesque paratus. Nec secus exarsit, conspectâ virgine, Tereus, Quàm si quis canis ignem supponat aristis : 45 Aut frondem, positasque cremet fœnilibus herbâs.

Digna quidem facies ; sed et hunc innata libido Extimulat, pronumque genus regionibus illis In Venerem : flagrat vitio gentisque suoque. Impetus est illi comitum corrumpere curam, 50

In Venerem illis regionibus, que flagrat vitio gentisque suoque. Impetus est illi corrumpere curam comitum, a muneris. b similes.

NOTES.

26. Itys.] The son of Tereus and Procne.
 27. *Usque adeò, &c.*] An Epiphonema.
 Jam tempora, &c.] At the expiration of five years, Procne entreated Tereus that he should either let her go to Athens to see her sister, or send for her sister to Thrace.
 29. Si gratia, &c.] If I have any influence over you.
 32. Socero.] scil. tuo, Pandion.
 Magni, &c.] A sight of my sister will be a great kindness to me. Instar depends on ad.
 35. Cecropios.] The Athenians.
 Piræaque littora.] A station for ships, and port of the Athenians.
 36. Ut primùm, &c.] As soon as Tereus had admittance to his father-in-law Pandion, he saluted him, and acquainted him with his business.
 39. Celeres recursus.] A quick return.
 Missæ.] scil. Philomelæ, of Philomela if he would permit her to go.
 40. Paratu.] In apparel.

41. Formâ.] In beauty.
 42. Nâidas.] The nymphs, which are very beautiful.
 Incedere.] To move; incedo signifies to go with an even motion and dignity, and is applied therefore particularly to express the gait of gods, kings, or queens.
 45. Canis.] White with ripeness.
 46. Cremet.] Should burn.
 Positasque fœnilibus herbâs.] Or hay laid up in stacks.
 74. Digna, &c.] Philomela had charms to engage any one, but Tereus was violently inflamed, not less by his own vicious disposition, than the libidinous climate of his country.
 48. Pronumque.] The Thracians had great warmth of constitution, therefore married two wives.
 50. Illi.] To Tereus.—Impetus est illi.] He has a strong inclination.—Curam comitum.] Her guard, or attendants.

Nutricisque fidem, necnon ingentibus ipsam
Solicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum:
Aut rapere, et sævo raptam defendere bello.
Et nihil est, quod non, effræno captus amore
Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammæ. 55
Jamque moras malè fert, cupidoque revertitur
ore

Mandata ad Proenes, et agit sua vota sub illâ.
Facundum faciebat amor: quotiesque rogabat
Ulteriùs justo; Proenen ita velle ferebat. 59
Addidit et lacrymas, tanquàm mandasset et illas.
Proh Superi! *Quantùm mortalia pectora cæcæ*
Noctis habent! Ipso sceleris molimine Tereus
Creditur esse pius, laudemque à crimine sumit.
Quid quòd idem Philomela cupit? Patriosque
lacertis 64

Blanda tenens humeros, uteat visura sororem,
Perque suam, contraque suam, petit illa salutem.
Spectat eam Tereus, præcontractatque videndo,
Osculaque, et collo circumdata brachia cernens,
Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris
Accipit: et, quoties amplectitur illa parentem,
Esse parens vellet; neque enim minùs impius
esset. [que

Vincitur ambarum genitor prece: gaudet, agit-
Illa patri grates, et successisse duabus. 73
Id putat infelix, quod erat lugubre duabus.
Jam labor exiguus Phœbo restabat; eequique

illa gaudet agitque grates patri, et infelix putat id successisse duabus, quod erat lugubre duabus. Jam exiguus labor restabat Phœbo: eequique

NOTES.

51. Ingentibus datis.] With great gifts.

54. Effræno.] Unrestrained, unbridled.

55. Capiunt.] His bosom swells with the fury of his passion.

56. (Cupidoque ore.) With eager mouth. He returns again to discourse of the message of Procne.

57. Agit sua, &c.] He executes his own wishes, pretending, at the same time, that he only delivers the commission of his wife.

58. Facundum.] Eloquent:

59. Ulteriùs justo.] Beyond good breeding.

Proenen, &c.] He said that such was Procne's will.

61. Quantùm, &c.] How black and deceitful are the minds of men!

62. Ipso molimine.] By the very attempt of wickedness.

64. Quid quod.] In short, in a word; for it is quid (dicam?) quod.

65.] Sororem.] Procne.

66. Contra salutem.] Because she was not

only ravished by Tereus, but had also her tongue cut out.

67. Præcontractatque.] He anticipates his wickedness.

68. Collo.] Her father's neck.

69. Omnia, &c.] All these things do but provoke, inflame, and feed his passion.

72. Ambarum.] Of Tereus and Philomela.

Genitor.] The father of Pandion.

73. Successisse.] To have succeeded happily.

Duabus.] To herself and her sister Procne.

74. Lugubre.] Fatal, the cause of mourning.

75. Jam labor.] Day was departing.

Phœbo.] To Apollo, who in the day is supposed to direct the course of the sun, and at night to rest.

Eequique, &c.] The horses of the sun had now reached the western part of heaven.

pulsabant spatium declivis Olympi pedibus. Regales epulæ mensis, et Bacchus ponitur in auro : hinc tradunt sua corpora placido somno. At rex Odrysus, quamvis secessit ab illâ, æstuat : et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque, fingit quæ nondum vidit qualia vult, et ipse nutrit suos ignes, curâ removen- te soporem. Lux erat : et Pandion complexus dextram generi euntis, commenda- dat illi comitem lacrymis o- hortis : [et ambæ voluere, tu Tereu quoque voluisti :] Care gener, ego do hanc tibi : quoniam pia causa coëgit, quæ simplex oro per fidem, cognataque pectora, per Superos, ut tucaris eam patrio amore ; et remittas mihi dulce lenimen sollicitæ senectæ, quamprimum (omnis mora erit longa nobis.) Tu quoque Philomela redito quamprimum ad me, si est ulla pietas (satis est tuam sororem Procne esse procul.) Mandabat, pariterque dabat oscula suæ natæ : et mites lacrymæ cadebant inter mandata Poposcit utrasque dextras ut pignus fidei, quæ junxit datas inter se, quæ rogat natamque Procne nepotemque, Itys salutent pro se memori ore : quæ vix dixit supremum vale ore pleno singultibus, quæ timuit præsentia suæ mentis. Ut simul Philomela est imposita pietæ carinæ,

Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi. 76
Regales epulæ mensis, et Bacchus in auro
Ponitur: hinc placido tradunt sua corpora som-
At rex Odrysus, quamvis secessit ab illâ, [no.
Æstuat : et repetens faciem, motusque, manus-
que, 80
Qualia vult fingit, quæ nondum vidit, et ignes
Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removen- te soporem.
Lux erat : et generi dextram complexus euntis
Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis :
[Et voluere ambæ, voluisti tu quoque Tereu:]
Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coëgit,
Do tibi : perque fidem, cognataque pectora, sup-
plex, 87
Per Superos oro, patrio ut tucaris amore ;
Et mihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ,
Quamprimum (omnis erit nobis mora longa) re-
mittas, [sororem]
Tu quoque quamprimum (satis est a procul esse
Si pietas ulla est, ad me Philomela redito.
Mandabat, pariterque suæ dabat oscula natæ :
Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant.
Ut pignus fidei dextras utrasque poposcit, 95
Inter seque datas junxit, natamque nepotemque
Absentem pro se memori, rogat, ore salutent :
Supremumque vale, pleno singultibus ore,
Vix dixit, timuitque suæ præsentia mentis. 99
Ut simul imposita est pietæ Philomela carinæ,
a vidisse,

NOTES.

76. Spatium.] The part.

Olympi.] Of the declining heaven, where when the horses of the sun reach, they seem to descend into the sea.

77. Bacchus.] Wine; the inventor for the thing invented. A metonymy of the efficient.

79. Odrysus.] Thracian. The Odrysi are a people of Thrace, and Odrysæ is their city.

80. Æstuat.] He burns, sc. tamen.

Repetens.] scil. animo, recollecting.

82. Curâ.] Love driving away Sleep.

83. Lux erat.] The day was come.

Generi euntis.] Of Tereus departing.

86. Quoniam, &c.] It is a kind action to send one sister to see another.

88. Tucaris.] Mayest thou defend and keep.

89. Sollicitæ.] Anxious, on account of the absence of my daughter.

Lenimen.] His daughter he calls the comfort of his age.

91. Satis.] It is sufficient that Procne is far from me.

93. Mandabat.] He gave such commands as these.

95. Fidei.] For fidei.

Utrasque.] Both of Tereus and Philomela,

96. Natamque nepotemque.] Both Procne and Itys.

97. Pro se.] In his name and words.

Memori ore salutent.] i. e. Remember to salute. Thus Fab. ix. Book vii. v. 55. Memori mente requiris.

98. Supremumque, &c.] And last of all he could scarce say farewell, for Pandion was so interrupted with sobs, that he could scarce speak.

99. Præsentia.] The forebodings ; for the mind presages evil.

Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsa est :
 Vicinus, exclamat : mecum mea vota feruntur ;
 (Exultatque, et vix animo sua gaudia differt)
 Barbarus, et nusquam lumen detorquet ab illâ.
 Non aliter, quàm cùm pedibus, prædator, ob-
 nunciis

Deposuit nido leporem, Jovis ales, in alto :
 Nulla fuga est capto : spectat sua præmia raptor.
 Jamque iter effectum est, jamque in sua littora
 fessis

Puppibus exierant ; cùm rex Pandione natam
 In stabula alta trahit, sylvis obscura vetustis.
 Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque, et cuncta ti-
 mentem,

Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana, rogantem,
 Includit : fassusque nefas, et virginem, et unam
 Vi superat ; frustrâ clamato sæpè parente,
 Sæpè sorore suâ, magnis super omnia Divis.
 Illa tremit velut agna pavens, quæ saucia cani
 Ore excussa lupi, nondùm sibi tuta videtur ;
 Utque columba suo madefactis sanguine plumis
 Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat,
 unguis.

Mox ubi mens rediit, passos laniata capillos,
 (Lugenti similis, cæsis plangore lacertis,)
 Intendens palmas, Prô diris Barbare factis,
 Prô crudelis ! ait. Nec te mandata parentis
 Cum lacrymis movère piis, nec cura sororis,
 Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura ?

cum piis lacrymis movère te, nec cura sororis, nec mea virginitas nec conjugalia jura ?

NOTES.

101. Admotumque.] An Hypallage. For the oars are put to the sea, and not the sea to the oars ; and remi are then said admo- veri mari when they row, and the ships sail forward. And so in the following, Tellus- que repulsa est.

104. Lumen.] His eyes.

106 Jovis ales.] An eagle, who is never hurt by lightning, is said to be under the tutelage of Jupiter.

108. Effectum est.] Is performed, finished : for they were now come into Thrace.

109. Rex.] Tereus.

Pandione natam.] Philomela, the daughter of Pandion.

113. Fassusque nefas.] Now making known his base love.

Unam.] And alone, committed to his trust.

115. Super omnia.] In the first place,

chiefly, especially.

116. Illa.] Philomela.

117. Excussa.] Escaped out of.

Canis lupi.] For wolves seem to be hoary with age.

119. Horret adhuc.] She trembles, although she is taken from the hawk.

Avidos.] Ravenous.

120. Mox.] By and by, when she was come to herself.

Passos Capillos.] Her dishevelled hair. It was usual for women to tear their hair under the anguish of grief.

121. Cæsis lacertis.] Beating her arms.

122. Prô.] Or Proh ! An Interjection.

Diris Factis.] For thy wicked villanies.

Factis.] Depends on barbaræ.

125. Conjugalia jura.] The laws of matrimony, by which it is unlawful to lie with two sisters.

Turbasti omnia, ego facta pellex sorori, Tu geminis conjux, (hæc pœna non debita mihi.) Quin eripis hanc animam perfide? (ne quod facinus restet

perpetrandum tibi) atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos

Concubitus! Habuisses umbras vacuas criminis, tamen si

Superi cernunt hoc, si Numina Divum sunt aliquid, si omnia non perierunt mecum: quandoque dabis pœnas mihi.

Ipsa loquar tua facta pudore projecto: si copia detur, veniam in populos; si tenebor clausa in sylvis, implebo sylvas. et movebo conscia saxa.

Æther audiat hæc, et si ullus Deus est in illo. Postquàm ira feri tyranni commota talibus

vocibus, nec metus est minor hæc, que stimulatus utrâque

causâ *ira et timore*, liberat ensem vaginâ, quo fuit accinctus, que cogit arreptam

comâ pati vincla, lacertis flexis post terga: Philomela parabat jugulum, que conceperat

spem suæ mortis ense viso. Ille ferox abstulit linguam comprehensam forcepe indignanti

illi, et usque vocanti nomen patris, que luctanti loqui.

Ultima radix linguæ micat. Ipsa lingua jacet, que tremens immurmurat terræ atræ

guine ipsius. Utque cauda mutilatæ colubræ solet salire,

Omnia turbasti; pellex ego facta sorori, Tu geminis conjux, (non hæc mihi debita pœna.) Quin animam hanc (ne quod facinus tibi per-

fide, restet) Eripis? Atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos Concubitus! Vacuas habuisses criminis umbras: 130

Si tamen hoc Superi cernunt, si Numina Divum Sant aliquid, si non perierunt omnia mecum: 131

Quandoque mihi pœnas dabis. Ipsa, pudore Projecto, tua facta loquar; si copia detur, 134

In populos veniam; si sylvis clausa tenebor, Implebo sylvas, et conscia saxa movebo.

Audiat hæc æther, et si Deus ullus in illo est. Talibus ira feri postquàm commota tyranni,

Nec minor hæc metus est, causâ stimulatus utraque, 139

Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat ensem, Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis,

Vincla pati cogit: jugulum Philomela parabat, Spemque suæ mortis viso conceperat ense. 143

Ille indignanti, et nomen patris usque vocanti, Luctantique loqui, comprehensam forcepe linguam

Abstulit ense ferox. Radix micat ultima linguæ. Ipsa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ.

Utque salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ, 148

Utque cauda mutilatæ colubræ solet salire, a querelis.

NOTES.

126. Omnia turbasti.] Thou hast confounded all laws, human and divine.

Pellex.] She is properly called Pellex, that has criminal connection with a married man.

127. Tu geminis.] Thou art a husband to two, to me and my sister.

Debita Mihi.] Due to me, viz. in being a harlot to my sister.

128. Quin, &c.] Why do you not take away my life?

Ne quod, &c.] That no crime may be uncommitted by you to me.

130. Vacuas criminis.] I should have been guiltless.

133. Si non perierunt.] If all justice and power are not destroyed as well as I.

134. Projecto.] Being cast away, laid aside.

Si copia.] If I am able.

137. Æther.] Heaven.

139. Nec minor, &c.] His fear of being betrayed by his sister Philomela, was as great as his anger.

Hæc.] Than his anger.

Stimulatus.] Being urged on by anger and fear.

140. Quo, &c.] This is related after the same manner as above, concerning Pyramus.

“Quoque erat accinctus demisit in illa ferrum.”

He takes the sword out of the sheath.

142. Jugulum, &c.] She willingly offered her throat on seeing the sword, that she might the sooner be killed.

143. Spemque.] Hopes; for Philomela desired to die.

144. Ille.] Tereus.—Usque.] Incessantly.

145. Luctantique.] Endeavouring.

Forcepe.] With pincers; a smith's instrument, for the more conveniently holding his work.

146. Abstulit.] He cut out.

Ferox.] He being fierce and cruel.

Micat.] Pants, has a throbbing motion.

147. Ipsa.] The tongue being cut off.

148. Mutilatæ colubræ.] Or a serpent cut in two. They are said to be mutilated, which have a member cut off.

Palpitat; et moriens dominæ vestigia quærit. *palpitat; et moriens quærit vestigia dominæ. Quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur sæpè repetisse lacerum corpus suâ libidine. Sustinet ad Procnem post talia facta reverti; 151 Coniuge quæ viso germanam quærit; at ille Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat. Et lacrymæ fecère fidem. Velamina Procne Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato : 156 Induiturque atras vestes; et inane sepulchrum Constituit: falsisque piacula manibus infert: Et luget, non sic lugendæ, fata sororis.*
 Signa Deus bis sex acto lustraverat anno. 160 Quid faciat Philomela? Fugam custodia claudit, Structa rigent solido stabulorum mœnia saxo: Os mutum facti caret indice. *GRANDE doloris Ingenium est, miserisque venit solertia rebus.*
 Stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ, 165 Purpureasque notas filis intexit albis, Indiciū sceleris, perfectaque tradidit uni, Utque ferat dominæ gestu rogat. Illa rogata Pertulit ad Procnem, nec scit quid tradat in illis. Evolvit vestes sævi matrona tyranni, 170

palpitat; et moriens quærit vestigia dominæ. Quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur sæpè repetisse lacerum corpus suâ libidine. Sustinet reverti ad Procnem post talia facta; quæ coniuge viso quærit germanam: at ille dat fictos gemitus, quæ narrat commenta funera. Et lacrymæ Terci fecère fidem ut mors suæ sororis esset vera. Procne deripit velamina fulgentia lato auro ex humeris, quæ induitur atras vestes; et constituit inane sepulchrum: quæ infert piacula falsis manibus, et luget fata sororis non lugendæ sic. Apollo, Deus lucis lustraverat bis sex signa anno acto. Quid Philomela faciat? Custodia claudit fugam, structa mœnia stabulorum rigent solido saxo: mutum os caret indice facti. Ingenium doloris est grande, quæ solertia venit miseris rebus. Callida suspendit stamina Barbaricâ tela, quæ intexit purpureas notas albis filis, indicium sceleris, quæ tradidit perfecta uni ex famulis, quæ rogat ut ferat dominæ. Illa rogata pertulit ad Procnem, nec scit quid tradat in illis. Matrona sævi tyranni evolvit vestes,

NOTES.

149. Palpitat.] Leaps, quivers.
 150. Post hoc facinus.] After her tongue was cut out.
 151. Lacerum.] Deprived of her tongue.
 152. Sustinet.] He dares, he has the confidence.
 153. Germanam.] Her sister Philomela.
 154. Commentaque funera.] The feigned death of Philomela.
 155. Lacrymæ fecère fidem.] From his tears Procne really believed that he was sincere, and her sister dead.
 157. Atras.] Black, mourning.
 Inane sepulchrum.] It has been already observed, that those unhappy souls whose bodies had not received burial, wandered a hundred years on this side of Styx; but they reckoned it also of use to raise even a sepulchre to their honour, honorarium, though they could not find the body, inane.
 158. Falsisque manibus.] To her supposed shade; for Philomela was not yet dead.
 159. Non sic.] Not to be mourned for as dead, but revenge sought for, and she set at liberty.
 160. Lustraverat.] Had passed through the twelve signs of the Zodiac; that is,

twelve months were passed.

161. Quid faciat.] What could she do?

Custodia.] The keepers set there by Te-reus.

162. Rigent.] Were obdurate.

Mœnia.] The walls.

163. Os mutum.] Her dumb mouth could not make known the wickedness.

164. Ingenium.] Ingenuity, invention; her distress had supplied her with sagacity (solertia) for she now found a method of conveying her case to Procne.

165. Barbaricâ.] The people of Asia, called barbari by the Greeks and Latins, excelled in embroidery.

166. Purpureasque notas.] Purple letters.

167. Sceleris.] The wickedness committed by Tereus.—Uni.] scil. ancillæ.

168. Domine.] To her mistress, Procne.

170. Evolvit.] She unfolds.

Vestes.] The white cloth in which the purple letters were wrought by Philomela to her sister.

Matrona.] Procne, the wife of cruel Tereus. The wives of princes and men of distinction are called Matronæ, matrons.

que legit miserabile carmen
 suæ germanæ. Et silet (mirum
 potuisse :) dolor repressit ora,
 que verba satis indignantia
 defuerant quærenti linguæ,
 nec vacat flere; sed ruit con-
 fusura omne fasque nefasque,
 que est tota in imagine pænæ
 Germanæque suæ carmen miserabile legit;
 Et (mirum potuisse) silet: dolor ora repressit,
 Verbaque quærenti satis indignantia linguæ
 Defuerant; nec flere vacat; sed fasque nefasque
 Confusura ruit, pænæque in imagine tota est.

qua afficiat maritum.

NOTES.

171. Miserabile carmen.] The melancholy story of her inisfortune.

172. Potuisse.] sc. silere, To hold her peace.

Repressit.] Checked.

174. Nec vacat flere.] Nor has she time to weep.

Sed fasque, &c.] But she, in a rage, is ready to put all things into confusion, both human and divine.

175. Pænæque in imagine.] And wholly intent upon, devising fit punishment for the crime.

FAB. VIII. PROCNE IN HIRUNDINEM, PHILOMELA IN LUSCINIAM, TEREUS IN EPOPEM, & ITYS IN PHASIANUM.

Procne having released her sister Philomela from confinement, brings her to Court, where they contrive to be revenged for her inhuman injuries. Itys falling in the Queen's way, she, assisted by her sister, murders him in her rage. They then disguise the Body, and serve it up at an entertainment prepared for the King; who, on discovering the black contrivance, pursues them in great fury, and they in their flight are changed into Birds. Pandion, the father of Procne and Philomela, was so affected with their calamities, that he grieved unto death.

Frat tempus, quo Sithoniæ
 nurus solent celebrare sacra
 Trieterica Bacchi. Nox con-
 scia sacris. Rhodope sonat
 nocte tinnitibus acuti so-
 nantis aris. Regina est egres-
 sa suâ domo nocte; que in-
 struitur ritibus Dei, que ac-
 cipit furialia arma. Caput
 tegitur vite: cervina vellera
 dependent sinistro humero:
 levis hasta incubat humero.
 Procne terribilis, concita per
 sylvas, turbâ suarum comi-
 tante, que agitata furis doloris,
 TEMPUS erat, quo sacra solent Trieterica
 Bacchi
 Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris.
 Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus aris acuti.
 Nocte suâ est egressa domo regina; Deique
 Ritibus instruitur; furialiaque accipit arma. 5
 Vite ^a caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro
 Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta.
 Concita per sylvas, turbâ comitante suarum,
 Terribilis Procne, furiisque agitata doloris, 9

^a Vitta caput tegit et lateri, &c.

NOTES.

1: Tempus erat, &c.] Procne, under pretence of joining in the rites of Bacchus, goes to the wood where she knew her sister was confined, in the habit and with the attendants of a bacchanal, and sets her at liberty.

Trieterica.] The trietericks, or sacred rites dedicated to Bacchus, and solemnized every three years, which in the Greek are called *τρίητες*.

2. Sithoniæ.] Sithonia is a country of Thrace.

Nox conscia.] The sacred rights of Bac-

chus were performed in the night.

3. Rhodope.] A mountain of Thrace. Acuti.] Shril.

5. Ritibus.] According to the rites of Bacchus.—Furialia arma.] Bacchanalian arms, such as they who celebrated the rites of Bacchus wore.

6. Cervina vellera.] Deer skins.

7. Levis hasta.] A light spear; which when adorned with vine-leaves, was called *Thyrus*. See Book III.

Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia
tandem, [git ;
Exululatque, Evoëque sonat, portasque refrin-
Germanamque rapit: raptæque insignia Bacchi
Induit, et vultus hederarum frondibus abdit,
Attonitamque trahens intrâ sua limina ducit.
Ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam,
Horruit infelix, totoque expalluit ore. 16
Nacta locum Procne, sacrorum pignora demit,
Oraque devalat miseræ pudibunda sorori,
Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contrâ
Sustinet hæc oculos, pellex sibi visa sororis, 20
Dejectoque in humum vultu. Jurare volenti,
Testarique Deos, per vim sibi dedecus illud
Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet, et iram
Non capit ipsa suam Procne: fletumque sororis
Corripiens, Non est lacrymis hic, inquit, agen-
dum, [rum
Sed ferro: sed si quid habes quod vincere fer-
Possit. In omne nefas ego me, germana, paravi.
Aut ego, cùm facibus regalia tecta cremâro,
Artificem mediis immittam Terea flammis;
Aut linguam, et oculos, et quæ tibi membra
pudorem 30
Abstulerunt, ferro rapiam; aut, per vulnera mille,
Sontem animam expellam. Magnum, quod
cunque paravi! [Procne,
Quid sit, adhuc dubito. Peragit dùm talia
Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid possit, ab illo
vi est magnum. Quid sit, adhuc dubito. Dùm Procne peragit talia, Itys veniebat ad ma-
trem. Admonita est ab illo quid possit,

NOTES.

10. Tuas.] scil. furias.
Avia.] Unfrequented, hid in the woods.
11. Evoë.] She makes use of the cries of the Bacchanalians.
12. Germanam.] Her sister Philomela.
Insignia Bacchi.] The habit of the Bacchanalians.
13. Abdit vultus.] She hides her face, that she might not be known.
16. Horruit.] She is terrified at the remembrance of what she suffered from Tereus.
17. Pignora sacrorum.] The ornaments of the sacrifices of Bacchus.
Demit.] She uncovers.
22. Testarique.] To call to witness.
Illud dedecus.] That shame.
23. Pro voce.] She signifies that with her hand, which she could not express by

- her voice.—Ardet.] Is in a rage.
25. Corripiens.] Reproving, condemning.
Non est, &c.] The Order; "hic non agendum est lacrymis, sed ferro; sed eo quod possit vincere ferrum, si quid habes."
27. In omne nefas.] To commit all manner of mischief.
29. Artificem.] Tereus, the author of such a villany.
30. Pudorem.] Virginity.
31. Abstulerunt.] A Systole.
32. Sontem, &c.] The impious.
Magnum.] scil. est.
33. Quid sit.] sc. futurum. I have not yet come to a resolution what punishment to inflict upon Tereus.
Peragit, &c.] While Procne is speaking and threatening these things.
34. Quid possit, &c.] The sight of the

que tuens immitibus oculis, Admonita est; oculisque tuens immitibus, Ah!
dixit, Ah! quàm similis es quam 35
patri! Nec locuta plura parat Es similis patri! dixit. Nec plura locuta
triste facinus, que exæstuat Triste parat facinus, tacitâque exæstuat irâ.
tacitâ irâ. Tamen ut natus Ut tamen accessit natus, collaque salutem
accessit, que attulit salutem Attulit, et parvis adduxit colla lacertis,
matri. et adduxit colla par- Mistaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit; 40
vis lacertis, que junxit oscula Mistaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit;
mista puerilibus blanditiis; Mota quidem est genitrix; infractaque constitit
genitrix quidem est mota; Mota quidem est genitrix; infractaque constitit
que ira constitit infracta: que Inuitique oculi lacrymis maduère coactis. [ira:
inuiti oculi maduère coactis lacrymis. Sed simul sensit
Sed simul ex nimia^a matrem pietate labare
matrem labare ex nimia pie- Sensit: ab hóc iterum est ad vultus versa sororis:
tate: versa est ad vultus so- Inque vicem spectans ambos; Cur admovet, in-
roris iterum ab hóc, que spec- quit, 45
tans ambos in vicem, inquit; Alter blanditias; Raptâ silet altera linguâ?
Cur alter admovet blanditias? Quem vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa so-
Altera linguâ raptâ silet. rorem?
Quam hic vocat matrem, cur Cui sis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito:
illa non vocat sororem? Na- Degeneras. Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo.
ta Pandione vide cui marito Nec mora; traxit Ityn: veluti Gangetica cervæ
sis nupta: degeneras, à *pristi- Lactentem^b fœtum per sylvas tigris opacas. 51*
na charitate. Scelus est pietas Utque domus altæ partem tenuère remotam,
in conjuge Tereo. Nec est Tendentemque manus, et jam sua fata videntem,
mora: traxit Ityn: veluti Et *Mater*, *Mater*, clamantem, et colla petentem,
Gangetica tigris *rapit* lacten- Ense ferit Procne, lateri quâ pectus adhæret. 55
tem fœtum cervæ per opacas Nec vultum avertit: satîs illi ad fata vel unum
sylvas. Utque tenuère re- *Mater* et colla petentem. Nec avertit vultum; vel unum
motam partem altæ domus, a mentem. ^b Luctantem.

NOTES.

child suggests the method of revenge, which she pursues.

55. Admonita est.] On the sight of Itys, she determines to kill him, by way of punishing his father.

57. Triste.] A horrible act.

Tacitâ.] Concealed; for she dissembled her anger to Itys.

58. Accessit.] He came nigh.

59. Adduxit.] He embraced.

41. Infracta constitit.] The anger which Procne had conceived against her son was softened by his endearing carriage to her.

42. Inuitique.] Unwilling. Our poet here puts matrem for the motherly affection of Procne.

45. Matrem.] The mother, i. e. herself with the tenderness of a mother.

44. Ab hóc.] From the sight of Itys.

45. Inque vicem.] And again by turns.

48. Pandione nata.] Procne speaks to herself: q. d. "Ego nata sum è Pandione

viro generosissimo, omnique virtute prædito rege."

Cui marito.] q. d. The most base, the most wicked of all men.

49. Degeneras.] You degenerate from your kindred, if you suffer such a wickedness long.—Scelus est, &c.] It is a sin to show any affection to such a husband. Observe the scanning of this line.

Conjuge Tereo.] Toward her husband Tereus.

40. Nec mora, &c.] As soon as she had said that it was wickedness to show any duty or affection to Tereus, she dragged Itys into a private apartment of the house.

Gangetica.] Indian, from the great river Ganges in India.

Cervæ.] A Periphrasis of a Hind.

55. Tendentem manus.] Supplicating her.

55. Adhæret.] Is joined to. Itys was wounded by his mother between the side and the breast.

56. Ad fata.] To death.

Vulnus erat. Jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit,
Vivaque adhuc, animæque aliquid retinentia
membra

Dilantant. Pars indè cavis exultat ahenis,
Pars verubus stridet; manant penetralia tabo.
His adhibet conjux ignarum Terea mensis: 61
Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni
Fas sit adire viro, comites famulosque removit.
Ipse sedens solio Tereus sublimis avito [vuni.
Vescitur: inque suam sua viscera congerit al-
Tantaque nox animi est, Ityn hùc accersitè,
dixit. 66

Dissimulare nequit crudelia gaudia Procne,
Jamque suæ cupiens existere nuncia cladis,
Intùs habes, quod poscis, ait. Circumspicit ille,
Atque ubi sit, quærit? Quærenti, iterumque
vocanti, 70

Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis,
Prosiliit, Ityosque caput, Philomela, cruentum
Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo
Posse loqui, et ^ameritis testari gaudia dictis.
Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit, 75
Vipereasque ciet Stygiâ de valle sorores:
Et modò, si possit, reserato pectore, diras
Egerere indè dapes, ^bsemesaque viscera gestit;
Flet modò, sequè vocat bustum miserabile nati;
Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro. 80

dò flet, que vocat se miserabile bustum nati; nunc sequitur genitas Pandione nudo ferre,

^a mentis.

^b demesaque.

NOTES.

59. Exultat.] Boils; the flesh of Itys was part boiled, and part roasted.

60.] Penetralia manant.] The interior parts of the house flow with the blood of Itys.

61. Ignarum.] Ignorant of the murder of his son—His mensis.] To this feast. The thing containing, for the thing contained.

62. Patrii moris, &c.] She pretended to celebrate a religious Athenian Feast, at which no man was allowed to be present but the husband.

63. Removit.] She sent away.

64. Solio avito.] In the throne of his grandfathers.

65. Sua viscera.] Namely, his own son.

66. Nox.] Blindness.

Accersitè.] Call ye hither.

67. Neque dissimulare.] She cannot hide.

Crudelia gaudia.] Her cruel exultation,

68. Jamque.] And presently.

69. Intùs.] Within thyself.—Ille.] Tereus.

70. Ubi sit.] Where Itys can be.

74. Meritis dictis.] In apt words, suited to the wrongs she had received.

75. Thracius.] Tereus, the Thracian tyrant.

Repellit.] Overturns.

76. Ciet.] He calls.

Stygiâ de valle.] From the regions below.

Sorores.] The Furies, which are said to have vipers instead of hair.

77. Reserato pectore.] By tearing open his breast.

78. Egerere.] To cast out, to vomit up.

Semesaque.] The bowels of his son half eaten.

Gestit.] He desires earnestly.

79. Bustum.] The sepulchre of his son, for he had the flesh of his son in his stomach.

80. Nunc sequitur.] Sometimes he pursues.

Nudo ferro.] With a drawn sword.

Putares corpora Cecropidum pendere pennis; pendebant pennis. Altera quarum petit sylvas, altera subit tecta. Neque notæ cædis adhuc excessere de pectore, que pluma est signata sanguine. Ille vexor suo dolore, que cupidine pænæ, vertitur in volucrum; cui cristæ stant in vertice; immodicum rostrum prominens pro longâ cuspidē. Nomen volucris Epops; facies videtur armata. Hic dolor misit Pandiona antè diem, et extrema tempora longæ senectæ, ad Tartareas umbras.

Corpora Cecropidum pennis pendere putares; Pendebant pennis. Quarum petit altera sylvas, Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis Excessere notæ, signataque sanguine pluma est. Ille dolore a suo, pænæque cupidine velox, 85 Vertitur in volucrum; cui stant in vertice cristæ; Prominet immodicum, pro longâ cuspidē, rostrum. Nomen Epops volucris; facies armata videtur. Hic dolor antè diem, longæque extrema senectæ Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras.

a furens.

NOTES.

81. Cecropidum.] Of the Athenians, Procne and Philomela.—Putares, &c.] One would think they were poised in the air by wings, and they were in fact turned into birds.

82. Petit—sylvas.] Philomela the Nightingale.

83. Tecta subit altera.] Procne the Swallow keeps about buildings.—Cædis—notæ.] A swallow has red feathers in the breast.

84. Signataque, &c.] And the feathers were spotted with blood.

85. Ille.] Tereus.—Pænæque.] Of revenge upon Procne and Philomela.

86. Stant.] Stand up, are raised.

87. Immodicum.] Very great.

Pro longâ cuspidē.] For the long sword with which he followed them.

90. Umbras.] To the regions below, i. e. Pandion, the father of Procne, died for grief.

EXP. FAB. VII. & VIII. The subjects of these two Fables are pretty fully related in the Arguments, and are said to have their foundation in history. The vengeance taken by Procne is so very unnatural, that we must suppose her (through grief) deprived of her reason, and in that state joined in the rites of Bacchus, wherein were admitted all sorts of extravagance. The king, in his rage, drawing his sword to kill his wife and sister-in-law, they escaped on board a ship provided for the purpose, and arrived at Athens. In the remote ages, the adventures of persons of distinction were ever blended with the marvellous; so here we find the intervention of the gods, who changed Procne into a Swallow, Philomela into a Nightingale, Itys into a Pheasant or Goldfinch, and Tereus into a Lapwing. The events related in this history are remarkable instances of those calamities which constantly pursue the wicked. The extraordinary manner in which Philomela made known her situation, does most beautifully show the superintendence of a being far superior to man.

FAB. IX. ORITHYIÆ RAPTUS. ZETES ET CALAIS EX PARTE IN AVES.

Boreas not being able to obtain the consent of Erechtheus, king of Athens, for the marriage of his daughter Orithyia, takes the young princess by force in his arms, and carries her into Thrace; where she bears him two sons, Calais and Zethes; who, as they grow up, get wings like their father, and embark with Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.

SCEPTRA loci, rerumque capit moderamen
Erechtheus.

Justitiâ dubium, validisne potentior armis.

Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque creârat
Fœminæ sortis; sed erat par forma duarum.
E quibus Æolides Cephalus te conjuge felix,
Procri, fuit: Boreæ Tereus Thracesque noce-
bant;

Dilectâque diu caruit Deus Orithyîâ; [uti.
Dùm rogat, et precibus mavult quàm viribus
Ast ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus ira; 9
Quæ solita est illi, nimumque domestica, vento;
Et, Meritò, dixit: Quid enim mea tela reliqui,
Sævitiâ, et vires, iramque, animosque minaces,
Admovique preces, quarum me dedecet usus?
Apta mihi vis est. Vi tristia nubila pello,
Vi freta concutio, nodosa robora verto, 15
Induroque nives, et terras grandine pulso.

Idem ego cùm fratres cœlo sum nactus aperto,
(Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molimine luctor;
Ut medius nostris concurrîbus intonet æther;
Exiliantque cavis elisi nubibus ignes. 20

Idem ego, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ,
Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis;
Solicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem.
Hâc ope debueram thalamos petiisse: socerque
Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus Erechtheus.
Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus 26
Excussit pennas. Quarum jactatibus omnis
Afflata est tellus, latumque perhorruit æquor.

orandus socer mihi, sed faciendus vi. Boreas locutus hæc, aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas. Jactatibus quarum omnis tellus est afflata, que latum æquor perhorruit.

Erechtheus capit sceptra loci; que moderamen rerum. Dubium fueritne potentior justitiâ, an validis armis. Quidem ille creârat quatuor juvenes, totidemque fœminæ sortis; sed forma duarum erat par. E quibus Cephalus Æolides fuit felix te conjuge,

6 Procri: Tereus, que Thraces nocebant Boreæ: que Deus caruit diu dilectâ Orithyîâ; dùm rogat, et mavult uti precibus quàm viribus. Ast ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus ira; quæ est solita, nimumque domestica vento: Et dixit, Meritò, quid enim reliqui mea tela, sævitiâ et vires, iramque, que minaces animos, admovique preces, usus quarum dedecet me?

Vis est apta mihi: pello tristia nubila vi, concutio, freta vi, verto nodosa robora vi, que induro nives, et pulso terras grandine. Ego idem cùm nactus sum fratres aperto cœlo. (nam is est campus mihi) luctor tanto molimine; ut medius æther intonet nostris concursibus; quæ ignes elisi cavis nubibus exiliant. Ego idem, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ, que ferox supposui mea terga imis cavernis; solicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus. Debueram petiisse thalamos hâc ope, que Erechtheus non erat

NOTES.

1. Sceptra.] The empire of the Athenians.
Moderamen.] The government of the kingdom

4. Par forma.] He says, that of four daughters, two were equal in beauty: Procris, who married Cephalus, the son of Deioneus; and Orithyia, who is said to be carried away by the wind Boreas.

5. Æolides.] The grandson of Æolus: for Æolus was the father of Deioneus.

7. Deus] Boreas.

9. Horridus.] Terrible with indignation. He describes the nature of Boreas: for it is a very impetuous and violent wind.

11. Et meritò.] Boreas confesses that he was deservedly maltreated, because he used fair speeches, and not force.

13. Admovi.] I joined, I added.

Quarum, &c.] Which it is unbecoming me to use.

17. Fratres.] The winds.

Cœlo aperto.] In the open air, in which winds, as it were, fight with one another.

18. Tanto.] I resist with so great force.

19. Medius.] Ovid follows the opinion of the naturalists, who say thunder is produced by the collision of clouds.

20. Ignis elisi.] Fire expelled, i. e. Lightning.

Foramina.] Earthquakes, according to the opinion of naturalists, are caused by winds pent up in the caverns of the earth, which, struggling for vent, cause those violent eruptions of the earth.

Que trahens pulveream pallam per summa cacumina
 verrit humum, que tectus caligine, amans amplectitur
 Orithyian pavidam metu. fulvis alis. Dùm volat; ignes
 agitati arserunt fortius: nec raptor suppressit habenas aërii
 cursûs priûs quàm tenuit populos et mœnia Ciconum.
 Et illic Actæa facta est conjux gelidi tyranni et genitrix,
 que enixâ gemellos partu, qui haberent pennas genitoris.
 cœtera matris. Tamen non memorant has natas unâ cum corpore
 que Calais puer Zethesque fuerunt implumes,
 dùm barba aberat subnixa rutilis capillis. Mox pennæ
 cœpère cingere utrumque latus pariter, ritu volucrum,
 malæ flavescere pariter. Ergò ubi puerile tempus concessit
 juventæ, petière vellera radiantia nitido villo
 primâ carinâ cum Minyis, per mare non notum.

Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina
 pallam, 29
 Verrit humum, pavidamque metu, caligine tectus,
 Orithyian amans fulvis amplectitur alis.
 Dùm volat, arserunt agitati fortius ignes:
 Nec priûs aërii cursûs suppressit habenas, 33
 Quàm Ciconum tenuit a populos, et mœnia, raptor.
 Illic et gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni,
 Et genitrix facta est, partuque enixa gemellos,
 Cœtera qui matris, pennas genitoris, haberent.
 Non tamen has unâ memorant cum corpore
 natas:
 Barbaque dùm rutilis aberat subnixa capillis,
 Implumes Calaisque puer Zethesque fuerunt.
 Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpère volucrum 41
 Cingere utrumque latus, pariter flavescere malæ.
 Ergò ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,
 Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo,
 Per mare non notum primâ petière carinâ. 45

a populos, sua mœnia.

NOTES.

29. Pulveream pallam.] A dusty garment, which is elegantly attributed to Boreas; because when that wind blows, a violent dust is raised.

32. Ignis.] Love.

33. Nec priûs, &c.] Nor did he cease flying, till he came to the Cicones, a city of Thrace

Aërii.] Of his high flight.

35. Actæa.] Athenian Orithyia, from king Actæus.—Gelidi tyranni.] The north wind, which is the coldest.

37. Pennas.] The wings of his father Boreas.

39. Subnixa.] Covered.

Rutilis capillis:] With yellow hairs.

40. Implumes.] Without feathers and wings.

42. Flavescere.] Become yellow, the down growing.

43. Ergo, &c.] After they became young men, they sailed with the rest of the Argonauts, to steal the Golden Fleece.

Concessit.] Gave place.

44. Vellera.] The golden skin of the ram. Minyis.] A people of Thessaly, the principal of the Argonauts.

45. Primâ.] In the first ship, called Argo; but this will more fully be shown in the next Book.

EXP. FAB. IX. This fable has its foundation in history, which Ovid, agreeable to his manner, has ornamented with a number of incidents, and on which he finely displays his genius. History relates that Boreas, king of Thrace, seized Orithyia, one of the daughters of Erechtheus, king of Athens, as she was passing the river Ilissus, and carried her into his own dominions, where she bore him twins, Calais and Zethes.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER VII.

TAB. I. JASON, ÆSONIS FILIUS, COLCHOS AD FELLEM AUREAM
AD PORTANDAM NAVIGAT.

THE ARGUMENT.

Jason, after a variety of Adventures, arrives with the Argonauts at Colchis, and demands the Golden Fleece : Medea falls in love with the young Prince, and, by the Power of her enchantments, protects him from the dangers he had to encounter, in possessing himself of it. The Hero obtains the Prize, carries off Medea, and returns in triumph to Thessaly.

JAMQUE fretum Minyæ Pagasæâ puppe secabant,
Perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam
Phineus visus erat ; juvenesque Aquilone creati
Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugârant.
Multaque perpassi claro sub Iâsone ; tandem 5
Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.
Dùmque adeunt regem, Phryxæque vellera poscunt,
Lexque datur Minyis magnorum horrenda laborum
Concipit intereâ validos Ætias ignes,

Jamque Minyæ secabant fretum Pagasæâ puppe, que Phineus visus erat trahens inopem senectam, sub perpetuâ nocte ; juvenesque creati Aquilone fugârant virgineas volucres ore miseri senis. Que perpassi multa sub claro Iasone, tandem contigerant rapidas undas limosi Phasidos. Dùmque adeunt regem, que poscunt Phryxæ vellera, que lex horrenda magnorum laborum datur Minyis : intereâ Ætias concipit validos ignes,

NOTES.

2. Minyæ.] A people of Thessaly.
Pagasæa.] In the ship Argo, built under Pagasa, a promontory and town of Thessaly.

3. Phineus.] A king of Arcadia, who, for his impiety towards Plexippus and Pandion, sons of Cleopatra, the daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, was punished by the gods who sent Harpies, to devour and render impure such meat as was set before him.
Juvenesque.] Calais and Zethus,

4. Virgineas.] Harpies who had the faces of virgins.

7. Regem.] The king of Colchis, Æetes.

8. Lex.] The condition, or terms, upon which alone he could get the fleece.

Magnorum laborum.] For the number of great, or hazardous adventures,

9. Ætias.] Gen. adis, the daughter of Æetes, Medea. — Concipit, &c.] She falls violently in love with him.

Et ratione luctata diu, postquam non poterat vincere furorem, Medea ait, repugnas frustra : quis nescio Deus obstat ; que mirum nisi hoc est : aut certè aliquid simile huic, quod vocatur amare.— Nam cur jussa patris videntur nimium dura mihi ? Quoque sunt nimis dura. Denique cur timeo ne pereat, quem vidi modò ? Quæ causa tanti timoris ? Infelix si potes, excute flammam conceptas virgineo pectore. Si possem, essem sanior ; sed, *Nova vis trahit invitam, quæ cupido suadet aliud, mens aliud. Video meliora proboque ; sequor deteriora.* Quid regia virgo ureris in hospite ? Et concipis thalamos alieni orbis ? Hæc quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille Occidat, in Dis est. Vivat tamen. Idque pre. Vel sinè amore, licet. Quid enim commisit Iason ? Quam, nisi crudelem, non tangat Iasonis ætas, Et genus, et virtus ? Quam non, ut cætera desint, Forma movere potest ? Certè mea pectora movit.

NOTES.

10. Luctata.] And after she had long struggled with her love.

Furorem.] The rage of love.

11. Frustrâ Medea, &c.] From this to effuge crimèn, V. 71 : is a soliloquy of Medea's she reasons with herself why she should, and why she should not, assist Jason. You have here a lively picture of the conflict between her duty to her father, and her love of Jason ; and the poet, as he does but too frequently, suffers the criminal passion to prevail.

14. Nam cur, &c.] Else why should I think the terms proposed by my father to Jason severe ?

Nimium dura.] He was to yoke those untameable oxen which breathed fire out of their nostrils ; to sustain the attack of a number of armed men, and to overcome the watchful dragon.

15. Modò.] But lately, just now.

16. Tanti timeris.] Of so great solicitude.

17. Excute.] Cast off.

19. Nova vis.] The power of love which I never experienced before.

Aliud—aliud.] When this adjective is repeated with opposition in different causes, the

first signifies one thing, the latter, another. Love persuades one thing, and reason another.

20. Video meliora, proboque.] I see and approve the right. These words are extant in the Medea of Euripides.

21. Deteriora sequor.] I pursue the wrong.

Quid in hospite.] Why, being a king's daughter, are you so much inflamed with the love of a stranger ? Our poet very finely expresses here, and in the following sentences, the struggle that was in Medea's mind between reason and love.

Regia virgo.] The daughter of a king.

22. Thalamos.] Marriage. Thalamus is properly the chamber of a bride and bridegroom.

Alieni orbis.] Of another country.

24. In Dis.] In the hands and power of the gods.

25. Quid, &c.] What evil has he done ?

26. Tangat.] Move.

27. Virtus.] His courage and strength of body—Ut cætera desint.] Say that he was in other respects deficient.

28. Movere.] Captivate.

At nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore :
 Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis 30
 Hostibus : aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
 Hoc ego si patiar, tùm me de tigride natam,
 Tùm ferrum, et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.
 Cur non et specto pereuntem, oculosque vi-
 dendo 34
 Consclero? Cur non tauros exhortor in illum?
 Terrigenasque feros, insopitumque draconem?
 Di meliora velint! Quanquam non ista precanda,
 Sed facienda mihi. Prodanne ego regna pa-
 rentis,
 Atque openesco quis servabitur advena nostra?
 Ut, per me sospes, sinè me det lintea ventis, 40
 Virque sit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquitur?
 Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis,
 Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,
 Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ:
 Ut timeam fraudem, meritique obliviam nostri. 45
 Et dabit ante fidem, cogamque in fœdera testes
 Esse Deos. Quid a tuta times? Accingere;
 et omnem
 Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit Iäson.
 Te face solemnij junget sibi, perque Pelasgas
 Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbâ. 50
 et pelle omnem moram. Iäson debebit se semper tibi. Junget tibi solemnij face, que
 celebrabere servatrix per Pelasgas urbes turba matrum.

a stultia.

NOTES.

29. Taurorum ore.] For Jason was obliged to yoke the oxen that breathed fire out of their nostrils.

30. Concurretque.] And to fight with the armed men that sprang out of the earth from the dragon's teeth.—Suæ.] Sowed by him.

31. Avido.] Insatiable.

32. Hoc ego, &c.] If I can suffer Jason to be exposed to the dragon.

Tùm me, &c.] Then will I confess myself to be the most cruel person living.

33. Consclero.] Why do I not profane my eyes with the dismal scene? An irony, by which Medea argues the impossibility of such things.—Exhortor, &c.] Do I not animate the bulls against him?

36. Terrigenas.] Men sprung out of the earth.—Insopitumque.] Wakeful, which never sleeps.

37. Non ista, &c.] Prayers will avail nothing: something must be done to help him effectually beyond mere wishes and prayers.

39. Nescio quis.] As though she should say, an unknown stranger.

40. Ut per me, &c.] That being preserved by my assistance, he should return to his own

country and leave me behind.

Det lintea.] That he should fall back; for dare lintea et vela ventis, is to sail.

41. Pœnæ.] Either to grief, for the love I have for him, or to the punishment that I shall suffer from my father.

45. Occidat ingratus.] Let the ungrateful man perish.—Non is.] Not such.

46. Ante fidem.] And before I give him my assistance, he shall promise me, upon oath, to make me his wife. Dare fidem, is to promise any thing religiously.

47. Accingere.] The imperative passive. Accingo, signifies literally to gird up one's clothes; and because the Romans who wore flowing loose robes, bound them up, when they set about any work that required activity; it signifies also to prepare or set about doing any thing with alacrity and spirit.

48. Tibi, &c.] Gratitude for his life preserved, will bind Jason to you for ever.

49. Face solemnij.] By lawful matrimony, the token of which is five torches, which, according to the Roman custom, were carried before the new-married bride.

50. Servatrix, &c.] Thou shalt be extolled as the preserver of the Grecian youth.

Ergo ego ablata ventis relin-
quam germanam, fratrem ue
patremque, Deosque et natale
solum? Nempè pater est sævus,
nempè mea tellus est barbara,
frater adhuc infans? vota soror-
is stant mecum. Maximus Deus
est intrâ me. Non relin-
quam magna, sequar magna;
titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ,
que notitiam melioris loci, et
oppida, fama quorum viget hic
quoque, cultusque artesque
virosum; que Æsonidem, quem
velim mutasse cum rebus quas
totus orbis possidet; quo con-
juge ferar, felix et cara Dis,
et tangam sidera vertice. Quid,
quod nescio qui montes dicantur
concurrere mediis undis?
que Charybdis inimica ratibus,
nunc sorbere fretum, nunc
reddere; que rapax Scylla
cincta sævis canibus latrare
Siculo profundo? Nempè ferar
per longa freta, tenens, quod
amo, que hærens in gremio
Iasonis. Amplexa illum vere-
bor nihil: aut si metuum quid,
metuum de conjuge solo.—
Putasne conjugium, Medea,
imponisque speciosa nomina
tuæ culpæ? Quia aspice
quantum

Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque,
Deosque,
Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam?
Nempè pater sævus, nempè est mea barbara tellus,
Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis.
Maximus intrâ me Deus est. Non magna re-
linquam, 55
Magna sequar; titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ,
Notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum
Hic quoque fama viget, cultusque, artesque
virosum:
Quemque ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,
Æsonidem mutasse velim; quo conjuge felix, 60
Et Dis cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.
Quid, quod nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis
Dicuntur montes? ratibusque inimica Charybdis,
Nunc sorbere fretum, nunc reddere; cinctaque
sævis 64
Scylla rapax canibus, Siculo latrare profundo?
Nempè tenens quod amo, gremioque in Iasonis
hærens,
Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa verebor;
Aut si quid metuum, metuum de conjuge solo.
Conjugiumne putas, speciosaque nomina culpæ
Imponis, Medea, tuæ? Quin aspice quantum 70

NOTES.

51. Ergo ego.] Medea hitherto followed the dictates of her love, she now returns to the duty she owed her father and her country; but soon quits it again.—Germanam.] My sister Chalciopæ.—Fratremque.] Absyrtus.

52. Natale solum.] This is a known expression.

Ablata ventis.] Wafted hence by the winds. Relinquam.] Can I leave. She complains in a letter which she sent to Jason, that she had generously done this for him: *Laese pater, usque ad Perdomuisse virum.* Again, in the same epistle:

Redde torum pro quo tot res, insana, reliqui.

Adde fidem dictis, auxiliumque refer.

55. Nempè.] Medea answers her objections, and resolves to assist Jason, and to have him for a husband.—Nempè.] Indeed.

54. Stant mecum.] My sister Chalciopæ is of my opinion. Chalciopæ was a favourer of Jason.

55. Deus.] Cupid.

56. Titulum.] Glory.

57. Melioris loci.] Of a more civilized place.

58. Hic.] Whose fame even here is great. Cultusque.] The dress.

59. Quomque, &c.] Whom I would not

exchange for all the world.

60. Æsoniden.] The son of Æson. Jason. Æsoniden is the accusative depending on *sequar*; for it is joined by *que* in the line above, to *arces* and *cultus*, and the other accusatives which depend on *sequar*.

Que conjuge.] The ablative absolute.

61. Vertice sidera tangam.] And I shall think myself the happiest woman in the world.

62. Quid.] scil. refert, quod nescio, &c. What matters it, that a voyage is dangerous, I shall regard no danger when I am with Jason.

Mediis concurrere in undis.] The poets feigned that mountains or promontories in the sea often rushed together, and destroyed the unfortunate ships which happened to be in the way.

63. Charybdis. A dangerous whirlpool in the bay of Sicily.

64. Reddere. Throws it out again.

Cinctaque.] Encompassed with furious dogs, for her thighs are said to be turned into dogs.

69. Conjugiumne putas.] Another objection.

Speciosa.] Plausible.

70. Quin.] Nay but.—*Aspice.*] Consider;

Aggrediare nefas ; et, dùm licet, effuge crimen.
Dixit, et antè oculos rectum, pietasque, pudor-
que,

Constiterant, et victa dabat jam terga Cupido.
Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perscïdos aras :

Quas nemus umbrosum, ^a secretaque sylvæ te-
gebant :

Et jam fractus erat, pulsusque resederat ardor.

Cùm videt Æsonidem, extinctaque flamma re-

Erubuère genæ, totoque recanduit ore. [vixit ;

Ut solet à ventis alimenta resumere quæque

Parva, subinductâ, latuit scintilla, favillâ, 80

Crescere : et in veteres agitata resurgere vires.

Sic jam lentus amor, quem jam languere putares,

Ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit.

Et casu, solito formosior, Æsonæ natus

Illâ luce fuit. Posses ignoroscere amanti. 85

Spectat : et in vultu, veluti tùm denique viso,

Lumina fixa tenet, nec se mortalia demens

Ora videre putat : nec se declinat ab illo.

Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit

Hospes : et auxilium submissâ voce rogavit, 90

Promisitque torum ; lacrymis ait illa profusis,

Quid faciam video ; nec me ignorantia veri

Decipiet, sed amor. Servabere munere nostro :

Servatus promissa dato. * Per sacra triformis

decipiet me, sed amor. Servabere nostro munere : servatus dato promissa,

a vetustaque.

NOTES.

71. Dùm licet.] Whilst thou mayest.

72. Rectum.] Honesty, Honour.

Pietasque.] Love to her parents and coun-
try.

73. Victa.] Cupid was overcome by a
sense of honour and piety.

74. Ibat.] Medea was going to the tem-
ple of Hecate, who presided over the magic
art in which she so much delighted.

Antiquas aras.] An old temple.

Hecates. This was Hecate, the daughter
of Persa, who was the brother of Æetes.

76. Reciderat.] Had abated.

Ardor.] The violence of her love.

77. Æsonidem.] Jason, the son of Æson.

Extincta flamma.] The extinguished flame.

It is a common expression among the Ro-
mans, to say of a flame vivere, or mori, and
the same form is used by the English, in
respect of living or dead coals.

79. Solet.] The order ; ut scintilla solet

a ventis alimenta assumere, quæ quæ latuit
parva sub inductâ favilla, (solet) crescere,
et agitata, &c.

82. Jam lentus amor.] Her love by this
time cooled.

83. Specie præsentis.] With the appear-
ance of Jason before her eyes.

84. Solito formosior.] More lovely than
usual.

85. Posses.] Every one who has been in
love, may forgive Medea.

86. Nunc denique.] Only now, but now
for the first time.

88. Nec se declinat ab illo.] Nor does she
turn herself from him.

90. Submissâ voce.] With a low voice ;
lest what he said should be heard.

91. Torum.] His bed, or marriage.

94. Triformis.] Of Hecate, who is be-
lieved to be the Moon, and Diana and Pro-
serpine.

Ille jurat per sacra triformis Deæ, que Numen quod foret in illo luco, per que patrem futuri Soceri cernentem cuncta, que suos eventus, per tanta pericula. Creditus, protinus accepit cantatas herbas, que edidit usum *carum*, que latus recessit in tecta. Postera Aurora depulerat micantes stellas, populi conveniunt in sacrum arvom Mavortis, consistuntque jugis. Rex ipse resedit medio agmine, purpureus, que insignis eburno sceptro. Ecce! *Æripedes* tauri efflant Vulcanum adamanteis raribus, que herba tectæ vaporibus ardent. Utque pleni camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices soluti terrena fornaci concipiunt ignem aspergine liquidarum aquarum: sic pectora volventia flammam clausas intus, gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen natus *Æsone* it obvis illis; truces vertere terribiles vultus ad ora venientis, que cornua præfixa ferro, que pulsavere pulvereum solum bisulco pede; que implere locum fumificis mugitibus. Minyæ diriguere metum. Ille subit, nec sentit anhelatos ignes (medicamina possunt tantum): que mulcet pendula palearia audaci dextra: que cogit *tauros* suppositos iugo ducere grave pondus aratri, et proscindere insuetum campum ferro, a castra.

NOTES.

95. Numen.] sc. per i. e. By the deity of Hecate, the daughter of Persa, who was worshipped in that grove.

96. Patrem soceri.] The Sun.

Cernentem cuncta.] Beholding all things.

97. Eventus suos.] By his own success in this attempt.

98. Cantatas.] Enchanted.

101. Arvom Mavortis.] For in that field the golden fleece was kept by a watchful dragon.

102. Medio.] In the middle of a multitude.

Rex.] *Ætæa*.

103. Purpureus.] Clothed in purple. We call that *purpureum*, which is made wholly of purple, and that *purpuratum*, which is adorned with purple.

104. Adamanteis.] Flaming nostrils.

Vulcanum.] Fire, a metonymy of the efficient.

105. *Æripedes*.] Having feet, not armed or covered with brass, but of solid brass,

which Vulcan had made.

106. Pleni camini.] Furnaces full of burning coals.

107. Silices.] Lime stones, melted in an earthen furnace, i. e. a kiln.

110. Usta.] Scorched, by the flame passing through them.

111.] Truces.] The grim bulls.

Venientis.] Of Jason.

112. Præfixa ferro.] Tipped with steel.

113. Bisulco pede.] With cloven hoofs, as oxen have.

114. Fumificis.] Smoky.

115. Diriguere.] Were congealed with affright.

116. Anhelatos ignes.] Their fiery breath. Tantum medicamina possunt.] So great is the virtue of those charms which Medea had prepared for him.

117. Pendulaque palearia.] Their hanging dewlaps.

119. Ferro.] With a plough-share.

Mirantur Colchi : Minyæ clamoribus augent, 120
Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tùm sumit ahenâ
Vipereos dentes; et aratos spargit in agros.

Semina mollit humus valido prætineta veneno,
Et crescunt, fiuntque sati nova corpora dentes.
Utque hominis speciem maternâ sumit in alvo, 125
Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans;
Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras:
Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago
Effecta est hominis, fœto consurgit in arvo;
Quodque magis mirum est, simul edita con-
cutit arma.

Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas 131
In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere parentes:
Demisere metu vultumque animumque Pelasgi.
Ipsa queque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum;
Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,
Palluit; et subito sinè sanguine frigida sedit. 136
Neve parum valcant à se data gramina, carmen
Auxiliare canit; sacratasque advocat artes.
Ille gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,
A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. 140
Terrigenæ pereunt per muta vulnera fratres:
Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi; [rent
Victoremque tenent, avidisque amplexibus hæ-
Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles:
[Obstitit incepto pudor: at complexa fuisses:]
fratres pereunt per mûta vulnera, que cadunt civili acie.
Achivi gratantur; que tenent
victorem, que hærent avidis amplexibus. To quoque barbara
Medea, velles complecti victo-
torem. [pudor obstitit incepto: at fuisses complexa:]

Colehi mirantur; Minyæ au-
gent adjiciuntque animos cla-
moribus. Tum sumit vipereos
dentes ahenâ Galeâ; et spar-
git in aratos agros. Humus
prætineta válido veneno mollit
semina, et crescunt, que sati
dentes fiunt nova corpora. Ut-
que infans sumit speciem ho-
minis in maternâ alvo, que
componitur intus per suos nu-
meros; nec nisi maturus exit
in communes auras; sic ubi
imago hominis est effecta vis-
ceribus gravidæ telluris, con-
surgit in fœto arvo; que quod
est magis mirum, concutit ar-
ma simul edita. Quos ubi Pe-
lasgi viderunt parentes torque-
re hastas præacutæ cuspidis in
caput Hæmonii juvenis: de-
misere vultum animumque
metu. Ipsa quoque Medea,
quæ fecerat illum tutum, ex-
timuit; utque vidit juvenem
unum peti ab tot hostibus, pal-
luit; et subito sedit frigida sinè
sanguine. Neve gramina data
à se parum valeant, canit
auxiliare carmen, que advocat
secreta artes. Ille jaculatus
gravem silicem in medios hos-
tes, convertit Martem depul-
sum à se in ipsos. Terrigenæ
fratres pereunt per muta vulnera,
que cadunt civili acie. Achivi gratantur; que tenent
victorem, que hærent avidis amplexibus. To quoque barbara
Medea, velles complecti victo-

NOTES.

120. Mirantur.] Are astonished at the novelty of the thing.

Colchi.] A people of Scythia.

122. Vipereos dentes.] Part of the teeth of the dragon which was slain by Cadmus, sent to Æëta by Pallas and Mars.

Spargit.] He sows.

123. Prætineta.] Impregnated.

Veneno.] Venenum signifies any powerful drug or medicine, as here, or sometimes, a charm; and because such drugs are dangerous, if not administered with caution, it signifies also most commonly poison.

124. Nova corpora.] New bodies of armed men.

125. Utque hominis.] The poet shows by this similitude, how the serpent's teeth assumed human shape.

126. Perque suos numeros.] In all its parts.

Componitur.] Is composed.

129. In fœto arvo.] In the fruitful field, which had brought forth so many armed men.

130. Simul edita.] Produced with them at the same time.

132. Hæmonii juvenis.] Of Jason.

Torquere hastas.] To throw their spears.

133. Pelasgi. The Thessalian Minyæ are below called Achivi.

134. Ipsa.] Medea.

136. Sinè sanguine.] Pale. For, by fear, the blood is said to fly back to the heart.

137. Gramina.] The herbs of magic virtue.—Auxiliare carmen.] An auxiliary song, to help those herbs; for they performed their charms both by words and herbs.

138. Secretas artes.] Secret magical arts.

139. Ille.] Jason.

140. Martem.] War.

141. Terrigenæ.] Born of the earth.

142. Civili acie.] By a civil war; that is called a civil war which is between people of the same country, bellum inter cives.

Gratantur.] Rejoice, and congratulate Jason as conqueror.

143. Victoremque tenent.] They embrace him as conqueror.

ted reverentia famæ tenuit te, ne faceres. Quod licet, latarris tacito affectu : agisque grates carminibus, et Dis auctoribus horum. Superest sopire pervigilem draconem herbis qui præsignis cristâ que tribus linguis, et horrendus uncis dentibus, erat custos aurei arietis. Hunc postquàm sparsit Lethæi gramine succi; Verbaque ter dixit placidos faciëntia somnos, Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistunt ; Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepat, et auro 156 Heros Æsonius potitur; spolioque superbus, Muneris auctorem secum spolia altera portans, Victor Iolciacos tetigit cum conjuge portus.

cum, victor tetigit Iolciacos portus cum conjuge. α Attigit Hæmonies victor, &c.

NOTES.

147. Affectu tacito.] With a hidden love. past.
 148. Dis.] To the infernal gods, and chiefly to Hecate.
 149. Superest.] It only now remained of all Ætæes had commanded.
 Herbis.] By the virtue of herbs.
 Sopire.] To lay asleep.
 Pervigilem.] Wakeful.
 150. Præsignis.] Adorned.
 151. Aurei arietis. Of the golden fleece, which was hung upon a beech tree, and watched by a dragon of a monstrous size.
 152. Lethæi succi.] Of a juice that causes sleep and forgetfulness. Lethe is a river of hell, which takes the name of *της λήθης* i.e. of forgetfulness, the water of which whoever tastes, forgets every thing that is past.
 153. Verbaque facientia.] Verses causing sleep.
 154. Quæ sistunt.] Which would still.
 155. Ignotos.] This word is taken actively here, and signifies, either not perceiving; i. e. unguarded, or unknowing; i. e. strangers to sleep, eyes which had never slept before.
 156. Æsonius heros.] Jason, the son of Æson.
 157. Auctorem.] Medea, to whom Jason was indebted for obtaining the golden fleece.
 158. Victor.] Victorious; having obtained his desire.
 Iolciacos portus.] A town of Thessaly.

EXP. FAB. I. The expedition of the Argonauts under the command of Jason, to the Island of Colchis, makes so considerable a figure in fabulous history, that it will be necessary to be somewhat particular respecting it.

In the explanation of the fables XIII. and XIV. of the Fourth Book, page 161, we have brought down the transactions of Phryxus to his landing at Colchis with his father, where Ætæa not only received him kindly, but gave him his daughter Chalciopé in marriage; but in some time, being desirous to possess his treasure, he had him killed; which coming to the knowledge of the people of Greece, many of them determined on an expedition to recover the treasure, and to avenge the death of the unfortunate prince.—Pelias, king of Iolcos, uncle to Jason, who had dethroned his brother Æson, fearful lest Jason should attempt the restoration of his father, persuades him to embark in an expedition to Colchis, with the Grecians, then assembled at his court; they embarked on board the ship *Argo*, whence it was called the expedition of the Argonauts.

After several adventures, they arrived at Colchis, where Medea, the daughter of Ætæa, was so charmed with the appearance of Jason, that on a pro-

mise of marriage, the princess engaged to assist him in his design of possessing himself of her father's treasure, for which purpose she delivered him a key, by the help of which he accomplished his design, and then re-embarked, taking Medea with him. This historical narrative, which we have just related, is supposed to have been written in the Phœnician language, which the Grecians not understanding, invented the fabulous account of an ever-watchful dragon, and bulls breathing fire, as guarding the Golden Fleece; this gave importance to the expedition, and shewed the dangers they had encountered. The Golden Fleece or Ram is said to have been dedicated by Phyneas to Jupiter, on his arrival at Colehis: he consecrated the skin in the Grove of Mars, called it the Golden Fleece from its colour, and, as it was said, had it guarded by bulls breathing fire, and a watchful dragon that never slept.

In the Phœnician language, Gaza signifies either a treasure or a fleece; Saür a wall, or a bull; and in that ancient language, brass, iron, and a dragon were all expressed by the same word. Thus, instead of saying that Jason, by the counsel and assistance of Medea, carried away Æëta's treasure, it is reported he was obliged to engage with bulls and dragons, and to make use of enchantments. We cannot omit observing with what beauty the poet has embellished his fiction, by the contentions he has raised in the breast of Medea, between her duty to her parents, and the love she owed to Jason, whom she had engaged for a husband.

FAB. II, III. ET IV. JASON EX SENE IN JUVENEM. LIBERI NUTRICES IN JUVENTAM. PELIAS, IMPELLENTE MEDEA, A FILIIS SUIS INTERFICITUR

Jason, on his return to Iolcos, entreats Medea to restore his father Æson to Youth, which she performs, and then goes to the Court of Pelias, where she artfully revenges the Injuries he had done Jason's Family, by making him the Victim of the abused Credulity of his own Daughters; who, in compliance with her dissembled Kindness, stabs him to death.— Medea, having executed her Design, makes her escape in her Chariot.

HÆMONIÆ matres pro gnatis dona receptis
Grandævique ferunt patres; congestaque
flammâ
Thura liquefunt; inductaque cornibus aurum
Victim a vota cadit. Sed abest gratantibus Æson,
Jam propior letho, fessusque senilibus annis. 5

Hæmonia matres grandævique patres ferunt dona pro gnatis receptis; que thura congesta liquefunt flamma; que vota victima inducta aurum cornibus cadit. Sed Æson abest gratantibus, jam propior letho, fessusque senilibus annis.

NOTES.

1. Hæmonia.] Thessalian.
Dona.] sc. Templis: For they offered sacrifices to the gods, for the safe return of their sons.

Receptis.] Recovered; for when these heroes went upon this dangerous expedition, their parents and friends had reason to fear they should never see them more.

3. Inducta aurum.] Having gilded horns.

such as the greater sacrifices had.

4 Vota.] Devoted.

Gratantibus.] From those who gave thanks to the gods, or who were congratulating Jason upon his safe return.

5. Jam propior letho.] Being now near his death.

Fessusque, &c.] Well stricken in age.

Tunc Æsonides ait sic, O conjux, cui confiteor debere salutem, quanquam dedisti cuncta mihi, que summa tuorum meritorum excessit fidem: tamen si possunt hoc, (quid enim carmina non possunt?) Deme meis annis; et adde demptos parenti. Nec tenuit lacrymas. Medea mota est pietate rogantis: que pater Æeta relictus subitidissimilem animum. Tamen non confessa tales affectus inquit, Conjux, quod scelus excidit pio ore? Ergo equo videor posse transcribere spatium tuæ vitæ cuiquam? Hecate non sinat hoc, nec tu petis æqua: sed Iāson, experiar dare majus munus isto, quod petis. Tentabimus revocare longum ævum soceri meâ arte, non tuis annis. Modò triformis Hecate adjuvet, et præsens annuat ingentibus ausis. Tres noctes aberant, ut tota cornua cõrent efficerentque orbem. Postquàm Lunâ fulsit plenissima, et spectavit terras solidâ imagine, Medea egreditur tectis, induta recinctas vestes, nuda pedem, infusa nudos capillos humeris, que incommitata fert vagos gradus per muta silentia mediæ noctis. Alta quies solverat homines, volucresque, ferasque; sepes cum nullo murmure; que frondes immotæ silênt: humidus aër silet,

Tunc sic Æsonides, O cui debere salutem Confiteor, conjux, quanquam mihi cuncta dedisti, Excessitque fidem meritorum summa tuorum: Si tamen hoc possunt (quid enim non carmina possunt?)

Deme meis annis; et demptos addi parenti. 10
Nec tenuit lacrymas. Mota est pietate rogantis; Dissimilemque animum subiit pater Æeta relictus. Non tamen affectus tales confessa, Quod, inquit, Excidit ore pio, conjux, scelus? Ergo ego cuiquam

Posse tuæ videor spatium transcribere vitæ? 15
Non sinat hoc Hecate, nec tu petis æqua; sed isto,

Quod petis, experiar majus dare munus, Iāson. 20
Arte meâ soceri longum tentabimus ævum Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis Adjuvet; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis. 20
Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota cõrent, Efficerentque orbem. Postquàm plenissima fulsit, Et solidâ terra spectavit imagine Luna; Egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas, Nudâ pedem, a nudos humeris infusa capillos, 25
Fertque vagos mediæ per muta silentia noctis Incommitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, ferasque,

Solverat alta quies; nullo cum murmure sepes; Immotæque silent frondes; silet humidus aër; a nudis.

NOTES.

6. Æsonides.] Jason, the son of Æson, sc. dixit.

12. Dissimilem animum.] Her mind unlike Jason's, for he shewed a true filial affection in offering share of his life to relieve his father from the miseries of old age; but she, on the contrary, had preferred the interest of a foreigner to that of her father.

13. Affectus.] Sensations, emotions; she did not own to Jason that she had felt any remorse, any consciousness of her undutiful behaviour to her own father.

14. Cuiquam.] To any body that is dearer to me than thee.

15. Transcribere.] To transfer. Transcribo signifies power to transfer a debt from one man's name to another's.

16. Æqua.] A fair demand.

18. Soceri.] Of Æson.

19. Diva.] Hecate. An infernal deity, the goddess of enchantments.

20. Præsens.] Favourable.

Annuat.] Agree to, favour.

21. Tres aberant, &c.] It wanted three nights of being full moon, which she waited for: because Luna, i. e. Hecate, presided over herbs and their virtues.

Cornua.] sc. Lunæ.

22. Postquàm, &c.] A periphrasis of a full moon.

24. Recinctas.] Unbound, loose, flowing: Witches are represented at their work in a manner peculiar to themselves, and contrary to that of other people. Thus, in other affairs, men, (accingunt) gird up, they (recingunt) let flow their garments.

28. Solverat.] Had dissolved, relaxed. unbraced the nerves. When an animal is awake and in action, every sinew is braced tight and firm; on the contrary, when he is asleep, all is loose and feeble.

Sidera sola micant. Ad quæ sua brachia tendens,
Ter se convertit, ter sumptis flumine crinem 31
Irroravit aquis, ternis ululatus ora
Solvit: et in durâ submisso poplite terrâ,
Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima, quæque diurnis
Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra:
Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cœptis conscia nos-
tris,

Adjutrixque venis, cantusque artesque a magarum,
Quæque magas, tellus, pollentibus instruis her-
bis,

Auræque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacus-
Dique omnes nemorum, Dique mnes noctis is
adeste,

Quorum ope, cùm volui, ripis mirantibus amnes
In fontes rediêre suos; concussaque sisto,
Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello,
Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque;
Vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces: 45
Vivaque saxa, suâ convulsaque robora terrâ,
Et sylvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes,
Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris.
Te quoque Luna traho; quamvis Temesæa la-
bores

sidera sola micant. Ad quæ
tendens sua brachia, convertit
se ter; irroravit crinem ter
aquis sumptis flumine, solvit
ora ternis ululatus; et poplite
submisso in durâ terrâ, ait,
Nox, fîdissima arcanis, quæ
aurea astra, quæ succeditis
diurnis ignibus cum Lunâ;
quæ tu triceps Hecate, quæ
conscia venis adjutrix nostris
cœptis, cantusque artesque
magarum: quæ tellus, quæ ma-
gas instruis pollentibus herbis,
auræque et venti, montesque,
amnesque, lacusque, quæ om-
nes Dî nemorum, quæ omnes
Dî noctis adeste, ope quorum,
cùm volui, amnes rediêre in
suos fontes ripis mirantibus:
quæ sisto concussa, concutio
stantia freta cantu; pello nu-
bila, quæ induco nubila, quæ
abigo ventos, vocoque; rumpo
vipereas fauces verbis et car-
mine: vivaque saxa, quæ ro-
bora convulsa suâ terrâ, et
moveo sylvas; quæ jubeo mon-
tes tremiscere et solum mugire,
quæ manes exire sepulchris.—
Quoque Luna traho te; quam-
vis Temesæa

a magorum—magos.

NOTES.

30. Sidera sola.] The stars alone are upon duty, the rest of the creation sleeps.

31. Ter.] Three was a mystical number among the ancients, and reverend in religion; they had three Graces, three Furies, &c. in like manner was three multiplied by three, nine; and nine again multiplied by three, twenty-seven, for which reason you will find 27 boys, and as many girls, singing the Carmen Seculare in Horace.

32. Irroravit.] She sprinkled.—Ternis, &c. She opened her mouth three times.

33. Submisso poplite.] With bended knees.

34. Nox, &c.] The poet describes the invocation and prayers of Medea to be such as are most befitting an enchantress.

Diurnis ignibus.] To the Sun.

36. Triceps Hecate] Τριεῖς ὁδὸς, who has on the right side the head of an horse, on the left that of a dog; in the middle a woman, or the moon, which is also said to be the same as the moon, or Proserpine.

37. Cantusque.] Enchantments.

40. Adeste.] Be present to my assistance.

41. Quorum ope, &c.] When the ancients invoked their gods, they enumerated all the attributes and epithets they could think of, hoping by such flattery to procure their at-

tention and assistance. You will find this absurd custom of adoration ridiculed with much humour by Lucian, where Timon invokes Jupiter. These words, quorum ope, are understood to belong to every principal verb from rediêre to the end of V. 51.

42. Concussaque sisto.] I still the raging ocean.

43. Stantia freta.] The quiet calm sea.

46. Viva saxa.] The rocks are called viva, living, when they are in a state of nature, lying in the earth as nature left them.

49. Te quoque, &c.] The common people, who knew not the cause of an eclipse, had a notion that the moon at such times was forced down from heaven faint and sick, and all this by the power of some enchantress; upon which occasion they tinkled brass, to drown, as it were, the witch's voice, which ceremony they observed to recover the moon, (that is) to restore her to her former light: not knowing that this must have happened, though no such noise had been made.

Traho.] I draw down from heaven, I allure; for witches are feigned to draw the moon from heaven by their verses.

Temesæa.] A town of the Brutians, very famous for brass,

arminuant tuos labores. Currus quoque avi pallet nostro carmine; Aurora pallet nostris venenis. Vos *O succi* hebetastis flammis taurorum mihi, et pressistis collum, haud patiens oneris, unco aratro. Vos dedistis serpentigenis fera bella in se, que sopistis custodem rudem somno: et misistis aurum, vindice decepto, in Graias urbes. Nunc opus est succis, per quos renovata senectus in florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos. Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra; Nec frustra volucrum tractus cervice draconum Currus adest. Aderat demissus ab æthere currus. Quod simul ascendit; frænataque colla draconum Permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas: Sublimis rapitur, subjectaque Thessala Tempe Despicit, et creteis regionibus applicat angues: Et quas Ossa tulit, quasque altus Pelion herbas, Othrysq; et Pindus, et Pindo major Olympus, Perspicit; et placitâ partim radicē revellit, 68 Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenæ. Multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis, Multa quoque Amphrysi; neque eras impunis *Enipeu*;

Multa quoque gramina placuerunt ripis Apidani; multa quoque Amphrysi; neque *Enipeu* eras immunis;

NOTES.

50. Currus quoque, &c.] As well of the sun as of thee; for the moon is said to be carried in a chariot as well as the sun.

51. Avi.] Of my grand-father, Phœbus.

52. Mihi.] For my sake, in favour of me. Hebetastis.] You have blunted the fires, made harmless, so that they could not burn.

54. Serpentigenis.] To men born of the serpent's teeth.

In se.] Against themselves.

55. Rudem somno.] Ignorant of sleep; sleepless, i. e. watchful.

Aurum.] scil. aurum vellus.—The golden fleece.

56. Vindice.] The dragon being keeper.

58. In florem.] To the bloom of youth.

59. Et dabitis.] Medea is convinced that the gods will grant her request, by the uncommon brightness of the stars, and the arrival of a chariot drawn by winged dragons dispatched by Luna.

63. Permulsit.] She stroked.

64. Sublimis.] A place of Thessaly, between the high mountains Olympus and Ossa, very pleasant, by reason of the shade

ness of the trees, the bubbling of the springs, and the melody of the birds.

64. Despicit.] Looked down on.

65. Creteis.] Chalky. It has been observed before, that, in their enchantments, whatever they used was uncommon; and here this country is ransacked for herbs of a particular virtue, as having a soil of a particular nature, chalky.—Applicat angues.] Drives the snakes, her chariot.

66. Ossa.] Concerning this, and the rest of the mountains, see Lib. II. Fab. I.

Pelion.] A mountain of Thessaly.

68. Perspicit.] She searches diligently.

Placita.] Which pleased her, such as she wanted.—Radice.] By the roots.

69. Curvamine, &c.] With a crooked brazen scythe. A Pleonasm.

70. Apidani.] A River of Thessaly, that runs into Enipeus.

71. Amphrysi.] A marsh in Thessaly.

Immunis.] Free, because Medea had gathered a great many herbs on its banks.

Enipeu.] A very swift river of Thessaly.

Necnon Peneæ, nec non Spercheïdes undæ
 Contribuere aliquid, juncosaque littora Bæbes.
 Carpit et Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen,
 Nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci. 75
 Et jam nona dies, curru peniusque draconum,
 Nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros,
 Cum rediit. Neque erant æpasti, nisi odore,
 dracones,

Et tamen annosæ pellem posuere senectæ.
 Constitit adveniens citrà limenque foresque, 80
 Et tantum cælo tegitur, refugitque viriles
 Contactus, statuitque aras de cespite binas;
 Dexteriore Hecates, at lævâ parte Juventæ.
 Has ubi verbenis, sylvâque incinxit agresti;
 Haud procùl egestâ scrobibus tellure duabus 85
 Sacra facit; cultrosque in gutturâ velleris atri
 Conjicit; et patulas perfundit sanguine fossas.
 Tum super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi,
 Æneaque invergens tepidi carchesia lactis;
 Verba simul fundit, terrenaque Numina b poscit,
 Umbrarumque rogat, raptâ cum conjuge, regem.
 Ne properent artus animâ fraudare seniles. 92
 Quos ubi placavit precibusque et murmure longo;
 Æsonis effatum proferri corpus ad aras
 Jussit: et in plenos resolutum carmine somnos

artus animâ. Quos ubi placavit precibusque et longo murmure, jussit effatum corpus Æsonis proferri ad aras: et porrexit resolutum in plenos somnos carmine,

a tacti,

b lenit:

NOTES.

72. Peneæ.] The waters of Peneus, a river of Thessaly.

73. Juncosa.] Abounding with bulrushes.

Bæbes.] A town in Thessaly.

74. Vivax.] Enlivening, that brings to life.

Anthedone.] A city of Bœotia.

75. Vulgatum.] Commonly known.

Corpore Glauci.] Glaucus, a fisherman, observing the fishes, by touching a certain herb, to leap back into the sea; tasted it himself; which when he had done, he also leaped into the sea, and being turned into a sea-god, fell deeply in love with Scylla.

78. Pasti odore.] The dragons lived all these nine days upon the flavour of the herbs they had gathered, which shews their power and virtue.

79. Annosæ.] Annual, for every year the serpent casts his skin, and receiving a new one, looks young again.

80. Citrà.] On this side, i. e. without.

82. Statuitque.] She erected.

83. Juventæ.] The goddess of youth who was to assist her in restoring her father-in-law.

84. Verbenis.] Vervain, a sacred herb with which altars were crowned.

85. Egestâ tellure.] Throwing up the earth.

Scrobibus.] In ditches.

86. Velleris.] By Meton. for ovīs.

88. Carchesia.] Drinking vessels.

Καρχήσιον is originally a Greek word.

90. Fundit.] This word expresses the rapid effusion of a jargon of words, by which she invoked her gods; as these sorceresses, we are told, commonly did. Thus V. 93, it is said, murmure longo; and in Lucian, τὴν ἐκωδὴν ὑποτονισσοῦσας.

Poscit.] She invokes.

90. Regem umbrarum.] Pluto.

Rapta.] For Pluto carried away Proserpine by force.

92. Fraudare.] To deprive; i. e. that they would not hastily deprive the old man Æson of life.

94. Effatum.] Exhausted.

95. Plenos.] Sound.

Carminē.] By enchantment,

similem exanimi in stratis herbis. Jubeat Æsoniden ire procū hinc, ministros procū hinc: et monet removere profanos oculos arcanis. Jussi diffugiunt. Medea circuit flagrantem aras passis capillis ritu Bacchantum: que tingit multas faces in atrâ fossâ sanguinis, et accendit intinctas in geminis aris: que lustrat senem ter flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure. Interea validum medicamen posito alieno fervet et exultat: que albet tumentibus spumis. Illic incoquit radices resectas Hæmoniâ valle, seminaque, et flores, et atros succos. Adjicit lapides petitos extremo Oriente, et quas arenas refluxum mare Occani lavit. Et addit pruinas exceptas pernocte una, et infames alas strigis cum ipsis carnibus; que prosecta ambigui lupi soliti mutare ferios vultus in virum. Nec defuit illic squamea membrana tenuis Cynipii chelydri, que jecur vivacis cervi. Quibus insuper addit ora exputque cornicis passæ sæcula novem.

Exanimi similem stratis porrexit in herbis. 96
Hinc procū Æsoniden, procū hinc jubet ire ministros:

Et monet arcanis oculos removere profanos. Diffugiunt jussi. a Passis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantem circuit aras: 100
Multasdasque faces in fossâ sanguinis atrâ Tingit; et intinctas geminis accendit in aris: Terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lustrat.

Interea validum posito medicamen alieno 104
Fervet et exultat; spumisque tumentibus albet. Illic Hæmoniâ radices b valle resectas, Seminaque, et flores, et succos incoquit atros. Adjicit extremo lapides Oriente petitos, Et, quas Oceani refluxum mare lavit, arenas. Addit et exceptas Lunâ pernocte pruinas, 110
Et strigis infames, ipsis cum carnibus, alas; Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi. Nec defuit illic Squamea Cynipii tenuis membrana chelydri, Vivacisque jecur cervi. Quibus insuper addit Ora c caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ.

a sparsis.

b falce.

c Ova.

NOTES.

96. Porrexit.] She stretched out.

98. Profanos.] The ancients called all people profane who had not been initiated, (that is) regularly instructed by the priests in the mysteries of the god whom they were worshipping: and when they were to perform any of the arcana or mysteries, they dismissed the Profani, the non-initiated: thus Horace, profanum vulgus.

100. Bacchantum.] After the manner of the priestesses of Bacchus.

101. Multifidasque.] Cleft into many parts.

102. Tingit.] She dipped.

Intinctas.] Made wet. Ovid delights in such repetitions.

103. Terque senem, &c.] This triple purgation which Æson went through, is taken from the Platonic and Pythagorean notion of purgatory in the lower regions; from which also the doctrine of purgatory in the Church of Rome is said to be borrowed.

106. Hæmonia valle.] In the valley of Thessaly.

108. Adjicit, &c.] Observe the strange ingredients of this composition, introduced, several of them, for their oddity.

109. Refluxum, &c.] Ebbing tide of the ocean.

110. Pernocite.] From pernox, when the moon shone the whole night.

111. Strigis.] The Screech Owl. The poet, in this place, calls the wings of the Strix, infames, of ill-fame, ill-boding, because the common people called Striges witches. Striges are so called of Stridendo.

112. Inque virum. It was a vulgar notion that since Lycaon had been changed into a wolf, a wolf also should assume the shape of a man.

113. Prosecta.] The inwards, entrails; so called of prosectando, i. e. cutting.

114. Squamea membrana.] The scaly membrane or skin of an African serpent; for Africa did and does still abound with those animals: the use of this was to restore youth, and therefore it cannot be supposed to be the annosa pellis, but a new one, which is implied by the words tenuis, thin and new.

Cynipii.] A Libyan serpent. Cynipis is a river of Libya, which empties itself into the Libyan Sea between two quick-sands.

115. Vivacis.] A stag lives to a great age.

116. Ora caputque cornicis.] The head and bill of a crow.

Sæcula.] The age of a man was 30 years.

His et mille alias postquàm sinè nomine rebus
 Propositum instruxit a mortali barbara munus ;
 Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ 119
 Omnia confudit ; summisque immiscuit ima.
 Ecce vetus calido versatus stipes ahenò
 Fit viridis primò ; nec longò tempore frondem
 Induit ; et subitò gravidis onèratur olivis.
 Et quacunque cavo spumas ejecit ahenò 124
 Ignis, et in terram guttæ cecidère calentes ;
 Vernat humus ; floresque et mollia pabula sur-
 gunt.
 Quod simul ac vidit ; stricto Medea recludit
 Ense senis jugulum : veteremque exire cruorem
 Passa, replet succis. Quos postquàm combibit
 Æson, 129
 Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere ; barba comæque,
 Canitie positâ, nigrum rapuère colorem.
 Pulsa fugit macies ; abeunt pallorque situsque ;
 Adjectoque cavæ suppleantur sanguine venæ ;
 Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim
 Ante quater denos huncse reminiscitur annos.
 Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri 136
 Liber ; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos
 Posse suis reddi ; b capit hoc à Tethye munus.
 Neve doli cessent ; odium cum conjugè falsum
 munus à Tethye. Neve doli cessent ; Phasias assimulat falsum odium cum conjugè :

a mortari.

b — petit hoc Ætida munus.

— Capit hoc a Colchidè munus.

NOTES.

117. Mille.] A finite number for an infinite.

118. Mortali.] To Æson. Minellius reads it mortari, the ablative case of mortare, i. e. mortario : but this word is scarce ever read.

119. Mitis] Peaceful or soft, from the effect ; because the olive is dedicated to Peace, which makes men mild and gentle.

121. Ecce.] The poet shews, that, on a sudden the dry branch of the olive became green.

Vetus stipes.] The dry branch of the olive.

123. Gravidis.] Full of juice.

124. Quacunque.] The poet describes another metamorphosis ; for the frothy drops that were cast out of the boiling chaldron by the heat of the fire, were changed into various flowers.

126. Surgunt.] They spring up.

127. Recludit.] She opens.

131.] Nigrum colorem. Black hairs were accounted beautiful by the ancients.

Rapuère.] They took suddenly.

132. Situsque.] Filthiness. Situs is a filthy down growing out of the ground in those places especially that want the sun. And for that reason we say of unwashed things and filthiness, Situm contrahere.

133. Suppleantur sanguine.] The veins are filled with blood.

134. Luxuriant.] Become plump and fine.

135. Hunc se reminiscitur.] He remembers, se (esse) hunc ; that he is the very being he had been forty years ago.

137. Juvenes annos.] Youth.

Nutricibus suis.] To the nymphs who had brought up Bacchus when an infant.

138. Tethye.] Tethys had Bacchus when he fled from Lycurgus : who, coming to the knowledge of Medea's performance, asked the same service of Tethys, for his nurses.

139. Neve doli.] Medea appears every where a woman of great cunning and artifice.

que confugit supplex ad limina Pelie. Atque natæ excipiunt illam (quoniam ipse gravis senectâ.) Quas Colchis callida cepit parvo tempore, imagine fallacis amicitiae. Dumque refert inter maxima meritum, situs Æsonis esse demptos: atque moratur in hac parte: spes est subjecta virginibus creatis, 140
 Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem; Idque petunt: pretiumque jubent sinè fine pacisci. 141
 Illa brevi spatio silet; et dubitare videtur: Suspenditque animos, fictâ gravitate, rogantes. Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major Muneris hujus, ait: qui vestrî maximus ævo est Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet. Protinùs innumeris effæctus laniger annis 154
 Attrahitur, flexo circum cava tempora cornu; Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro Fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum; Membra simul pecudis, validosque venefica succos 158
 Mergit in ære cavo. Minuuntur corporis artus. Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos; Et tener auditur medio balatus ahenò. Nec mora; balatum mirantibus exsilit agnus; a juvenescere.

NOTES.

140. Phasias.] Gen. adis, a name of Medea. Assimulat.] She pretends that she was hated by her husband Jason.

141. Illam.] Medea]—Ipse.] Pelias. Senectâ.] With old age. The reason why Pelias did not entertain her.

142. Natæ.] The daughter of Pelias.

143. Cepit.] Ensnared.

144. Refert.] She relates.

145. Situs.] Infirmities, old age.

146. Subjecta.] Suggested to the, &c. i. e. they conceived hopes.

Creatis Peliâ.] To the daughters of Pelias.

147. Parili arte.] By a like art.

Parentem.] Their father Pelias.

148. Jubent.] scil. Medeam pacisci.

Sinè fine.] A great, immense price, i. e. as much as she would.

150. Fictâ gravitate.] Making a show, as if it was a thing of great difficulty.

Rogantes animos.] The eager minds of the daughters of Pelias.

153. Dux gregis.] A ram, which seems to

be the captain of the sheep.

154. Innumeris.] With many.

Effæctus. His strength being spent.

155. Attrahitur.] The dragging—the curled horns—the sunk hollow temples—the withered neck—and the poor hungry blood, flexo cornu—cava tempora—marcentia guttura—exiguo sanguine—all these words elegantly express the great age and infirmity of the animal, and consequently the amazing power of her medicine.

Flexo cornu.] His horns, on both sides, being bent about his head.

158. Pecudis.] Of the ram. Every animal is properly called Pecus, which is under the government of man, and feeds on grass.—Pecus is sometimes taken for all kinds of animals, which have not human shape and speech.

Validos succos.] Juices of great efficacy, such as not only restored the ram to life, but also transferred it into a lamb.

161. Tener balatus.] The bleating of a young lamb.

Lascivitusque fugâ; lactantiaque ubera quærit:
 Obstupuere satæ Peliâ; promissaque postquam
 Exhibuere fidem; tum verò impensius instant.
 Ter juga Phœbus equis in Ibero gurgite mersis
 Dempserat; et quartâ radiantia nocte micabant
 Sidera; cùm rapido fallax Ætias igni 168
 Imponit purum laticem, et sinè viribus herbas.
 Jamque neci similis, resoluta corpore, regem,
 Et, cum rege suo, custodes somnus habebat,
 Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia
 linguæ. 172

Intrânt jussæ cum Colchide limina natæ:
 Ambierantque torum. Quid nunc dubitatis
 inertes? [orem;

Stringite, ait, gladios: veteremque haurite cru-
 Ut repleam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas. 176
 (In manibus vestris vita est, ætasque parentis.)

Si pietas ulla est, nec spes agitatis inanes,
 Officium præstate patri: telisque senectam
 Exigite; et saniem coniecto emitte ferro. 180
 His, ut quæque pia est, hortatibus, impia prima
 est: [ictus

Et ne sit scelerata facit scelus. Haud tamen
 Ulla suos spectare potest: oculosque reflectunt;
 Cæcaque dant sævis aversæ vulnera dextris. 184
 Ille, cruore fluens, cubito tamen allevat artus:
 Semilacerque toro tentat consurgere; et inter
 Tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens;
 Quid facitis gnatæ? Quid vos in fata parentis
 Armatis; ait? Cecidère illis animique manusque.
 Plura locutura cum verbis guttura Colchis 190
 Abstulit, et calidis laniatum mersit ahenis.

dere illis. Colchis abstulit guttura cum verbis locutura plura, et mersit laniatum calidis ahenis.

NOTES.

163. Lactantiaque.] Full of milk.

164. Satæ Peliâ.] The daughters of Pelias.

165. Exhibuere fidem.] Shewed her integrity, that she was really able to perform what she promised.

166. Ter juga, &c.] She takes three days to make the matter appear more solemn, and to prevent thereby all suspicion of her wicked intentions.

Ibero.] A river in Spain, emptying itself into the Hesperian sea. According to the vulgar opinion, the poet says, that the Sun having performed his day's journey, plunges himself into the Western Sea.

168. Ætias fallax.] Medea, skilful in deceiving.

172. Quem dederat, &c.] She had put

the guards to sleep, to make her retreat more secure, when she had perpetrated the deed.

173. Colchide.] With Medea.

176. Telisque.] With the sword.

180. Exigite.] Drive out, banish.

Saniem.] The corrupt blood.

182. Et ne sit.] Lest she should be counted impious, by not letting out her father's blood, and so prevent his return to youth, she commits a greater wickedness by killing him.

184. Cæcaque.] Hidden, which the daughters did not see.

185. Ille.] Pelias.

188. Fata.] The death, destruction.

190. Colchis.] Medea.

191. Abstulit.] Took away, cut off.

EXP. FAB. VI. III. & IV. Jason had no sooner possessed himself of Ætæa's treasure, than he was pursued by a very considerable force, under the command of Absyrtus, Medea's brother; who, with her usual dexterity, avails herself and Jason of this danger, by sending to acquaint her brother that she went off with the Greeks very much against her inclination, and if he would but come privately to a place agreed upon, she would be indebted to him for her liberty. The prince not suspecting any deception, came there unattended and unarmed, where he was assassinated; and to delay the enemy in their pursuit, his mangled limbs were scattered in the way, which gave the Greeks an opportunity to embark. Soon after arriving at the Island of Ætæa, they went to the court of Queen Circe, to make expiation for the murder; and that queen, who was sister to Ætæa, performed the ceremony, not knowing who they were, but as soon as she had learned their names, she forbade them her court, with great marks of resentment.

Medea, on her arrival at Iolcos, renewed the years of old Æson, Jason's father, who by reason of his enfeebled state, was not able to attend the rejoicings made on account of his son's safe return and successful voyage. In what manner this was effected, we have different opinions; but the most natural to be supposed is, that Medea, having a knowledge of the power of herbs, which she was taught by her mother Hecate, made a composition for the old man that renewed his strength; which being perceived by the daughters of Pelias, they were desirous of some favour for their father, and Medea seeming to comply, made up a poisonous preparation, which he had no sooner taken than it killed him; and thus she retaliated the evils he did her husband and family. Medea's knowledge was so little known, that what she did in this way was attributed to the power of sorcery and witchcraft, a belief that prevailed in much more enlightened days; so confined and limited was the knowledge of simples, and their medicinal effects.

FAB. V. MEDEA SE ULCISCITUR A JASONE.

Medea, after the Death of Pelias, makes a Journey to Corinth, where she learns that Jason in her Absence, had married Creusa, Daughter to Creon, King of Corinth: on her return she sets Fire to the Palace, in which the young Princess and her Father are consumed; then, in Jason's Presence, she murders the two Children she had by him, and flies to Ægeus, king of Athens, to whom she is married.

Quæ nisi isset in auras pennatis serpentibus isset in auras, Non exempta foret pœnæ; fugit alta superque
 Pelion umbrosum Philyreia tecta, superque
 Othron, et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.
 Hic ope nympharum sublatus in aëra pennis, 5
 Cum gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto,

NOTES.

1. Quæ] Medea.
- Pennatis serpentibus.] On winged dragons, as above.
3. Philyreia tecta.] The house of Chiron,

- whom the nymph Philyra had by Saturn.
4. Veteris Cerambi.] Of old Cerambus.
5. Hic.] Cerambus.
6. Obruta.] Covered.

Deucalioneas effugit inobrutus undas.
 Æoliam Pitānen à lævâ parte relinquit,
 Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis,
 Idæumque nemus : a quo raptum furta juvenum
 Occuluit Liber, falsi sub imagine cervi : 11
 Quaque Pater Corythi parvâ tumulatur arenâ;
 Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit agros.
 Eurpylique urbem, quâ Coæ cornua matres
 Gesserunt, tum cùm discederet Herculis agmen;
 Phœbeamque Rhodon: et Jalsios Telchinas,
 Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu
 Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.
 Transit et antiquæ Carthæia mœnia Cææ:
 Quâ pater Alcidas placidam, de corpore natæ,
 Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam. 21
 Indè Lacus Hyries videt, et Cyneïa Tempe,
 Quæ subitus celebravit Olor; nam Phylus illi
 Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem
 Tradiderat domitos; taurum quoque vincere
 jussus, 25
 Vicerat: et spreto toties iratus amor,
 Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat.
 Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit: et alto
 Desiluit saxo: cuncti cecidisse putabant;
 Factus Olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis. 30
 At genitrix Hyrie, b servari nescia, flendo

disse. Factus Olor pendebat in aëre niveis pennis. At genitrix Hyrie nescia servari, deli-
 cuit flendo;

a quo, nati furta, juvenum.

b servati.

NOTES.

7. Deucalioneas.] The deluge which was in the time of Deucalion and Pyrrha. See Lib. I.

8. Pitānen.] Pitane is a city in Æolia.

9. Factaque, &c.] The metamorphosis of the serpent into a stone, signifies that he was so transformed by Apollo, when he would have bit off the head of Orpheus. See Book XI.

10. Idæum.] The metamorphosis of the ox into a stag, which Thyoneus, the son of Bacchus had stolen, is the third that is related. Thyoneus was turned by Bacchus into a huntsman, when he was flying from the shepherds that pursued him.

12. Pater Corythi.] Paris, who was buried in Gebrina of Troy.

13. Mæra.] The fourth transformation the poet mentions, is of Mæra turned into a bitch. Some of the other fables are so very obscure, as to be quite unintelligible.

14. Eurpylique.] Eurpylus was the son of Hercules, who reigned in the island Cos,

effugit inobrutus Deucalioneas undas. Relinquit Æoliam Pitānen à lævâ parte, que simulacra longi draconis facta de saxo, Idæumque nemus: quo Liber occuluit furta juvenum raptum, sub imagine falsi cervi: quaque pater Corythi tumulatur parva arenâ; et quos agros Mæra terruit novo latratu. Que urbem Eurpyli, quâ Coæ matres gesserunt cornua, tum cùm agmen Hercules discederet, Phœbeamque Rhodon: et Jalsios Telchinas, oculos quorum vitiantes omnia ipso visu, Jupiter exosus subdidit fraternis undis. Transit et Carthæia mœnia antiquæ Cææ: quâ pater Alcidas miraturus erat placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ. Indè videt lacus Hyries, et Cyneïa Tempe, quæ subitus Olor celebravit; nam Phylus illi tradiderat volucresque ferumque leonem domitos imperio pueri; quoque jussus vincere taurum vicerat; et iratus amor toties spreto; negabat taurum poscenti suprema præmia. Ille indignatus dixit, Cupies dare: et desiluit alto saxo: cuncti putabant ceci-

a very skilful soothsayer.

Cos. Cos is an island of the Ægean Sea, situate over against Ionia, from whence comes Cous. In this island the prince of physicians, Hippocrates was born.

16. Phœbeamque.] Dedicated to Phœbus; for there is no day so cloudy, but that the sun may be seen.—Jalsios.] Jalsys is one of the Rhodian cities.—Telchinas.] The Telchines were a people of Rhodes, who, because their aspect was unfavourable, were transformed into rocks.

18. Fraternis.] Of Neptune.

19. Carthæia.] A town in the Island Cea.
 22. Hyries.] Medea, going from thence, saw Tempe of Bœotia, where Cygnus, the son of Hyrie was turned into a swan.

23. Sinitus.] Being suddenly made. An epithet from the event.

28. Ille.] The lad, the son of Hyrie.

31. Servari.] That he was preserved: for she thought her son had been killed by the fall.

que fecit stagnum de suo nomine. Pleuron adjacet his : in quâ Combe Ophias effugit vulnera natorum trepidantibus alis. Inde aspicit arva Calauræ Latoïdos, conscia regis versi in volucrem cum conjuge. Cyllene est dextera : in quâ Menephron erat concubiturus cum matre, more sævarum ferarum. Respicit Cephison procū hinc deflentem fata nepotis, versi in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline ; que aspicit domum Eumeli lugentis natam in aère. Tandem contigit Pirenida Ephyren, vipereis pennis. Hic veteres vulgârunt in primo ævo mortalia corpora edita pluvialibus fungis. Sed postquàm Colelis arsit nova nupta venenis, Flngrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque, Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis ; (Utaque se malè mater, Iasonis effugit arma.) Hinc, Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat Palladias arces ; quæ te, justissime Phineu Teque senex Peripha, pariter vidère volantes, Innixamque novis nepotem Polypemonis alis.

a Brauron vicus Atticæ.

b In tumidam Phocen.

NOTES.

32. Delicuit.] Dissolved.

33. Pleuron.] A city of Ætolia.

34. Ophias.] The daughter of Ophius.

35. Calauræe.] An island situated between Crete and the Peloponnese, over which Latona presided until she went to Delos.

37. Cyllene.] A mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury is said to have been born.

39. Cephison.] A river in Bœotia, that glides by Delphos, whose son was transformed into a sea calf by Apollo.

41. Domum.] Patras, a city of Achaia, in which Eumelus reigned, when he gave entertainment to Triptolemus, whose chariot, while he was asleep, his daughter got into, and was killed by falling out of it.

42. Ephyren.] Corinth, so called of Ephir, the daughter of Oceanus, who is said to have first resided there. The poet adds Pirenida, so called from the fountain Pyrene, situated

at the foot of Acrocorinthus.

44. Pluvialibus fungis.] Mushrooms produced by rain. At Corinth, it was said, men sprung from mushrooms. This story arose from the ignorance of its first inhabitants : so that Fungi, mushrooms, became a proverbial expression for foolish people.

45. Colchis.] i. e. Colchicis, adj. Medea carried her poisons along with her from Colchis.

46. Mare utrumque.] Two seas which wash the Isthmus of Corinth saw the king's house in a flame.

47. Natorum.] Medea had two sons by Jason, which she afterwards killed, being slighted by Jason, who married Creusa, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth.

49. Titaniacis draconibus.] The Titanian dragons.

50. Palladias.] Athens dedicated to Pallas.

EXP. FAB. V. The Argument of this Fable so fully relates the subsequent transactions of Jason, as to render it unnecessary to continue them here ; but this it may be requisite to observe, that Ovid, in his account of the two journeys undertaken by Medea, introduces several fables, of which history is

wholly silent. However, the following observations may, in general, serve as a key to them, viz.; To escape any imminent danger, was to be turned into a Bird; to avoid a pursuit, to be concealed in a Cave, or transformed into Serpents: if forced into tears, that was to become a fountain; if young persons are said to be lost in a wood, they become Nymphs or Dryads. The likeness of names, as has been observed, offered a ready hint for a metamorphosis, viz.: Alopis into a Wolf; Cygnus into a Swan; Coronis into a Crow; Cerambis into a Beetle. A proper attention to these will explain many of the fables related here; but such as have a connexion with historical facts, we shall more particularly consider. That of the women of Cos being changed into Cows, has its foundation in the cruelty of Hercules's companions, who sacrificed some of them to the gods of the country: that of the inhabitants of Rhodes being changed into Rocks, from their perishing in an inundation. The great fruitfulness of the daughter of Alcidas, was expressed by her being turned into a Dove: the rage and despair of Mæra, by her transformation into a Bitch. The metamorphosis of Menephron into a brute beast, shews the horror in which his incest was held. Arne was changed into a Daw, for her avarice in selling her country, as that bird is reported to love money. The metamorphosis of Philyre, the mother of Chiron, the Centaur, into a Linden-Tree, is what her name expressed in the Greek language.

FAB. VI. VII. & VIII. SPUMA CERBERI IN VENENUM. SCIRON IN PETRAM.
ARNE IN AVEM MONEDULAM.

Hercules chains the dog Cerberus, who guarded Hell. Theseus, after his exploits in Corinth, arrives at Athens, where being unknown to his father, and Medea conceiving some unfavourable apprehensions respecting him, she prepares for him a cup of poison; but the king, luckily discovering him to be his son, just at the instant he is going to drink, snatches the cup from him, when instantly the Sorceress flies off in her chariot. Ægeus then makes a solemn feast to celebrate the Prince's arrival and preservation; in the mean time Minos, King of Crète, solicits several Princes to assist him in a war against Athens, to revenge the death of his son Androgeus, who had been murdered there.

EXCIPIT hanc Ægeus, facto damnandus in uno: [juxtit. Ægeus excipit hanc, damnandus in uno facto: nec est hospitium satis, quoque juxtit fœdera thalami. Jamque Theseus aderat, proles a ignara parenti; Jamque aderat Theseus, proles a ignara parenti; Qui virtute suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon. qui pacaverat bimarem Isthmon suâ virtute. Medea miscet in exitium hujus aconiton quod olim attulerat secum ab Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris. quod olim attulerat secum ab Scythicis oris.

a ignota.

NOTES.

1. Hanc.] Medea.

Damnandus.] Blameable.

In uno.] For this one fact, that he had given entertainment to Medea.

4. Bimarem.] The Isthmus of Peloponnesus, from which the Isthmian games took

their name, which, as Plutarch writes, Theseus instituted in honour of Neptune.

6. Aconiton.] An herb which is the rank-est poison, called Aconitum, of τῆς Ἀκόνιτος, i. e. a cliff of a rock, because: † grows thereon,

Memorant, illud esse ortum ē dentibus ortum
 dentibus canis Echidneæ. Est
 cæcus specus tenebroso hiatus;
 est via declivis per quam Ti-
 rynthius heros abstraxit Cerbe-
 ron restantem, que obliquan-
 tem oculos contra diem, que
 micantes radios, catenis nexis
 adamante, qui concitus rabidâ
 irâ, pariter implevit auras ter-
 nis latratibus, et sparsit virides
 agros alben-^a tibus spumis. Pu-
 tant has coneresse; que nactas
 alimenta feracis fœcundique
 soli, cepisse vires nocendi.—
 Quæ quia vivacia nascuntur
 durâ caute, agrestes vocant
 Aconita. Ipse parens Ægeus,
 astu conjugis porrexit ea nato,
 ut hosti. Theseus sumpserat
 data pocula ignarâ dextrâ;
 cùm pater cognovit signa sui
 generis in eburno capulo gla-
 dii, que excussit facinus ab ore.
 Illa effugit necem, nebulis mo-
 tis per carmina. At genitor,
 quanquàm lætatur nato sospite,
 attonitus tantum nefas potuisse
 committi parvo discrimine leti,
 fovet aras ignibus, que implet
 Deos muneribus: que secures
 feriunt torosa colla boum vin-
 citorum cornua vittis. Nullus
 dies fertur illuxisse celebratio
 Erechthidis illo. Patres et
 medium vulgus agitant convivia:
 nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium,
 Mar-
 aathon mirata est te, maxime
 Theseu, sanguine Cretæi tauri:
 a herbas. b ferocis.

NOTES

7. Echidneæ.] Of Cerberus, *ἔχιδνα*; in Latin *Vipera*, a viper.

9. Tiryntius] Hercules, so named from his country Tirythie.

10. Restantem] Resisting.

11. Nexis adamante.] Of adamant, and therefore the stronger.

13. Ternis.] Triple. from his triple head.

18. Conjugis astu.] By the craft of his wife.

19. Nato.] To his son Theseus

20. Ignarâ.] Being ignorant, knowing nothing of the matter.

22. Signa.] Ægeus knew his son Theseus, by a figure that was engraved upon the ivory hilt of his sword.

Facinusque, &c.] He pushed away the poison from his son's mouth.

25. Illa] Medea.

Nebulis motis.] Clouds arising by her enchantments, which concealed her, and by which she was carried through the air.

24. Genitor.] Ægeus

Nato sospite.] Theseus being safe.

25. Discrimine parvo.] By a small difference. Because he was near drinking the poison.

28. Torosa.] Thick and fat.

Vincitorum, &c.] Having horns bound with ribbands, according to custom.

29. Erechthidis] The Athenians are called Erechthides, from Erechtheus their king.

50. Agitant.] They celebrate.

32. Ingenium vino faciente.] Wine enlivening their fancy.—Te.] He relates the verses which were sung in praise of Theseus.

53. Marathon.] A metonymy of the subject, the place for the inhabitants. Marathon is a city of Attica, about ten miles from Athens. Miltiades, the Athenian General, overcame the army of Darius, in the fields of Marathon.

Cretæi.] Cretensian for the bull was led by Hercules, from Crete to Erytheus,

Quodque, suis securus, arat Cromyona colonus,
 Munus opusquetuum est. Tellus Epidauria per
 te 35
 Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem.
 Vidit et immitem Cephesis ora Procrusten :
 Cercyonis lethum vidit Cerealis Eleusis.
 Occidit ille Sinis, magnis malè viribus usus :
 Qui poterat curvare trabes ; et agebat ab alto
 Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora pinus. 41
 Tutus ad Alcathoën Lelegeia mœnia limes,
 Composito Scirone, patet : sparsique latronis.
 Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda :
 Quæ jactata diu fertur durâsse vetustas 45
 In scopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret.
 Si titulos annosque tuos numerare velimus ;
 Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime, vota
 Publica suscipimus : Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus.
 Consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventium
 Regia : nec totâ tristis locus illus in urbe est.
 Nec tamen (usque adeò nulli est sincera voluptas ; 52
Soliciteque aliquid lætis intervenit) Ægeus
 Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto. [quàm
 Bella parat Minos : qui quanquàm milite, quan-
 Classe valet ; patriâ tamen est firmissimus irâ ;
 Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis. 57
 nato recepto. Minos parat bellâ : qui quanquàm valet milite, quanquàm classe ; tamen
 est firmissimus patriâ irâ : que ulciscitur necem Androgei justis armis.

NOTES.

34. Cromyona.] A town in the territory of Corinth, which a Sow of an incredible size laid waste. This Sow Theseus killed. [Suis securus] is a very elegant expression, that is, secure from the danger of the Sow that was slain.

35. Epidauria.] Epidaurus is a city of Peloponnese, renowned for the temple of Æsculapius.

36. Clavigeram.] A robber that carried a great club, the son of Vulcan, called Periphetes.

37. Immitem.] Cruel.—Cephesis.] A region that the river Cephissus flows through.

Procrusten.] Procrustes, Cercyon, Sciron, and Sinis are the robbers that Theseus subdued.

38. Eleusis.] A city of Athens, where the temple of Ceres stood, and thence called Cerealis. The mysteries of Ceres celebrated here, are called Eleusina.

39. Sinis.] A thief that infested the Isthmus, and who tormented those who fell into his hands, by fastening their arms to two pine-trees, which he bent to the ground, then suddenly letting them spring up, tore their bodies in the most miserable and ex-

cruciating manner. This robber Theseus slew.

42. Ad Alcathoën.] The road is safe to the city of Megara, that was rebuilt by Alcathoën.

Lelegeia.] Built by Lelex, who travelling from Egypt, fortified Megara, and would have the inhabitants called Leleges, after his own name.

43. Composito.] Being slain. For componere signifies to finish, or put an end to.

46. Facto, &c.] Thy Achievements are more in number than the years of thy life.

Vota publica.] The Thesarian festivals, which the Athenians instituted in honour of Theseus.

49. Tibi.] To thy honour.

55. Minos.] King of Crete, he was the son of Jupiter and Europa.

56. Firmissimus.] Most resolute and formidable.

Irâ.] Anger becoming a father on account of the murder of his son.

57. Androgeique.] This son of Minos, the Athenians had murdered out of envy.

Justis.] With a just war, because it was to take vengeance for the death of his son.

Tamen acquirit amicas vires
 ante bellum : quæque habitus
 potens, pererrat freta volucris
 classe. Hinc jungit Anaphen
 sibi, et Astypaleia regna; An-
 aphen promissis, Astypaleia
 regna bello. Hinc humilem
 Myconon, cretosaque rura Ci-
 molis, florentemque Cythnon,
 Seyron, planamque Seriphon,
 marmoreamque Paron, quæque
 impia Sithonis prodidit arcem,
 accepto auro quod avara po-
 poscerat. Mutata est in avem,
 quæ nunc quoque diligit au-
 rum; Monedula nigra pedes,
 velata nigris pennis.

Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas :
 Quæque a potens habitus, volucris freta classe per-
 errat, 59
 Hinc Anaphen sibi jungit, et Astypaleia regna.
 Promissis Anaphen, regna Astypaleia bello :
 Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Ci-
 molis, [riphon,
 Florentemque Cythnon, Seyron, planamque Se-
 marmoreamque Paron, quæque impia prodidit
 arcem, 64
 Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro.
 Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit
 aurum;
 Nigra pedes, nigris velata Monedula pennis.
 a patent aditus.

NOTES.

58. Ante bellum.] Before he made war upon the Athenians, he procured auxiliary troops.

59. Quæque.] With a formidable navy, he scoured all the neighbouring seas.

Volucris classe.] With a swift fleet.

60. Anaphen.] An island that spontaneously arose out of the sea of Crete.

Astypaleia.] An isle of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades.

62. Myconon.] This is also one of the Cyclades.—Cretosaque.] Chalky.

Cimoli.] An island in the Cretan Sea.

63. Cythnon.] Cythnos, Seyros, and Seriphos, are islands of the Cyclades.

64. Marmoreamque.] Paros is an island, and one of the Cyclades, which produces very white marble, called Parian marble.

65. Sithonis.] An island, in which Sithonian Arne was transformed into a jack-daw.

67. Velata.] Covered.

Monedula.] A bird of the jack-daw kind, so called, quasi Monetula, because it is decked with Moneta, i. e. money.

EXP. FAB. VI. VII. & VIII. The dog Cerberus, which makes such a figure in fabulous history, has his origin from the Egyptians, whose Mummies he is said to have guarded. The Grecian history relates that, in the Cavern Tænarus, there was a Serpent which ravaged the adjacent country; and as this place was supposed to be one of the avenues to Pluto's kingdom, this Serpent was called his Porter. It is observed that Homer was the first that called Cerberus a Dog, whose name signifies one that devours flesh.—By the poisonous herbs said to grow from the foam of Cerberus, we are to understand, that they were found in great abundance there, and the ill use made of them by some women of Thessaly, was the occasion of their being called Witches. The figure of Cerberus, which was brought from Egypt by Sir Paul Lucas, and remains now in the cabinet of Mons. de Boze, is represented with the heads of a Man, a Dog, and a Monkey, with Serpents entwined round the three heads, their tails making several folds about the legs.

FAB. IX. CEPHALI LEGATIO.

Minos, having engaged several Powers in his Interest, and being refused by others, goes to the island of Ægina, where Æacus reigned, to endeavour to bring that Prince also into his Alliance, but without effect. Upon his Departure, Cephalus arrives Ambassador from Athens, and obtains Assistance from that King, who gives him an account of the Desolation, a

Plague had made in his Country, and the surprising Manner in which it had been repealed.

AT non Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos, et Andros,
 Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ,
 Gnossiacas juvère rates. Latere indè sinistro
 Oenopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.
 Oenopiam veteres appellavère: sed ipse
 Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.
 Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ
 Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque
 Quàm Telamon Peleus, et proles tertia Phocus.
 Ipse quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili
 Æacus: et quæ sit veniendi causa requirit.
 Admonitus patrii luctûs suspirat, et illi
 Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:
 Arma juves oro pro gnato sumpta; piæque
 Pars sis militiæ. Tumulo solatia posco.
 Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, et urbi
 Haud facienda meæ; neque enim conjunctior ulla
 Cecropidis hæc est tellus. Ea fœdera nobis.
 Tristis abit, stabuntque tibi tua fœdera magno,
 Dixit: et utiliûs bellum putat esse minari,
 Quàm gerere, atque suas ibi præconsumere vires.
 Classis ab Oenopiis etiamnum Lyctia muris
 Spectari poterat; cum pleno concita velo
 consumere suas vires. etiamnum Lyctia classis poterat spectari
 ab Oenopiis muris; cum

NOTES.

1. Oliaros, &c.] Are islands in the Ægean Sea, which did not assist Minos against the Athenians.

2. Olivæ ferax.] Abounding in oil.

3. Gnossiacas rates.] Ships of Crete.—Gnossus was one of the chief cities of Crete, and the Court of Minos.

4. Oenopiam.] Now commonly called Ægina, or Engina; an island in the Bay of Saronica, called the Gulph of Engia.

6. Æacus.] He was the son of Jupiter; he had three sons, Telamon, Peleus, and Phocus.

7. Turba ruit.] All the people run out of curiosity to see a man of so great fame.

8. Minorque.] Younger than Telamon.

12. Admonitus patrii luctus.] The sight of Æacus happy in three sons, and his very errand repewed the sorrow of a father who had lost a son.

13. Centum populorum.] Crete is said to have had 100 cities. It is now called Candia, and was some years since taken by the Turks.

15. Tumulo.] By Meton. for death.

16. Asopiades.] Gen. æ.—Æacus was the son of Jupiter and Ægina, who was the daughter of Asopus, a river of Bœotia.

Irrita.] Vain things, and such as I must not do.

18. Cecropidis.] The Dative of Cecropidæ, arum, m. the Athenians were so called from Cecrops, the first king of Athens.

Fœdera nobis.] Such is our alliance.

19. Tristis.] Minos goes away discontented, as he had not obtained what he desired.

Stabunt tibi magno.] scil. pretio, shall cost you dear.

20. Et utiliûs, &c.] Minos thought it better to threaten Æacus, than to attack him at that time, and waste his force beforehand.

22. Classis ab, &c.] Minos was hardly out of the harbour, when Cephalus arrived at Ægina to beg assistance for the Athenians, which he obtained.

Attica puppis adest conceita pleno velo, que intrat in amicos portus. Quæ ferebat Cephalum, que simul mandata patriæ. Æacidæ juvenes agnovere Cephalum tamen visum post longo tempore: que dedere dextras: que duxere in domum patriæ. Spectabilis heros etiamnum retinens pignora veteris formæ ingreditur: que tenens ramum popularis olivæ, major habet duos minores ætate à dextrâ lævâque, Clyton et Buten, creatos Pallante. Postquam primi congressus tulerunt sua verba; Cephalus peragit mandata Cecropidum: rogatque auxilium, que refert fœdus, et jura parentum: que addit imperium totius Achæidos petit. Sic ubi facundia juvit mandatum causam; Æacus, sinistrâ nitente in capulo sceptri, dixit, Ne petite auxilium, Athenæ, sed sumite. Nec dubiè ducite vires quas hæc insula habet vestras, et omnis status mearum rerum eat. Robora non desunt: miles superat mihi et hosti. Gratia

Dīs; tempus felix et inexcusabile. Cephalus ait, Immo ita fit, opto tua res crescat civibus. Equidem adveniens modò cepi gaudia, cum juvenus tam pulchra, tam par ætate processit obvia mihi.—Tamen inde requiro multos

a Ducite, et, ut rerum nunc est status ille mearum,

Robora non desunt; superest mihi miles in hostem.

Attica puppis adest, in portusque intrat amicos; Quæ Cephalum, patriæque simul mandata ferebat. Æacidæ longo juvenes post tempore visum [bat. Agnovère tamen Cephalum: dextrasque dedere: Inque patris duxere domum. Spectabilis heros, Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ, Ingreditur: ramumque tenens popularis olivæ, A dextrâ lævâque duos ætate minores 31

Major habet, Clyton et Buten, Pallante creatos.

Postquam congressus primi sua verba tulerunt; Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque Auxilium; fœdusque refert, et jura parentum: Imperiumque peti totius Achæidos addit. 36

Sic ubi mandatum juvit facundia causam, Æacus, in sceptri capulo nitente sinistrâ,

Ne petite auxilium, sed sumite, dixit Athenæ. Nec dubie vires, quas hæc habet insula, vestras

Ducite, et omnis eat rerum status iste mearum. Robora non desunt: superat mihi miles et hosti.

Gratia dīs; felix et inexcusabile tempus. 43 Immo ita fit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto

Res, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi; Cum tam pulchra mihi, tam par ætate juvenus

Obvia processit. Multos tamen indè requiro,

NOTES.

25. Cephalum.] The plenipotentary of the Athenians. (cus.

26. Æacidæ.] Gen. arum—the sons of Æa-

29. Veteris formæ.] Of his former beauty.

30. Popularis olivæ.] The olive was reckoned an emblem of peace, and therefore properly carried by a man, who came to beg friendship and assistance. The poet calls the olive popularis, of the same country, because Minerva had introduced it into Athens upon the famous contest she had with Neptune, which you may read in the Pantheon.

32. Clyton et Buten.] Clytus and Butes, the sons of Pallas (whose father was Pandion) were one on the right hand, and the other on the left hand of Cephalus.

33. Sua verba.] The proper words, the proper compliments, as we say.

34. Peragit mandata.] Performs the commands which he had received from the Athenians.

35. Fœdus—et jura parentum.] He puts him in mind of the solemn league which

their fathers had made of old.

36. Imperiumque.] The kingdom.

Peti.] To be aimed at by Minos; this he did, that he might the more easily persuade Æacus to send auxiliary forces to the Athenians against Minos.—Achæidos.] Of Greece.

38. Nitente.] Leaning on his sceptre.

39. Athenæ.] Ye Athenians; the thing containing for the thing contained.

41. Eat.] Let all my power go with you.

42. Robora.] Strength, forces.

Superat mihi, &c.] I have men in abundance both to defend myself, and to annoy or repel a foe.

43. Gratia.] sc. sit, Æacus gives thanks to the gods.

Felix, &c.] You are come at a lucky time, when I cannot make any excuse, though I should have a mind, for not complying with your request.

47. Obvia processit.] Came to meet.

Requiro.] I am looking for; i. e. desire, I miss.

Quos quondam vidi vestrà priùs urbe receptus. quos quondam vidi priùs recep-
 Æacus ingemuit ; tristique ita voce locutus : tus vestrà urbe. Æacus inge-
Flebile principium melior fortuna sequetur. 50 mit ; que locutus ita tristi
 Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare ! sinè ullo voce : *Melior fortuna sequetur*
 Ordine nunc repetam : neu longâ ambage *flebile principium.* Utinam
 morer vos. [quis. possem memorare hanc vobis !
 Ossa cinisque jacent, memori quos mente re- Quos requiris memori mente,
 Et quota pars illi rerum periêre mearum ! jacent ossa cinisque. Et illi
 Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ, 55 quota pars periêre mearum re-
 Incidit exosæ dictas à pellice terras. rum ! Dira lues incidit populis
 Dùm visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat irâ Jâmonis, exosæ terras dic-
 Causa nocens cladis ; pugnatum est arte medendi ; tas à pellice. Dùm malum vis-
 Exitium superabat opem ; quæ victa jacebat. sum mortale, que nocens causa
 Principio cœlum spissâ caligine terras tantæ cladis latebat ; pugna-
 Pressit ; et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus : tum est arte medendi : exitium
 60 superabat opem ; que jacebat
 Dùmque quater a junctis explevit cornibus orbem victa. Principio cœlum pres-
 Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem ; sit terras spissâ caligine ; et in-
 Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri. 64 cludit ignavos æstus nubibus :
 Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque ; dùmque luna explevit orbem
 Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros quater junctis cornibus, quater
 Errâsse, atque suis fluvios temerâsse venenis. tenuato retexit plenum or-
 65 ben : calidi Austri spirârunt
 letiferis flatibus. Constat et
 vitium venisse in fontes, lac-
 usque, et multa millia serpentum errâsse per incultos agros, atque temerâsse fluvios suis
 venenis.
 a plenis.

NOTES.

50. *Flebile principium.*] A lamentable origin.

51. *Memorare.*] To relate fully, and in order.

52. *Longâ ambage.*] With a circumstantial detail. The poet describes the transformation of ants into men. The inhabitants of Ægina being consumed by a pestilence, through the anger of Juno, Æacus entreated his father Jupiter, that he would either restore his people, or deprive him of life. And seeing a great number of ants in the hollow of an oak, he begged of Jupiter to let him have as many citizens as there were insects. Jupiter, at his entreaty, turned the ants into men, among whom Æacus divided his kingdom.

53. *Ossa cinisque jacent.*] They are dead that you inquire for, and whom you have formerly seen.

54. *Quota pars.*] How small a part, how few were they whom you miss, in comparison of those who died ! For his whole nation had been swept away with the plague.

55. *Dira lues.*] An incurable plague, for which no remedy could be found.

56. *Exosæ.*] Pursuing his hatred.

Dictas à pellice.] The island named from her rival, and called Ægina by Æacus, after the name of his mother, whom Juno hated, as Jupiter had lain with her.

57. *Mortale.*] Such as is common to mortals.

58. *Causâ.*] The anger of Juno, which was the cause of so great a calamity.

Pugnatum est.] They strove against it.

59. *Exitium.*] The slaughter, the mortality.

Opem.] Help.—61. *Pressit.*] Covered.

Ignavos.] Lazy, so called from its effect, for sultry heat, æstus, makes people lazy.

62. *Dumque quater, &c.*] For the space of four months.

63. *Tenuata.*] Diminished.

Retexit.] Texo, to weave ; retexo, to unweave, i. e. to ravel, to do away, or undo what has been done : " Here then it is, she did away the fulness of her orb," (that is) she decreased, and seemed to retire into darkness.

64. *Letiferis flatibus.*] With pestilential blasts.

65. *Vitium.*] The corruption of the air.

67. *Temerâsse.*] To have infected.

Potenita subiti morbi deprensa
 primâ strage canum, volu-
 crumque, oviumque, boum-
 que, inque feris. Infelix ara-
 tor miratur validos tauros con-
 cidere inter opus; que recum-
 bere medio sulco. Lanæ ca-
 dunt suâ sponte, lanigeris gre-
 gibus dantibus ægros balatus,
 et corpora tabent. Equus
 quondam acer, magnæque fa-
 mæ in pulvere, degenerat pal-
 mas; que oblitus veterum ho-
 norum, gemit ad præsepe,
 moriturus inerti morbo. Aper
 non meminit irasci; non cerva
 fidere cursu: nec ursi incur-
 rere fortibus armentis. *Lan-
 guor habet omnia*: sœda corpo-
 ra jacent sylvisque, agrisque,
 viisque, auræ vitiantur odori-
 bus. Loquor mira. Non canes,
 avidæque volucres, non cani
 lupi tetigère illa: dilapsa li-
 quescunt: que nocent afflatu;
 et agunt contagia latè. Pestis
 pervenit ad miseros colonos
 gravior damno, et dominatur
 in mœnibus magnæ urbis. Pri-
 mò viscera torrentur; que
 rubor est indicium latentis
 flammæ, et anhelitus agrè
 ductus. Lingua aspera tumet,
 que arentia ora patent trepidis
 venis, que graves auræ cap-
 tantur hiatu. Non possunt pati
 stratum, non ulla velamina,
 sed ponunt dura præcordia in
 terrâ: nec corpus sit gelidum humo,
 sed humus fervet de corpore. Nec moderator adest;
 que sæva clades erumpit in medentes ipsos;

a Degener, et Palmæ, &c.

b avidi.

NOTES.

68. Strage canum, &c.] The noxious va-
 pour, which caused this plague, supposed
 to be exhaled by the sun out of the earth,
 naturally seized those animals first which
 feed or graze upon the ground. This pro-
 gress of the distemper is taken from Ho-
 mer.

70. Miratur.] Wonders, for he knows not
 the cause of the calamity.

71. Inter opus.] As he is ploughing.

Recumbere.] To fall down.

72. Lanigeris.] Wool-bearing.

73. Tabent.] They pine away.

74. Pulvere.] In the race.

75. Degenerat.] Is taken actively in this
 place.

Palmas.] Victories.

Veterumque honorum.] Of ancient glory.

77. Cursu.] An old Dative for cursui.

78. Incurrere.] To set upon.

79. Omnia, &c.] All animals were become
 languid and weak.

80. Corpora sœda.] Stinking carcasses.

81. Illa.] The carcasses.

82. Dilapsa liquescunt.] They rot and fall
 away. This is an admirable description of a
 pestilence.

83. Agunt contagia latè.] They spread the
 contagion far and near.

87. Indicium.] A flushing of the face shews
 the bowels to be inflamed.

88. Tumet.] Is puffed up.

Arencia.] Dry and parched.

89. Patent.] They gape.

Graves.] Infectious.

90. Stratum.] The bed.

91. Dura.] Hard, swelled.

93. Moderator.] A physician.

Erumpit clades : obsuntque auctoribus artes.
 Quò propior quisque est, servitque fidelius ægro ;
 In partem leti citius venit. Utque salutis 96
 Spes abiit ; finemque vident in funere morbi ;
 Indulgent animis ; ^a et nulla, quid utile, cura est.
 Utile enim nihil est. Passim, positoque pudore,
 Fontibus, et fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent :
 Nec priùs est extincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo.
 [Inæ graves multi nequeunt consurgere ; et ipsi
 Immoriuntur aquis ; aliquis tamen haurit et illas.]
 Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia lecti ; 104
 Prosiliunt : aut, si prohibent consistere vires,
 Corpora devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque Penates

Quisque suos : sua cuique domus funesta videtur :
 [Et quia causa latet, ^b locus est in crimine notus.]
 Semianimes errare viis, dùm stare valebant,
 Aspiceres ; flentes alios, terraque jacentes ;
 Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu. 111
 [Membraque pendentis tendunt ad sidera cœli,
 Hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes.]
 Quid mihi tunc animi fuit ? An, quod debuit
 esse, 114

Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse meorum ?
 Quò se cunq̃ue acies oculorum flexerat ; illic
 Vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cùm putria motis
 odissem vitam et cuperem esse pars meorum ? Quocunq̃ue acies oculorum flexerat se, illic
 vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cùm putria

que artes obsunt auctoribus.
 Quò quisque est propior, que
 servit ægro fidelius, citius ve-
 nit in partem leti. Utque spes
 salutis abit ; que vident finem
 morbi in funere ; indulgent
 animis : et est nulla cura quid
 utile. Enim nihil est utile.—
 Que posito pudore, hærent
 passim fontibus et fluviis, que
 capacibus puteis : nec sitis est
 extincta bibendo priùs quàm
 vita. [Indè multi graves ne-
 queunt consurgere, et immo-
 riuntur ipsis aquis. Tamen
 aliquis haurit et illas.] Tanta-
 que sunt tædia invisi lecti mi-
 seris : prosiliunt : aut si vires
 prohibent consistere, devolvunt
 corpora in humum, que quis-
 que fugiunt suos penates ; sua
 domus videtur funesta cuique !
 [Et quia causa latet, locus est
 notus in crimine.] Aspiceres
 semianimes errare viis dum va-
 lebant stare ; alios flentes, que
 jacentes terra ; que versantes
 lassa lumina supremo motu.—
 [Que tendunt membra ad side-
 ra pendentis cœli exhalantes
 hic, illic, ubi mors deprende-
 rat.] Quid animi fuit tunc mi-
 hi ? An, quod debuit esse, ut

a — et cura, quid utile, nulli est ; b — locus est in crimine. Notis Semianimes, &c.

NOTES.

94. Erumpit.] Invades.
 Obsunt, &c.] And the art of physic is
 hurtful to the professors of it.
 96. Leti.] Of death.
 97. Finemque, &c.] And they see the
 end of the disease in death.
 98. Indulgent animis.] They indulge
 their appetites, eat and drink what they
 like best, as no regimen or diet could avail.
 99. Utile.] sc. sit.
 Posito pudore.] Without shame, i. e.
 therefore without bounds, restraint ; thus,
 in Homer, λαῶς ἀναιδέης.
 103. Haurit.] He drinks.
 Illas.] Those infected waters, in which
 many died.
 104. Tantaque tædia, &c.] They hate
 their beds so much that they jump out of
 them.
 105. Si prohibent, &c.] If any are so
 weak that they can't stand, or leap out of bed,

- they roll themselves down upon the ground.
 107. Funesta.] Pestilential and mortal.
 108. Crimine.] In the fault.
 Locus notus.] They blame the place
 which they know : notus is in opposition
 to latet in the preceding clause.
 109. Semianimes.] Half dead.
 111. Lassaque lumina.] Oculi jam morte
 gravatos, as our poet says in another place,
 their eyes heavy with death.
 112. Pendentis.] Imminent, pressing
 down upon them.
 113. Hic.] Here, and there, and every
 where.
 114. Quid animi.] What mind had I ?
 says Æacus, i. e. What did I desire ?
 115. Ut vitam odissem.] I ought to have
 hated life, and wished for death.
 116. Flexerat.] Turned.
 117. Putria.] Over ripe.

poma cadunt ramis motis, que
glandes ilice agitata. *Contrà*
vides templa sublimia gradibus;
Jupiter tenet illa. Quis non tu-
lit irrita thura illis altaribus?
quoties conjux pro conjuge, ge-
nitor pro gnato, finivit ani-
mam in non exoratis aris, dùm
dicit precantia verba? Que
pars thuris est reperta incon-
sumpta in manu! quoties ad-
moti templis, dùm sacerdos
concepit vota, et fundit purum
vinum inter cornua tauri, ce-
ciderunt vulnere haud expec-
tato! Ego ipse cùm facerem
sacri Jovi pro me, pro patriâ;
tribusque natis, victima edidit
diros mugitus: que collapsa
subitò sinè ullis ictibus, tinxit
subjectos cultros exiguo san-
guine! quoque fibra ægra perdi-
derat natas verì, monitusque
Deorum. Tristes morbi pene-
trant ad viscera. Vidi cadave-
rà projecta antè sacros postes;
antè aras ipsas, quò mors foret
invidiosior. Pars claudunt ani-
mam laqueo; que fugant timo-
rem mortis morte: ultròque vo-
cant venientia fata. Corpora
missa neci feruntur nullis fu-
neribus de more: neque enim
portæ capiebant funera. Aut
inhumata premunt terras: aut
indotata dantur in altos rogos,
Et jam nulla reverentia est, que
pugnànt de rogis, que ardent alienis ignibus.

a Prodidit:

NOTES.

119. *Templa vides.*] Æacus says this, pointing to a temple with his finger.

Contrà.] Over-against.

121. *Irrita.*] Vain, not profiting.

123. *Exoratis.*] Exoro signifies to prevail upon by entreaties.

125. *Admoti templis.*] Being brought to the temples.

Vota—concepit.] *Concipio* is a word particularly used at sacrifices with *Vota*, to express that the priest meditates or makes his prayer to the god.

126. *Purum*] Neat wine, without water.

Fundit, &c.] In their sacrifices they poured out wine or other liquors to their gods, which ceremony was called *libatio*, a libation.

127. *Haud expectato.*] Not looked for.

132. *Ægra.*] Vitiated. The soothsayers used to inspect the entrails of the beasts offered in sacrifice, in order to foretell future events.

Notas.] The signs.

133. *Tristes.*] A metonymy of the efficient.

Ad viscera.] To the bowels.

134. *Sacros postes.*] Before the holy gates of the temple.

136. *Pars animam, &c.*] Some strangle themselves.

137. *Utro.*] This belongs to venientia.

Venientia fata.] Approaching death.

138. *Feruntur.*] Are carried out: for dead corpses were carried out of the city to be buried.

139. *Funeribus.*] The honour of funerals. —Funus is the pomp of a burial, so called of *funalibus*. i. e. the torches which were carried before the corpse: the dead being commonly buried by night.

140. *Aut inhumata.*] Either lie unburied upon the earth.

141. *Indotata.*] Or were cast into the fire: without any funeral honours: for the ancients used to burn the bodies of the dead in their best ornaments, their next relations throwing rich presents with them into the fire.

Qui lacryment, desunt : indeflectæque vagantur
 Natorumque, ^a virûmque animæ, juvenumque,
 senumque.] 144
 Nec locus intumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes. in tumulos, nec arbor in ignes.

^a Natarumque matrumque, &c.

NOTES.

145. In tumulos.] To build sepulchres.

Nec arbor in ignes.] Nor trees to erect funeral piles.

EXP. FAB. IX. Minos the Second, upon his accession to the throne of his father Lycastes, made several conquests in the islands adjoining to Crete, where he reigned, and at last became master of the sea. His son Androgeus he sent to Athens, who entered as a combatant in the games celebrated there, and became so successful, that he was greatly caressed by the sons of Pallas, brother to Ægeus, which occasioned such suspicions in the breast of the latter, that he caused Androgeus to be murdered on his way to Thebes. The infamy of this action, the Athenians endeavoured to conceal, by reporting he was killed by the Marathon Bull, which ravaged Greece. The adventures of the war that the death of Androgeus occasioned, are still to be related.

FAB. X. FORMICÆ IN HOMINES.

Jupiter, at the intercession of his Son Æacus, transformed the Ants that were in the hollow of an old Oak, into Men; who, from the Greek name of those insects, were called Myrmidons.

ATTONITUS tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
 Jupiter ô, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur
 Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos isse :
 Nec te, magne Pater, nostri pudet esse paren-
 tem ; [sepulchro. parentem nostri, aut redde meos
 Aut mihi redde meos ; aut me quoque conde
 Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitrûque secundo. 6
 Accipio, sintque ista precor felicia mentis
 Signa tuæ, dixi : quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.
 Fortè fuit juxtà patulis rarissima ramis
 Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo. 10
 Hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo,
 Attonitus tanto turbine misera-
 rum rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, si
 non falsa dicta loquuntur te isse
 sub amplexus Asopidos Æginæ :
 nec, magne pater, pudet te esse
 parentem nostri, aut redde meos
 mihi ; aut conde me quoque se-
 pulchro. Ille dedit notam ful-
 gore, que secundo tonitrû. Dixi,
 Accipio, que precor ista sint
 felicia signa tuæ mentis, pigne-
 ror omen quod das mihi. Forte
 fuit juxtà quercus de Dodonæo
 semine, sacra Jovi, rarissima
 patulis ramis. Hic nos aspe-
 ximus frugilegas

NOTES.

1. Turbine.] A whirlwind, a storm of misery ; this word expresses the violence and rapidity by which his people were swept away.

2. Si te non, &c.] If it be true that you are my father.—Loquuntur.] sc. Homines.

3. Isse, &c.] To have lain with Ægina, the daughter of Asopus, and to have begotten me.

6. Notam.] A sign.—Secundo.] Prospe-
 rous,

8. Quod das.] The omen you now give me, I take for an happy pledge.

10. Dodonæo.] Dodona is a city of Molossus in Epirus, near which was a wood dedicated to Jupiter, in which doves used to give answers. The Dodonæan oaks were supposed to foretel future events ; from thence the poets feign that the ship Argo also gave answers.

11. Frugilegas.] Gathering fruits and grain.

formicas gerentes grande onus
exiguo ore, longo agmine, que
servantes suum callem rugoso
cortice. Dùm miror numerum,
dixi, Optimè pater, tu da mihi
totidem cives : et reple inania
mœnia. Alta quercus intremuit,
que dedit sonum ramis motis si-
nè flamine. Membra horrue-
rant mihi timore pavidò, que co-
mæ stabant. Tamen dedi oscula
terræ, que roboribus ; nec fate-
bar me sperare : tamen spera-
bam : atque fovebam mea vota
animo. Nox subit, et somnus
occupat corpora exercita curis.
Eadem quercus visa est adesse
antè oculos mihi, et ferre toti-
dem ramos et totidem animalia
ramis ; que tremiscere parili
motu : que spargere graniferum
agmen in subjectis arvis. Quod
subitò crescere, et videri majus
majusque, ac tollere se humo :
que adsistere recto trunco ; et
ponere maciem numerumque
pedum, nigrumque colorem, et
inducere humanam formam
membris. Somnus abit. Vigi-
lans damno mea visa ; queror-
que nihil opis esse in Superis.
At ingens murmur erat in ædi-
bus : que videbar exaudire vo-
ces hominum, jam desuetas mi-
hi. Dùm suspicor has quoque
somni ; ecce Telamon properus,
foribusque reclusis, dixit, Pa-
ter, videbis majora speque fide-
que : Egredere. Egredior : que
viros quales visus eram vidisse
in imagine somni, aspicio, ag-
noscoque tales ex ordine. Ade-
unt ; que salutant regem. Solvo
vota Jovi, que partior urbem
recentibus populis ; et agros
vacuos præcis cultoribus ;

Grande onus exiguo fornicas ore gerentes,
Rugosoque suum servantes cortice callem.
Dum numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime,
dixi, 14
Tu mihi da cives : et inania mœnia reple.
Intremuit, ramisque sonum sinè flamine motis
Altadedit quercus. Pavidomihi membra timore
Horruerant, stabantque comæ. Tamen oscula
terræ,
Roboribusque dedi : nec me sperare fatebar :
Sperabam tamen : atque animo mea vota fove-
bam. 20
Nox subit : et curis exercita corpora somnus
Occupat. Antè oculos eadem mihi quercus a-
desse,
Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis
Ferre suis visa est ; parilique tremiscere motu :
Graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis.
Crescere quod subitò, et majus majusque videri,
Ac se tollere humo : rectoque adsistere trunco ;
Et maciem, numerumque pedum, nigrumque
colorem, 28
Ponere ; et humanam membris inducere formam.
Somnus abit. Damno vigilans mea visa ; que-
rorque
In Superis opis esse nihil. At in ædibus ingens
Murmur erat : vocesque hominum exaudire vi-
debar, [a somni ;
Jam mihi desuetas. Dùm suspicor has quoque
Eccè venit Telamon properus, foribusque reclusis,
Speque fideque, pater, dixit, majora videbis :
Egredere. Egredior : qualesque in imagine somni
Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales 37
Aspicio, agnoscoque. Adeunt ; regemque salutant.
Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem
Partior, et vacuos præcis cultoribus agros ; 40

a somnum.

NOTES.

12. Rugoso.] Rough.
14. Totidem cives.] So many subjects as
I here see ants.
15. Inania.] Depopulated.
16. Sinè flamine motis.] The motion of
the branches without shewed the im-
mediate interference of the god.
18. Stabantque.] Stood upright.
19. Subit.] Comes on—Exercita.] Tired.
23. Animalia.] Ants.
24. Parili.] In like manner, as I had ob-
served in the day.
25. Arvis subjectis.] In the fields under-
neath.
27. Recto.] Upright.
30. Visa.] My dream, vision.
33. Has quoque, &c.] scil. esse voces somni.
34. Telamon.] My son.
35. Majora speque fideque.] Things beyond
hope or belief.
38. Adeunt.] They draw near to me.
39. Vota Jovi solvo.] I give thanks to
Jupiter, I sacrifice.
40. Partior.] I divide, I distribute.

Myrmidonasque voco; nec origine nomina fraude voco Myrmidonas; nec
Corpora vidisti; *Mores, quos antè gerebant*, [do. fraude nomina origine. Vidisti
Nunc quoque habent; parcumque genus, pati- corpora; quoque nunc ha-
ensque laborum, bent mores, quos antè gere-
bant; parcumque genus, pa-
tiensque laborum, que tenax
quæsiti, et qui reservent quæ-
sita. Hi sequentur te ad bella,
pares annis animisque: cùm
primùm Euris, qui attulit te
feliciter (enim Euris attule-
rat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

Quæsitiue tenax, et qui quæsita reservent. 44
Hi te ad bella pares annis animisque sequentur:
Cùm primùm, qui te feliciter attulit, Euris
(Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

NOTES.

41. Myrmidonasque.] Of μυρμήκας; i. e. of ants.—Fraudo.] I deprive.

42. Corpora, &c.] After having told Cephalus the story of the production of these men, he says, you see what sort of people they are.

Antè.] Before they were men.

45. Pares annis.] For they were all born on the same night.

47. Anstros mutatus.] Because they that sail from Ægina to Athens need a south wind.

EXP. FAB. X. Minos, having traversed the Isles of Oliaros, Didymus, Tenos, and Andros, staid some time in Ægina, where Æacus reigned. Surprised at not meeting with any of his old acquaintance, he was informed by the king of the ravages made amongst his subjects by the plague, and that Jupiter had replaced them, by transforming into men the ants that were in an hollow tree; which we can suppose to be no other than the return of his people, who had fled to the woods to avoid the contagion. The affinity of their name in Greek to that of ants, gave rise to the story of this metamorphosis.

FAB. XI. & XII. CEPHALUS AB AURORA IMMUTATUR. CANIS ET VULPES IN SAXUM.

Cephalus, having resisted the entreaties of Aurora, who fell in love with him as he was hunting, returns in disguise to his wife Procris, to try the sincerity of her affection, which beginning to waver, he makes himself known, and the discovery so provokes her, that she flies to the woods, and turns huntress, with a resolution never to see him more. She is afterwards, upon his submission, reconciled to him, and bestows on him a Dog and Dart, which Diana had given her. The Dog is turned into stone when in chase of a wild beast, which Themis had sent to ravage the territories of Thebes, according to the interpretation of the Sphinx's Riddle by Oedipus.

TALIBUS atque aliis longum sermonibus illi Illi implèvere longum diem,
Implevère diem. Lucis pars ultima men- talibus atque aliis sermoni-
sæ bus. Ultima pars lucis est data
[Sol: mensæ, nox somnis. Aureus
Sol extulerat jubar: Euris
flabat adhuc; que tenebat re-
ditura vela.

NOTES.

2. Pars ultima lucis.] The evening.
Mensæ.] To supper, to feasting.

3. Jubar.] His beam.
Aureus.] Splendid.

Sati Pallante conveniunt ad Cephalum, cui grandior ætas; Cephalus, simul et creati Pallante ad regem. Sed altus sopor adhuc habebat regem. Phocus

Æacides excipit illos in limine: nam Telamon fraterque legebant viros ad bella. Phocus ducit Cecropidas in interius spatium, pulchrosque recessus, cum quis ipse resedit simul; aspicit Æoliden ferre jaculum manu, factum ex ignota arbore; cuius cuspis fuit aurea. Ille prius locutus pauca mediis sermonibus, ait, Sum studiosus nemorum, que ferinæ cædis: tamen jamdudum dubito è quâ sylvâ hostile fuit recisum; si esset fraxinus, certè foret fulva colore; si cornus, nodus inesset: ignoro undè sit: sed nostri oculi non viderunt jaculabile telum formosius isto. Alter è Actæis fratribus excipit, et dixit, Mirabile usum majorem specie in isto. Consequitur quodcumque petit: que fortuna non regit missum; et revolat cruentum nullo referente. Tum verò Nereius juvenis quærit omnia; cur sit, et undè datum; quis auctor tanti muneris? Ille refert quæ petit, sed, quæ est pudori narrare, silet quæ mercede tulerit: tactusque dolore conjugis amissæ, ita fatur lacrymis obortis, Nate Deâ (quis possit credere?) hoc telum

Ad Cephalum Pallante sati, cui grandior ætas; Ad regem Cephalus, simul et Pallante creati Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor ^a altus habebat.

Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus: Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant. Phocus in interius spatium, pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, cum quîs simul ipse resedit; Aspicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum 12 Ferre manû jaculum; cuius fuit aurea cuspis. Pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus, Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, cædisque ferinæ; Quâ tamen è sylvâ teneas hostile recisum 16 Jamdudum dubito: certè, si fraxinus esset, Fulva colore foret; si cornus, nodus inesset: Undè sit ignoro: sed non formosius isto Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri. 20

Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter: et, Usus Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto. Consequitur quodcumque petit: Fortunaque missum

Non regit; et revolat nullo referente cruentum. Tum verò juvenis Nereius omnia quærit; 25 Cur sit, et undè datum; quis tanti muneris auctor?

Quæ petit ille refert; sed, quæ narrare pudori est, Qua tulerit mercede silet: tactusque dolore Conjugis amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis: Hoc me, nate Deâ (quis possit credere?) telum

a artus,

NOTES.

5. Sati Pallante.] The sons of Pallas, Clytus and Butes, the companions of the embassy.

Grandior.] Older.

6. Regem.] To Æacus.

9. Fraterque.] Peleus.

12. Æoliden.] Cephalus, the nephew of Æolus.

15. Nemorum studiosus.] I delight in hunting and killing wild beasts.

16. E quâ sylvâ.] From what tree; the containing for the contained.

18. Si cornus, &c.] The cornel is a knotty tree.

19. Undè.] From what tree.

20. Telum jaculabile.] A periphrasis of a javelin.

21. Actæis.] Athenians.

Usus.] The properties.

22. Specie.] Than the beauty.

23. Fortunaque, &c.] Is not subject to chance. For it is never cast in vain.

25. Nereius.] Phocus was the grandson of Nereus; Psamathe, the wife of Æacus, was the daughter of Nereus.

26. Auctor.] Who was the giver of so valuable a present.

27. Quæ, &c.] Cephalus answers to the questions he is asked; but, through modesty, makes no mention upon what account he received that dart from his wife.

28. Tulerit.] He received.

Tactusque.] And being moved.

29. Conjugis.] Of his wife Proeris.

30. Nate Deâ. Phocus, whom Cephalus speaks to, was the son of Æacus, by the nymph Psamathe.

Quis possit credere?] Who could believe that I should have occasion to weep on account of that dart, which is counted so valuable

Flere facit, facietque diu; si vivere nobis 31
Fata diu dederint: hoc me cum conjuge carâ
Perdidit. Hôc utinam caruisssem munere sem-
per!

Procris erat (si fortè magis pervenit ad aures
Orithyïa tuas) raptæ soror Orithyïæ. 35

Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum,
Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit
Erechtheus:

Hanc mihi junxit amor. Felix dicebar, eramque:
(Non ita Dis visum est) ac nunc quoquè forsitan
esset.

Alter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis; 40
Cum me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis,
Vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti,
Lutea manè videt pulsus Aurora tenebris:
Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre
Pace Deæ; quòd sit roseo spectabilis ore, 45
Quòd teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis,
Nectarèis quòd alatur aquis; ego Procrin ama-
bam:

Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi semper in ore.
Sacra tori, coitusque novos, thalamosque recentes,
Primaque deserti referebam fœdera lecti.
Mota Dea est; et, Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas,
Procrin habe, dixit: quòd si mea provida
mens est;

Non habuissse voles; meque illi irata remisit.
Dum redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto,
Esse metus cœpit, ne jura jugalia conjux 55

facit me flere, facietque diu; si fata dederint nobis vivere diu: hoc perdidit me cum carâ conjuge. Utinam caruisssem hoc munere semper! Procris erat soror raptæ Orithyïæ (si fortè Orithyïa magis pervenit ad aures.) Si velis conferre faciem moresque duarum, ipsa dignior rapi. Pater Erechtheus junxit hanc mihi: amor junxit hanc mihi. Dicebar felix, eramque: (non visum est ita Dis) ac forsitan quoquè essem nunc. Alter mensis agebatur post pacta jugalia; cum Aurora, pulsus tenebris lutea manè, videt me de summo vertice Hymetti semper florentis, tendentem retia cornigeris cervis, que rapit invitum. Liceat mihi referre vera, pace Deæ; quòd sit spectabilis roseo ore, quòd teneat confinia lucis, teneat confinia noctis, quòd alatur nectarèis aquis: ego amabam Procrin: Procris erat semper in pectore mihi, Procris in ore. Referebam sacra tori, que novos coitus, que recentes thalamos, primaque fœdera deserti lecti. Dea est mota; et dixit. Ingrate, siste tuas querelas; hæbe Procrin; quòd si mea mens est provida; voles non habuisse; quæ irata remisit me illi. Dum redeo, que retracto mecum memorata Deæ, metus cœpit esse, nec onjux,

NOTES.

34. Procris.] She was the daughter of Erechtheus, king of the Athenians.

Si forte, &c.] So Lib. IX. ^b

36. Conferre.] Compare.

37. Ipsa.] Procris; for Cephalus thought Procris to be more beautiful than Orithyïa.

Junxit mihi.] He gave her to me for a wife.

39. Non Dis.] It was not the will of the gods that I should be happy.

40. Agebatur.] Was begun. This is the proper sense of this word.

Post pacta jugalia.] After the celebration of the nuptials.

42. Hymetti.] A mountain near Athens, where the best honey and finest marble are to be had.

43. Lutea.] Ruddy. Aurora fell in love with Cephalus on account of his beauty.

45. Roseo.] Beautiful, rose coloured.

Spectabilis.] Worthy to be admired.

46. Teneat confinia.] Possesses the confines.

48. Procris.] An elegant repetition.

49. Tori.] Of the bed.

50. Fœdera.] For he had plighted his faith to Procris, that he would not be with any other woman.—Deserti lecti.] Of his forsaken wife, or violated marriage.

51. Dea mota est.] Aurora was provoked and angry.—Siste.] Leave off.—Ingrate.] Ungrateful, not to return my love.

52. Procrin habe.] An irony with indignation.—Provida mens.] If I can foresee future events, you will wish you never had had Procris.

54. Memorata.] The words of Aurora.

Retracto.] I meditate, I think on.

55. Conjux.] My wife Procris.

non bene servâset jura jugalia. Faciesque ætasque jubebant credere adulterium : mores prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueram ; sed et hæc erat exemplum eriminis, undè redibam. *Sed amantes timeamus cuncta.* Studeo quærere quò doleam : que sollicitare pudicam fidem donis. Aurora favet huic timori : que immutat meam figuram (videor sensisse.) Ineo, non cognoscendus, Palladias Athenas : ingrediorque domum. Domus ipsa carebat culpâ ; que dabat casta signa : que erat anxia domino rapto. Aditu vix facto ad Erechthida per mille dolos ; ut vidi, obstupui ; et penè reliqui Tentamenta fide : malè me, qui vera faterer, Continui ; malè quin, ut oportuit, oscula ferrem. 69

Tristis erat ; sed nulla tamen formosior illâ Esse potest tristi ; desiderioque calebat Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ Phoece, decor fuerit, quam sic dolor ipse decebat. Quid referam, quoties pudici mores reppulerint nostra tentamina ? Quoties dixerit, Ego servor uni, ubicunque est : servo mea gaudia uni ? Cui sano non ista experientia fide foret satis magna ? Non sum contentus ; et pugno in mea vulnera ; nam paciscor me dare census pro nocte. Augendo munera, tandem coëgi dubitare. Exclamo : En ego adulter malè tectus, male pactus, a tardo. b Exclamo me fassus, ego en male pactus (vel tactus) adulter,

NOTES.

56. Faciesque, &c.] The beautiful face, and youthful years of Procris, gave a colour to the fact.

57. Mores prohibebant.] But her chaste behaviour did not permit me to suspect her.

58. Sed et hæc.] But Aurora, from whom I came, was an example of frailty ; for Aurora convinced him, that women were prone to crimes.

61. Sollicitare.] To tempt.

63. Ineo.] I enter in.

66. Erechthida.] Procris, the daughter of Erechtheus.

68. Fide.] For *fidci*, a genitive case. It is a Grecism.

69. Continui.] I can scarce refrain from confessing myself to be Cephalus.

Ut oportuit.] As I ought.

71. Calebat.] She burned with love and desire of her absent husband.

72. Conjugis.] Of her husband Cephalus, whom she thought to have been carried away by Aurora.—Tu collige.] Do you imagine. Reason with yourself. This the Greeks express by συλλογίζειν.

75. Uni.] For Cephalus only.

77. Cui.] To what wise man.

Fide.] For *fidci*.

78. Mea vulnera.] To my sorrow.

79. Census.] Great riches.

81. Male tectus adulter.] Unluckily concealed gallant.—Malè pactus.] Unluckily contracting gallant.

Verus eram conjux : me, perfida, teste tenêris.
 Illa nihil : tacito tantummodò victa pudore
 Insidiosa, malo cum conjuge, limina fugit ;
 Offensâque mei genus omne perosa virorum, 85
 Montibus errabat studiis operata Dianæ.
 Tùm mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa
 Pervenit ; orabam veniam ; et peccâsse fatebar ;
 Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpæ
 Me quoque muneribus ; si munera tanta da-
 rentur

Hoc mihi confesso, læsum priùs ulta pudorem,
 Redditur, et dulces concorditer ^a exigit annos.
 Dat mihi prætereà, tanquàm ^b se parva dedisset
 Dona, canem munus : quem cùm sua traderet illi
 Cynthia, Currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes.
 Dat simul et jaculum ; manibus quod (cernis)
 habemus.

Muneris alterius quæ sit fortuna requiris ?
 Accipe. Mirandî novitate movebere facti,
 Carmina Laiâdes non intellecta priorum
 Solverat ingeniis ; et præcipitata jacebat 100
 Immemor ambagum, vates obscura, suarum.
 Scilicet alma Themis non talia linquit inulta.
 Protinûs Aoniis immittitur altera Thebis
 Pestis ; et exitio multi pecorumque suoque
 Rurigenæ pavêre feram. Vicina juvenus 105
 Venimus ; et latos indagine cinximus agros.
 Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu ;

eram verus conjux : perfida
 tenêris me teste. Illa nihil :
 tantummodò victa tacito pudore
 fugit limina insidiosa cum malo
 conjuge, offensâque mei perosa
 omne genus virorum, errabat
 montibus operata studiis Dia-
 næ. Tùm violentior ignis per-
 venit ad ossa mihi deserto : ora-
 bam veniam ; et fatebar pec-
 câsse, et me quoque potuisse
 succumbere similiculpæ munc-
 ribus datis ; si tanta munera da-
 rentur. Hoc confesso, redditur
 mihi, ulta priùs læsum pudorem
 et exigit concorditer dulces an-
 nos. Prætereà dat mihi canem
 munus : tanquàm parva dona
 se dedisset : quæ cùm sua
 Cynthia traderet illi, dixit, Su-
 perabit omnes currendo. Simul
 dat jaculum ; quod (cernis) ha-
 bemus manibus. Requiris quæ
 sit fortuna alterius muneris ?
 Accipe. Movebere novitate mi-
 randi facti. Laiâdes solverat
 carmina non intellecta ingenis
 priorum ; et vates obscura jace-
 bat præcipitata immemor sua-
 rum ambagum. Scilicet alma
 Themis non linquit talia inulta.
 Protinûs altera pestis immitti-
 tur Aoniis Thebis ; et multi ru-
 rigenæ pavêre feram, exitio pe-
 corumque suoque. Vicina ju-
 ventus venimus ; et cinximus
 latos agros indagine. Illa velox
 superabat retia levi saltu ;

^a egimus.

^b si.

NOTES.

82. Perfida.] Perfidious woman, to have violated your fidelity.

83. Illa.] *Procris*.

Nihil.] *sc. dixit, or respondit.*

84. Insidiosa.] In which snares had been laid for her.

Cum conjuge.] And me her husband.

85. Perosa.] Hating.

86. Operata.] Employed.

87. Violentior ignis.] A stronger love.

92. Redditur.] Returns to me.

95. Se.] Herself.

96. Cernis.] As you see.

97. Muneris.] Of the dog Lælaps, given by his wife Procris.—Requiris.] Do you require?

98. Mirandi, &c.] Hear a thing worthy of admiration:

99. Carmina.] Riddles—Laiâdes.] Oedipus, the son of Laius by Jocasta.

100. Solverat.] Had interpreted the riddle of the Sphinx.

Præcipitata.] The Sphinx, who, for vexation that Oedipus had interpreted her riddle, threw herself headlong from a rock.

101. Ambagum.] Of her riddle.

102. Alma Themis.] Themis, who is also called the Rhamnusia Virgin, is the goddess of Justice. Alma is venerable, or gracious.

Talia.] The murder of Laius, and the marriage of Oedipus with his mother Jocasta, given him by the Thebans to wife ; for his interpreting the riddle, the kingdom was given him as a reward.

103. Altera pestis.] Another plague.

105. Rurigenæ, &c.] The husbandmen were in dread of the wild beast, both as to their own and their cattle's lives.

106. Indagine.] The nets with which huntsmen enclose forests, and the coverts of wild beasts, are called Indagines. So Virg. Saltusque indagine cingunt. Indagare is to search out, as an hound.

107. Illa.] The wild beast.

que transibat summa lina positarum plagarum. Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes illa effugit, et ludit non secius volueri alite. Poscor et ipse meum Lælapamagno consensu. Hoc erat nomen muneris. Jamdudum ipse pugnat exuere vincula sibi, que tendit morantia collo. Vix bene erat missus; nec jam poteramus scire ubi esset. Calidus pulvis habebat vestigia pedum. Ipse erat ereptus oculis. Non hasta ocyor illo, nec glandes excussæ contorto verberare, nec levis calamus exit ab Gortyniaco arcu. Apex medii collis imminet subjectis arvis: tollor eò, capioque spectacula novi cursus, quæ fera visa est modò deprendi, modò subducere se ab ipso vulnere. Nec limite callida recto, in spatiumque fugit; sed decipit ora sequentis: Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti. Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque tenenti Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aëra morsus. Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, Lumina deflexi, revocataque rursus eodem Rettuleram: medio (mirum!) duo marmora campo

Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum: Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes Effugit, et volueri non a secius alite ludit. 110 Poscor et ipse meum consensu Lælapa magno. Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudum vincula pugnat Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit. Vix bene missus erat; nec jam poteramus ubi esset 114 Scire. Pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat; Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocyor illo Hasta, nec excussæ contorto verberare glandes, Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu. Collis apex medii subjectis imminet arvis: Tollor eò, capioque novi spectacula cursus, 120 Quæ modò deprendi, modò se subducere ab ipso Vulnere, visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto, In spatiumque fugit; sed decipit ora sequentis: Et redit in gyrum, ne sit suus impetus hosti. Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque tenenti 125 Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aëra morsus. Ad jaculi vertebar opem: quod dextera librat Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, Lumina deflexi, revocataque rursus eodem Rettuleram: medio (mirum!) duo marmora campo 130

a segnius.

b addere.

NOTES.

108. Summaque lina.] The highest ropes; a metonymy of the matter, for ropes are made of flax.—Plagarum.] Of nets.

109. Copula.] The bandage with which dogs are coupled together.

110. Volueri alite.] A swift flying bird.

Non secius.] No otherwise than, i. e. the course of the beast upon the ground was as rapid as the flight of a bird in the air.

Ludit.] Deludes, deceives.

111. Lælapa.] This dog was so named from his swiftness. Λαίλαψ is a whirlwind.

112. Pugnat.] Endeavours to get off.

113. Morantia.] That hinder, that detain. Tendit.] Bursts.

114. Missus.] The dog was scarce let loose.

115. Habebat.] Retained.

117. Contorto verberare.] From the whirled sling.—Glandes.] Leaden bullets thrown out of the sling.

118. Gortyniaco.] Cretensian, from Gortyna, a city of Crete. The Cretans were celebrated for the most expert archers.—Calamus.]

An arrow made of a reed. Metonymically.

119. Apex.] The highest top.

120. Tollor eò.] I got to that top.

121. Quæ.] Where.—Modò.] Sometimes.

Deprendi.] To be caught.

Subducere se.] To get clear of.

122. Limite.] Course.—Callida.] Cunning.

123. In spatium.] Lengthways.

124. Gyrum.] In a circle.

Hosti.] To Lælaps.

125. Imminet.] Is just upon her.

126. Vacuos.] Vain, because he could not catch the wild beast.

127. Ad jaculi, &c.] I had a mind to throw my dart.

128. Amentis.] To the thongs, with which darts were thrown out more easily and farther. Indere.] to fit.

129. Deflexi.] I turned my eyes from the dog and wild beast.

Eodem.] To the same place.

130. Mirum.] A wonderful thing.

Duo marmora.] Two marble statues.

Aspicio ; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares.
 Scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursûs ;
 Esse Deus voluit ; si quis Deus adfuit illis.

putares hoc fugere, illud latrare.
 Scilicet Deus voluit ambo
 esse invictos certamine cursûs ;
 si quis Deus adfuit illis.

NOTES.

135. Adfuit.] Was an assistant.

EXP. FAB. XI. & XII. The only necessary thing to be observed here is, that there were two princes of the name of Cephalus : one the son of Mercury, and Herse the daughter of Cecrops ; the other the son of Deioneus, king of Phocis, and Diomeda the daughter of Xuthus. The first was carried off by Aurora, with whom he lived in Syria ; where he had a son named Pýthon the father of Phaëton. The second married Procris, the daughter of Erectheus, king of Athens. The latter is the one mentioned by Ovid, who after he had parted from Aurora, returned to Procris, as will appear in the following fable.

FAB. XIII. PROCRIS PRO FERA OCCISA.

Procris, in her turn, suspecting the virtue of Cephalus, goes to the Forest which she supposes to be the scene of his intrigue. He, hearing a rustling noise in the thicket, wherein she conceals herself, imagines there is a wild beast ; and immediately letting fly his javelin, which she had presented him with, kills her.

HACTENUS : et tacuit. Jaculo quod crimen in ipso ?

Phocus ait. Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille.

Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phoece, *doloris*.

Illâ prius referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati

Temporis, Æacida, quò primos ritè per annos

Conjuge eram felix ; felix erat illa marito.

Mutua cura duos, et amor socialis habebat.

Nec Jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amori :

Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret,

Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammæ.

Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis,

Venatum in sylvas juveniliter ire solebam :

Hactenus : et tacuit. Quod crimen in ipso jaculo ? Phocus ait. Ille sic reddidit crimina jaculi. Phoece, *Gaudia sint principium nostri doloris*. Referam illâ prius. O Æacida, juvat meminisse beati temporis, quò eram felix conjuge ritè per primos annos ; illa erat felix marito. Mutua cura et socialis amor habebat duos. Nec illa præferret thalamos Jovis meo amori : nec erat ulla quæ caperet me, si Venus ipsa veniret. Æquales flammæ urebant pectora. Solebam ire juveniliter venatum in sylvas, sole feriente cacumina ferè primis radiis :

NOTES.

1. Hactenus.] sc. Cephalus had been speaking.—Quod crimen, &c.] What fault is in the dart ? For Æacus remembering what Cephalus had said, viz. that he had been undone by it, asks him what evil the dart had been the cause of ?

2. Reddidit.] He lays open.

4. Illa.] The joys.—Referam.] I will relate.

5. Ritè.] Perfectly.

6. Felix.] An Anadiplosis.

7. Socialis.] From the effect, because it renders sociable.

8. Thalamos Jovis.] The nuptials of Jupiter.

9. Ipsa.] Herself who is the Goddess of Beauty.

10. Æquales flammæ.] An equal love.

11. Sole, &c.] I used to go a hunting in the woods betimes in the morning. A Periphrasis of the morning.

Cacumina.] sc. Montium.

12. Juveniliter.] After the manner of young men.

nec sinebam famulos ire mecum, nec equos, nec canes acres naribus, nec nodosa lina sequi. Eram tutus jaculo. Sed cum dextera erat satiata ferinæ cædis, et *Auram* quæ halabat de repetebam frigus et umbras, gelidis vallibus. Lenis *Aura* petebatur mihi in medio æstæ: expectabam *Auram*: illa erat requies labori. Solebam cantare (recordor enim) *Aura*, venias: quæ juves me, quæ gratissima intres nostros sinus: utque facis, velis relevare æstus quibus urimur. Forsitan addiderim (sic mea fata trahebant me) plures blanditias et solitus sum dicere; Tu magna voluptas mihi; tu reficisque fovesque me: tu facis ut amem sylvas, sola loca: quæ iste tuus spiritus semper captatur ab ore. Nescio quis præbuit deceptam aurem ambiguis vocibus: quæ putans nomen *auræ* tam sæpè vocatum esse Nymphæ: credit Nympham amari mihi. Extemplo temerarius index ficti criminis adit Procrin: quæ refert audita susurrâ lingua, *Amor est credula res*. Collapsa subito dolore ut narratur sibi cecidit: quæ refecta longo tempore, dixit se miseram, se iniqui fati: quæ quæstæ est de fide: et concita vano crimine, metuit quod est nihil: metuit nomen sine corpore: et infelix dolet veluti de verâ pellice. Tamensæpè dubitat: quæ miserrima sperat falli: quæ negat fidem indicio; et non est,

Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus
acres

Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.

Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cum satiata ferinæ

Dextera cædis erat; repetebam frigus, et umbras,

16

Et quæ de gelidis vallabat vallibus, *Auram*.

Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu:

Auram expectabam: requies erat illa labori.

Aura (recordor enim) *venias*, cantare solebam:

Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros:

[æstus.

Utque ^a facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur,

Forsitan addiderim (sic me mea fata trahebant)

Blanditias plures, et, Tu mihi magna voluptas,

Dicere sim solitus: Tu me reficisque fovesque:

Tu facis, ut sylvas, ut amem loca sola: meoque

Spiritus iste tuus semper captatur ab ore.

Vocibus ambiguis deceptam præbuit aurem

Nescio quis: nomenque *auræ* tam sæpè vocatum

Esse putans Nymphæ: Nympham mihi credit amari.

Criminis extemplo ficti temerarius ^b index 31

Procrin adit: linguæque refert audita susurrâ.

Credula res amor est. Subito collapsa dolore,

Ut sibi narratur, cecidit; longoque refecta

Tempore, se miseram, se fati dixit iniqui: 35

Deque fide quæstæ est: et crimine concita vano,

Quod nihil est metuit: metuit sinè corpore no-

Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ. [men:

Sæpè tamen dubitat: speratque miserrima falli;

Indicioque fidem negat: et, nisi viderit ipsa, 40

a soles.

b anctor.

NOTES.

15. Acres naribus.] Of a quick scent.

14. Lina.] Nets.

16. Frigus.] The cool shade.

18. *Aura*.] An Anaphora.

Lenis.] Sweet, pleasant.

22. Relevare.] To alleviate the heat of the sun beams.

24. Tu mihi.] These are flattering expressions that Cephalus made use of to the air.

25. Sola.] Solitary.

28. Vocibus ambiguis.] With doubtful words, which might be applied either to the air, or a mistress.

31. Extemplo.] On a sudden.

Ficti criminis.] A crime of which I was not guilty. — Index.] An inconsiderate accuser.

32.] Linguæque, &c.] And gives her private intelligence.

33. *Credula*.] They that are in love are easy of belief.

34. *Refecta*.] Reviving.

35. *Iniqui fati*.] That she was doomed to wretchedness.

36. *Deque fide*.] She lamented that I broke the contract I had made with her.

Concita.] Being moved, aggravated.

37. *Metuit*.] An Anadiplosis.

39. *Speratque*, &c.] She hopes the informer deceived her.

40. *Indicioque*, &c.] She does not give credit to the accuser, or the accusation.

Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti.
 Postera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem ;
 Egredior, sylvasque peto: victorque per herbas,
Aura veni, dixi, nostroque medere labori.
 Et subito gemitus, inter mea verba, videbar 45
 Nescio quos audisse; Veni, tamen, optima, dixi.
 Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caducâ,
 Sum ratus esse feram, telumque volatile misi.
 Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus,
 Heimihi! conclamat. Vox est ubi ^a cognita fidæ
 Conjugis; ad vocem præceps amensque cucurri.
 Semianimum, et sparsas fœdantem sanguine vestes,

Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahentem
 Invenio. Corpusque, meo mihi carius ulnis
 Sontibus attollo, scissâque à pectore veste 55
 Vulnere sæva ligo: conorque inhibere cruorem:
 Neu me morte suâ sceleratum deserat, oro.
 Viribus illa carens, et jam moribunda, coëgit
 Hæc se pauca loqui: Per nostri fœdera lecti,
 Perque Deos supplex oro, Superosque, meosque;
 Per si quid merui de te benè; perque manentem
 Nunc quoque cum pereo, causam mihi mortis,
 amorem;

Nè thalamis *Auram* patiare innubere nostris.
 Dixit: et errorem tum denique nominis esse
 Et sensi, et docui. Sed quid docuisse juvabat?
 Labitur; et parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires;
 Dumque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat; et
 in me

Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.
 Sed vultu meliore mori, secura, videtur.

aliquid, spectat me; et exhalat infelicem animam in me, que
 videtur mori meliore vultu, a prodita.

damnatura delicta sui mariti,
 nisi ipsa viderit. Postera lumina Auroræ depulerant noctem; egredior, que peto sylvas; victorque per herbas dixi *Aura veni*, que medere nostro labori. Et subito videbar audisse nescio quos gemitus inter mea verba; tamen dixi, Optima veni. Rursus caducâ fronde faciente levem strepitum, ratus sum esse feram, que misi volatile telum. Erat Procris; que tenens vulnus in medio pectore, conclamat, Hei mihi! Ubi vox fidæ conjugis est cognita: præceps amensque cucurri ad vocem. Invenio semianimum, et fœdantem sparsas vestes sanguine, et trahentem sua dona (me miserum!) de vulnere. Que attollo corpus, carius mihi meo, sontibus ulnis, que veste scissâ à pectore, ligo sæva vulnere: que conor inhibere cruorem: oro, neu deserat me sceleratum suâ morte. Illa carens viribus, et jam moribunda coëgit se loqui hæc pauca: Supplex oro per fœdera nostri lecti, per Deos Superosque, meosque, per si merui quid benè de te, perque amorem causam mortis mihi, manentem nunc quoque cum pereo; ne patiare *Auram* innubere nostris thalamis. Dixit: et denique et sensi et docui esse errorem nominis. Sed quid juvabat docuisse? Labitur, et parvæ vires fugiunt cum sanguine: dumque potest spectare

NOTES.

42. Postera lumina.] The morning's dawn.
 43. Sylvasque peto.] And I go into the woods.

44. Medere.] Relieve my toils.

45. Gemitus.] Sighs.

Inter.] In the time of speaking.

47. Caducâ fronde.] The falling leaves.

48. Telumque volatile.] A swift dart.

49. Tenens.] Having.

53. Me miserum.] Wretch that I was to behold it! — Dona.] The dart she had given me as a present.

Trahentem.] Endeavouring to draw out.

55. Sontibus ulnis.] In my guilty arms.

58. Moribunda.] Dying.

Coëgit, &c.] She forced herself to speak these few words, being ready to expire.

61. Per.] I entreat you by my desert, if I have done any thing that is acceptable to you.

Manentem.] The love I have yet for you.

63. Innubere.] To succeed in wedlock to my bed. Procris thinks *Aura* (the air) to be a nymph.

65. Sensi.] I understood.

66. Labitur.] She dies.

68. Exhalat.] She breathes out.

In ore.] Into my mouth, according to the custom of the ancients.

69. Vultu meliore, &c.] Satisfied now, that

Heros lacrymans, memorabat hæc flentibus et ecce Æacus
 ingreditur cum duplici prole, novoque milite; quem Cepha-
 lus accipit cum fortibus armis.

72

NOTES.

she had no rival, her countenance seems to brighten even in death.

70. Flentibus.] Phœus, and the sons of Pallas.—Heros.] Cephalus.

71. Cum prole.] With his two sons, Telamon and Peleus, who had collected the best of the troops.

EXP. FAB. XIII. Cephalus, the son of Deïoneus, king of Phocis, was a most accomplished Prince, but had a great passion for hunting, which induced him to rise so early, that it was said, he was in love with Aurora. This report was much countenanced by his wife Procris, in order to lessen the criminality of her own conduct; which coming to the knowledge of her prince, he forsook the fields, and returned to Thoricus, where his queen resided, who, when she heard of this, retired to the court of Minos the Second, where that prince fell in love with her; on this his wife Pasiphaë, to be revenged of his infidelity, intrigued with Taurus, one of the captains of his court, who afterwards became remarkable in history. This intrigue the Greeks, in resentment to Minos, represented much to the dishonour, both of the queen and himself.

Pasiphaë's revenge not being yet sufficiently satisfied, she endeavoured to destroy her rival Procris, by poisoning her bed, which coming to her knowledge, she returned to Thoricus, when Cephalus took her again into favour; on which she presented him with the famous dog Lælaps, and the mysterious dart, so much celebrated by the poets.

Just at this time, a monstrous fox was sent by Themis, to ravage the Theban territories, whose inhabitants obliged themselves to give him one of their children each month, to prevent a greater destruction of them. Amphitryon, who was to be married to Alcmena, as soon as he avenged himself of the Teleboës, who had killed her brothers, went for this purpose to Thebes, to request the assistance of Creon, which he could not procure upon any other condition, than his promising to free his country from the Fox. This he agreed to, and for the better accomplishing it went to Athens, where Cephalus then resided, to engage him with his dog and dart, to which Cephalus readily consented, and set off for Thebes, where his dog Lælaps pursued the Fox so closely that he had taken him, but that Jupiter at the instant turned them both into stones. After this chase Amphitryon made war on the Teleboës, whom he conquered, giving to Cephalus the island of Cephalenia, situated in the Ionian sea, over against Acarnania. It was in this war, that Cometo, being charmed with the beauty of Cephalus, cut the fatal lock, upon which the life and kingdom of her father Pterelas depended; that is, she formed a conspiracy against him. Amphitryon, with her assistance, made himself master of Taphos; and Cephalus, who was reconciled to his wife, shewed the unnatural Cometo so much contempt, that she threw herself from the promontory of Leucas.

Notwithstanding the reconciliation between Cephalus and Procris, yet, as he killed her in hunting, he was so much suspected of having some remains of

resentment, that the Areopagus, which gave judgment in the affair, condemned him to perpetual banishment. He was succeeded by his son Celeus, who reigned in the island of Cephallenia. Celeus was the father of Arcesius, the grandfather of Ulysses, who led the Cephallenians and Ithacensians to Troy. Oeneus, the second son of Cephalus, reigned in Phocis on the death of his grandfather Deioneus. Cephalus reigned in the time of Minos the Second, about an hundred years before the Trojan war. Ulysses lived about three generations after Minos, each generation is supposed to take in an hundred years, in which time the following remarkable persons appeared, Cephalus, Celeus, Arcesius, Laërtes, and Ulysses.

Laelaps, Cephalus's dog, who has made so great a figure in fabulous history, is said to have been formed by Vulcan, who made him a present to Jupiter, who gave him to Europa; and Procris, who had him from Minos, to Cephalus. It is conjectured that Procris was sent from Crete to Athens under the care of an intriguing captain, who settled there, and joined Cephalus to hunt the Fox, a sea-rover, and their vessels being shipwrecked near some rock, it was fabled they were (the Dog and Fox) turned into stone.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER VIII.

FAB. I. SCYLLA, NISI FILIA, IN AVEM CIRIN; ET NISUS, PATER EJUS,
IN AVEM HALLIETUM.

THE ARGUMENT.

Minos begins the war (undertaken to avenge himself of the Athenians, for the murder of his son) with the Siege of Megara, belonging to King Nisus their ally. The preservation of this city depends on a Lock of the King's hair. His daughter Scylla, falling in love with Minos, cuts off the fatal lock, and carries it to him. On this he makes himself master of the place, and departs with the utmost detestation of the princess and her crime. She in despair throws herself into the sea, and pursues the fleet. Nisus, being transformed into an osprey, immediately attacks her in revenge, and she is changed into a lark,

Jam Lucifero retegente nitidum diem, que fugante tempora noctis, Eurus cadit et humida nubila surgunt. Placidi Austri dant cursum Æacidis redeuntibus, Cephaloque : quibus acti feliciter, tenuere petitos portus ante expectatum. Interea Minos vastat Lelegeia littora : que prætentat vires sui Mavortis in urbe Alcathœ, quam Nisus habet : cui erinis splendidus ostro inhærebat inter honoratos canos de medio vertice, fiducia magni regni. Sexta cornua orientis Phœbes resurgebant : et fortuna belli adhuc pendebat, que Victoria volat diu inter utrumque dubiis pennis. Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris, in quibus auratam proles Latonia fertur deposuisse lyram : saxo sonus ejus inhæsit. Sæpè illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi ; Et petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapillo ; Tunc cum pax esset. Bellum quoque sæpè solebat Spectare, æque illà rigidi certamina Martis. Jamque morâ belli procerum quoque nomina nôrat, Armaque, equosque habitusque, Cydoniasque Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi ; Noverat faciem ducis Europæi ante alios. a Spectare, ex, &c.

NOTES.

1. Jam.] The poet describes the return of Cephæus to Athens, after having received the auxiliary forces from Æacus.

Retegente.] Opening, showing.

2. Lucifero.] The morning star.

3. Cursum.] A quick voyage.

Austri.] The maps will shew the necessity of the south wind.

4. Æacidis.] To the soldiers who were listed by the sons of Æacus in the isle of Regina.

5. Ante expectatum.] Before they were expected.——Portus.] The ports of Athens, where they desire to come.

6. Lelegeia.] Megarensian. Megara was built by Lelex, and repaired by Alcathœ, hence it was called by that name.

7. Prætentaque, &c.] Minos tries his strength against Alcathœ before he attacked Athens.——Mavortis.] Of his arms.

8. Habet.] Possesses.——Ostro.] With purple.

10. Fiducia regni.] For on that lock depended the fate of his kingdom,

11. Sexta, &c.] In the sixth month of the siege, &c.

12. Pendebat. Was in suspense, doubtful, and uncertain.

15. Inter utrumque.] Minos and Nisus.

Dubiis pennis.] The event of war is always doubtful, therefore the poet supposes victory to have wings, because it seems sometimes to fly here, and sometimes there.

14. Regia, &c.] A description of the tower, whose walls were made vocal.

Vocalibus.] Tuneful, for the reason given in the next line.

15. Proles Latonia.] The sons of Latona, the god of music.

18. Petere.] To strike.

21. Morâ.] By long continuance.

Procerum.] Of the captains.

22. Cydonias.] Cretensian. Cydon is a city of Crete.

25. Ducis Europæi.] Minos was the son of Jupiter and Europa.

Plus etiam quàm nôsse sat est. Ilâc iudice Minos, seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis, 25
In galeâ formosus erat; seu sumpserat ære
Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumpsisse decebat;
Torserat adductis hastilia lentâ lacertis,
Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem;
Imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, 30
Sic Phœbum sumptis jurabat stare sagittis.
Cum verò faciem dempto nudaverat ære,
Purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis
Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat:
Vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Niseïa compos 35
Mentis erat. Felix jaculum quod tangeret ille,
Quæque manu premeret felicia fræna vocabat.
Impetus est illi (liceat modò) ferre per agmen
Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi
Turribus è summis in Gnossia mittere corpus
Castra; vel æratas hosti recludere portas, 41
Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat
Candida Dictæi spectans tentoria regis,
Læter, ait, dolcamne geri lacrymabile bellum,
In dubio est. Doleo, quòd Minos hostis amanti
est? [esset?
Sed, nisi bella forent, numquid mihi cognitus
Me tamen acceptâ poterat deponere bellum 4
nisi bella forent, numquid esset cognitus mihi? Tamen poterat deponere bellum me acceptâ.

etiam plus quàm nosse sat est. Minos hâc iudice, seu abdiderat caput casside cristatâ pennis. erat formosus in galeâ: seu sumpserat clypeum fulgentem ære, decebat sumpsisse clypeum, torserat lenta hastilia lacertis adductis, virgo laudabat artem junctam cum viribus. Sinuaverat patulos arcus calamo imposito, jurabat Phœbum stare sic sagittis sumptis, Cum verò nudaverat faciem ære dempto, purpureusque premebat terga albi equi insignia pictis stratis, que regebat spumantia ora: Niseïa virgo vix erat sua, vix compos sanæ mentis. Vocabat jaculum felix quod ille tangeret, que fræna felicia quæ premeret manu. Impetus est illi (modò liceat) ferre virgineos gradus per hostile agmen: impetus est illi mittere corpus è summis turribus in Gnossia castra; vel recludere æratas portas hosti; vel si Minos velit quid aliud. Ut que sedebat spectans candida tentoria Dictæi regis, ait, Est in dubio; læter doleamne lacrymabile bellum geri. Doleo quod Minos est hostis amanti? Sed

NOTES.

24. Sat est.] She wishes to do more than know him.

25. Abdiderat.] Had hid, had covered.

Cristatâ.] An helmet adorned with crests.

28. Torserat.] Had shot.

Adductis.] Drawn, brandished.

Lentâ.] Tough, bending.

30. Patules.] Opening into a circle, circling.—Calamo.] With an arrow.—Sinuaverat.] Had bended, had drawn together.

32. Ære.] His helmet of brass.

33. Purpureusque.] Being clothed in purple.

Stratis pictis.] With an embroidered covering.

34. Premebat.] He rode.

Regebat.] He held in.

35. Vix sua.] She could scarce command herself.—Niseïa.] Scylla, the daughter of Nisus.

38. Modò liceat.] If she could.

Ferre.] To go.

40. Gnossia.] Cretensian. Gnossus, or Cnossus, is a city of Crete.

41. Æratas.] Fortified and overlaid with

brass and iron.—Recludere.] To open.

43. Dictæi.] Of Crete. For Dictæ is a mountain of Crete.

44. Læter, ait. &c.] From this to (potential) V. 80, you have a soliloquy of Scylla's; in which is elegantly described a conflict of passions in her breast; filial duty bids her lay aside all thoughts of Minos, and to adhere to the interest of her father and her country; her passion for Minos, on the other hand, prompts her to betray father, country, and all, to the indulgence of her love. It has been already observed, that our author scruples not to sacrifice virtue to criminal passions.

45. In dubio.] sc. *mihi*. For Scylla is in doubt whether she should rejoice or grieve, that war was made against her father.

Amanti.] scil. *mihi*.

46. Sed nisi, &c.] I should rather rejoice than be sorry; for if there had not been a war, I should not have known Minos.

47. Deponere.] To put an end to, to dismiss.

Obside : haberet me comitem, me pignus pacis. Pulcherrime rerum, si quæ peperit te, fuit talis qualis es ipse; Deus merito arsit in illâ. O ego ter felix ! si lapsa per auras pennis, possem insistere castris Gnossiaci regis ; Fassaque me, flammisque meas, qua dote, rogâ Vellet emi ! Tantum patrias ne posceret arces. Nam pereant potius sperata cubilia, quam sim Proditione potens. Quamvis sæpè utile vinci Victoris placidi fecit clementia multis. 57
 Justa gerit certè pro nato bella perempto : In causaque valet, causamque tuentibus armis. Ut puto vincemur. Qui si manet exitus urbem ; Cur suus hæc illi reserabit mœnia Mavors, 61 Et non noster amor ? Melius sinè cæde, morâque, Impensâque sui poterit superare cruoris. Quam metuo certè ne quis tua pectora, Minos, Vulneret imprudens ! Quis enim tam durus ut in te 65
 Dirigere immitem, nisi nescius, audeat hastam ? Coëpta placent ; et stat sententia tradere mecum Dotalem patriam ; finemque imponere bello. Verùm velle parum est. Aditus custodia servat ; Claustraque portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego solum 70
 Infelix timeo : solus mea vota moratur. servat aditus ; que genitor tenet claustra portarum. Ego infelix timeo hunc solum ; solus a regum.

NOTES.

48. Obside.] They are called hostages, who, in making a truce, are committed to the power of another, as a security for the keeping of it.

49. Quæ te peperit.] scil. Europa.

50. Deus, &c.] Jupiter loved her.

51. Felix.] Blessed.

52. Gnossiaci regis.] Of Minos, King of Crete.

53. Fassaque, &c.] And having acknowledged myself to be the daughter of King Nisus, and my love for him, tell him I am desirous of knowing what dower would engage him to be mine.

54. Vellet emi.] Alluding to a form of marriage amongst the Romans, called *cœemptio*, consult Kennett's or Adam's Antiquities.

Tantum.] I would only wish that he would not ask my father's kingdom for a dower.

55. Sperata cubilia.] The hoped for embraces.

56. Potens.] scil. voti, Mistress of my wish.

Proditione.] By treason, betraying my father, &c.

58. Nato.] Androgeos.

59. Causâ valet.] And he acts in a more just cause.

61. Illi.] To Minos. Reserabit.] Shall open. Mavors.] His arms. Mars is put for war. A metonymy of the efficient.

63. Impensâ cruoris.] By the shedding of his blood.

65. Imprudens.] Knowingly, or by design (*prudens* :) not knowing, or by accident, *imprudens*.

66. Immitem.] Cruel.

67. Coëpta.] sc. This undertaking: Sententia stat.] I am determined, my resolution is bent.

68. Dotalem.] By way of dower.

69. Aditus.] The entrance of the gates. Custodia.] The guard.

70. Claustra.] The keys of the gates.

71. Vota.] My earnest desire. Moratur.] Hinders.

Dî facerent sinè patre forem ! *Sibi quisque profectò*

Fit Deus: ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.

Altera jamdudùm, succensa Cupidine tanto.

Perdere ^a gauderet quodcunque obstaret amori.

Et cur ulla foret me fortior ? Ire per ignes, 76

Et gladios ausim, nec in hóc tamen ignibus ullis,

Aut gladiis opus est : opus est mihi crine paterno ;

Ille mihi est auro pretiosior. Illa beatam

Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem. 80

Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix

Nox intervenit ; tenebrisque audacia crevit.

Prima quies aderat ; quâ curis fessa diurnis

Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna

paternos

Intrat et (heu facinus !) fatali nata parentem

Crine suum spoliât : prædâque potita nefandâ

(Fert secum spoliũ ^b sceleris progressaque

portâ)

Per medios hostes (meritis fiducia tanta est)

Pervenit ad regem ; quem sic afflata paventem :

Suasit amor facinus : proles ego regia Nisi, 90

Scylla, tibi trado patriosque meosque penates.

Præmia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris,

Purpureum crinem. Nec me tunc tradere

crinem,

Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Scelerataque dext-

Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugit. 95

Turbatusque novi respondit imagine facti :

Dî te summoveant, O nostri infamia sæcli,

^a prodere.

^b celeris,

moveant te, O infamia nostri sæcli.

Dî facerent forem sinè patre !

Quisque profecto fit Deus sibi :

Fortuna repugnat ignavis pre-

cibus. Altera succensa tanto

Cupidine, jamdudum gauderet

perdere quodcunque obstaret

amori. Et cur illa foret for-

tior me ? Et ausim ire per ign-

es et gladiis, tamen in hóc

nec est opus ullis ignibus aut

gladiis ; opus est mihi paterno

crine ; ille est pretiosior auro

mihi. Illa purpura factura me

beatam, que potentem mei voti.

Dicenti talia nox, maxima nu-

trix curarum, intervenit, que

audacia crevit tenebris. Prima

quies aderat ; quâ somnus habet

pectora fessa diurnis curis. Ta-

citurna intrat paternos thala-

mos : et (heu facinus) nata

spoliât suum parentem fatali

crine, que potita nefandâ præ-

da, (fert spoliũ sceleris se-

cum ; que progressa porta) per-

venit ad regem per medios hos-

tes (fiducia meritis est tanta)

quæ paventem sic afflata :

Amor suasit facinus, ego Scylla

regia proles Nisi, trado tibi pa-

triosque meosque penates. Peto

nulla præmia nisi te. Cape pur-

pureum crinem, pignus amoris.

Nec crede me nunc trahere

crinem, sed caput patrium.

Que porrexit scelerata munera

dextrâ. Minos refugit por-

recta. Turbatusque imagine

novi facti, respondit, Dî sum-

moveant te, O infamia nostri sæcli.

NOTES.

72. Quisque sibi fit Deus.] Every one may be a god to himself ; i. e. may do for himself what he asks the gods to do for him : she had impiously wished of the gods that she had been fatherless ; and as impiously corrects that wish : " it is idle," says she, " to ask of the gods what we can do for ourselves ;" as much as to say, Why should I apply to the gods to take away my father, when it is in my own power to remove him : and for this reason she calls prayers in the next line (*ignave*) idle, inactive.

75. Ignavis.] Of slothful persons.

74. Altera.] Any other woman.

Succensa.] Inflamed.

Cupidine.] With so great a love.

75. Perdere.] To take out of the way.

76. Foret.] Should be.

78. Crine.] See verse 9.

80. Purpura.] The purple lock.

85. Fatali.] In which the fate of the city was contained.

87. Spoliũ.] The purple hair, of which she had robbed her father.

Progressaque.] And going out.

88. Meritis.] Of the service she had done to Minos.

89. Ad regem.] Minos.—Paventem.] Being amazed at the novelty of the thing.

94. Patrium caput.] Her Father's life ; for the health of Nisus depended upon that hair. Scelerataque, &c.] Ovid speaks here.

95. Minos.] Minos is reported to have been so just, that the gods made him judge of the regions below.—Porrecta.] scil. *munera*, her very enemy started at the sight.

96. Imagine.] With the thoughts.

Facti novi.] Of the unusual wickedness.

97. Summoveant.] May they destroy, root thee out.

suo orbe, tellusque pontusque negentur tibi. Certè ego non patiar tantum monstrum contingere Creten incunabula Jovis, quæ est meus orbis. Dixit : et ut justissimus auctor imposuit leges captis hostibus, jussit retinacula classis solvi, et æratas puppes impleri remige. Scylla postquam vidit carinas deductas freto nare, nec ducem præstare præmia sceleris sibi, transit in violentam iram consumptis precibus, quæ furibunda passis capillis intendens manus, exclamat. Quò fugis, auctore meritorum relictâ ? O prælate meæ patriæ, prælate parenti, quò fugis immitis ? Victoria cujus est nostrum scelus et meritum. Nec data munera moverunt te, nec noster amor movit te : nec quod omnis mea spes est congesta in te unum ? Nam deserta quò revertar ? in patriam ? jacet superata. Sed finge manere : est clausa mihi meâ proditiõne. Ad ora patris ? quæ donavi tibi. Cives odère merentem, finitimi metuunt exemplum. Obstruximus orbem terrarum, ut Crete sola pateret nobis. Sic quoque prohibes hæc ? Sic ingrate relinquis nos ? Europa non est genitrix tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis, Armeniæve tigres, ve Charybdidis agitata Austro.

Orbe suo ; tellusque tibi, pontusque negentur. Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten, Quæ meus est orbis, tantum contingere monstrum. 100
Dixit : et, ut leges captis justissimus auctor Hostibus imposuit, classis retinacula solvi Jussit, et æratas impleri remige puppes. Scylla, freto postquam deductas nare carinas, Nec præstare ducem sceleris sibi præmia vidit, Consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram ; Intendens quæ manus, passis furibunda capillis, Quò fugis, exclamat, meritorum auctore relictâ ? O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti ! 109
Quò fugis, immitis ? Cujus victoria nostrum Et scelus, et meritum est. Nec te data munera, nec te [num
Noster movit amor ; nec quòd spes omnis in u-
Te mea congesta est ? Nam quò deserta revertar ? In patriam ? superatâ jacet. Sed finge manere : Proditione mea clausa est mihi. Patris ad ora ? Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odère merentem, 116
Finitimi exemplum metuunt. ^a Obstruximus orbem
Terrarum nobis ut Crete sola pateret. (quis ?
Hæc ^b quoque sic prohibes ? sic nos ingrate relin-
Non genitrix Europa tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis,
Armeniæve tigres, Austrove agitata Charybdidis.

^a exponimur orbæ ;

Terrarum nobis, ut, &c.

^b Hæc quoque si prohibes, si nos, ingrate, relinquis.

NOTES.

98. Orbe.] The poet is supposed to allude here to the punishment of *Parricides* ; who were sewed up in a hide with an ape, a rock, and a snake, and cast into the sea, or a river, that they might neither see the heavens, nor have rest on land, or in the water.

99. Creten.] Where Jupiter was brought up and educated.

100. Meus orbis.] My kingdom.

101. Leges.] It is supposed here, that the city is taken immediately upon the delivery of the lock to Minos.

104. Deductas.] Drawn from the land into the sea.

105. Ducem.] Minos.

107. Passis.] Scattered, hanging loose.

108. Auctore.] scil. me, for auctor is here of the feminine gender.

111. Scelus.] My crime is that of betray-

ing my father.—Meritum.] My merit in making thee a conqueror.

113. Congesta.] I placed.

Deserta.] Being forsaken by thee.

114. In patriam.] scil. revertar ?

Finge.] Suppose.

115. Patris ad ora ?] Can I return to my father, whose life and fortune I have made a present of to you ?

116. Cives, &c.] My city deservedly hates me.

117. Finitimi, &c.] The neighbours fear, lest, by my example, their daughters should betray their parents.

118. Ut Crete, &c.] That I might be able only to go to Crete —Sola.] scil. terra.

120. Inhospita.] Inhospitable.

121. Austrove.] A species of the winds for the whole genus of them.

Agitata.] Moved, vexed.

Nec Jove tu natus : nec mater imagine tauri
 Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri.
 Et ferus, et captus nullius amore juvenæ, 124
 Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pœnas,
 Nise pater. Gaudete, malis modò prodita nostris
 Mœnia : nam, fateor, merui ; et sum digna perire :
 Sed tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læsi,
 Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro,
 Insequeris crimen ? Scelus hoc patriæque pa-
 trique ;

Officium tibi sit. Te verè conjuge digna est,
 Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum :
 Dissortemque utero foetum tulit. Ecquid ad
 aures

Perveniant mea dicta tuas ? An inania venti
 Verba ferunt ; idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas ?
 Jam jam Pasiphaën non est mirabile taurum
 Præposuisse tibi : tu plus feritatis habebas. 137
 Me miseram ! Properare juvat : divulsaque remis
 Undasonat. Mecumquesimul mea terra recedit.
 Nil agis, ò frustra meritum oblite meorum !
 Insequar invitum : puppimque amplexa recur-
 vam

Per freta longa trahar ! Vix dixerat : insilit
 [Consequiturque rates, faciente cupidine vires.]
 Gnossiacæque hæret comes invidiosa carinæ ;
 Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in
 auras,

Et modò factus erat fulvis Haliaëtus alis)
 Ibat, ut hærentem rostro laceraret adunco.
 Illa metu puppim dimittit, et aura cadentem
 Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est.

metu, et levis aura est visa sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret æquora.

NOTES.

125. Exige pœnas.] Take vengeance on me.

127. Mœnia.] The vocative case.

150. Insequeris crimen.] Revengemy crime.

151. Officium.] A good turn.

Te verè.] Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, falling in love with a bull, was enclosed in a cow of wood, and thus, by the help of Dædalus, gratified her unnatural passion, the fruit of which was the Minotaur, partly resembling Minos and partly the Bull.

Conjuge, &c.] Pasiphaë was a proper wife for you.

152. Torvum.] Terrible.—Ligno.] In the form of a cow made of wood.

153. Dissortem.] Of two sorts, half man and half bull. the Minotaur.

Nec tu natus Jove : nec tu
 mater est ducta imagine tauri.
 Ea fabula vestri generis est
 falsa. Et qui progenuit te fuit
 ferus taurus, et captus amore
 nullius juvenæ Pater Nise,
 exige pœnas. Mœnia modò
 prodita nostris malis, gaudete,
 nam, fateor, merui ; et sum
 digna perire ; sed tamen ali-
 quis ex illis quos impia læsi,
 me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti
 nostro crimine, insequeris cri-
 men ? Hoc scelus patriæque
 patrique ; sit officium tibi.
 Adultera quæ decepit taurum
 torvum ligno est verè digna te
 conjuge ; quæ tulit dissortem
 foetum utero. Ecquid mea
 dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures ?
 An ingrate, venti ferunt, ina-
 nia verba, idemque tuas cari-
 nas ? Jam jam non est mira-
 bile, Pasiphaën præposuisse
 taurum tibi : tu habebas plus
 feritatis. Me miseram ! juvat
 properare : unda sonat divulsa
 remis. Quæ mea terra simul
 recedit mecum : O oblite me-
 orum meritum, agis nihil !
 Insequar invitum : quæ am-
 plexa recurvam puppim, trahar
 per longa freta ! Vix dixerat :
 insilit undas [quæ consequitur
 ratem cupidine faciente vires]
 quæ hæret invidiosa comes
 Gnossiacæ carinæ, Quam ut
 pater vidit (nam jam pendebat
 in auras, et modò erat factus
 Haliaëtus fulvis alis) ibat, ut
 laceraret hærentem adunco
 rostro. Illa dimittit puppim

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Ecquid, &c.] Or do you not hear my words ?
 155. Juvat.] It delights thee to make haste.
 Divulsaque.] Being separated.
 159. Terra recedit.] For the land seems to go back as the ship departs from it.
 140. Nil agis.] It shall avail you nothing to set sail, for I will pursue and overtake you.
 142. Insilit undas.] She leaps into the waters. Insilit is joined with undas in the accusative case.
 144. Gnossiacæque.] Cretensian.
 Invidiosa.] Unwelcome.
 149. Haliaëtus.] A sort of eagle noted for a sharp sight.

Pluma fuit : plumis mutata in avem vocatur Ciris, et adepta est nomen à tonso capillo. Pluma fuit : plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo.

NOTES.

150. Pluma.] A bird.

151. Ciris.] Κείρειν, in Greek, signifies to cut off the hair.

EXP. FAB. I. In the argument to this fable, and the historical narrative added to the preceding, we have so fully related what regards Minos, the success of his arms against king Nisus, and the treachery of his daughter, as to render it unnecessary to take any further notice of them here. The reality of the adventure must have been, that Scylla held a correspondence with Minos during the siege, and acquainted him with the resolution of her father's councils; and in the end let him into the town, having stolen the keys of the gates from her father while asleep. This is what Ovid had in memory when he speaks of the lock Nisus had on his head. The metamorphosis of the princess into a lark, and her father into a particular sort of eagle, he was led into from the resemblance their names had to each, one in the Greek, and the other in the Hebrew language.

FAB. II. ARIADNE IN CORONAM.

Minos, in prosecuting the war, overcomes the Athenians, and imposes on them a tribute of a number of youths and virgins, of their best families, to be exposed to the Minotaur. The lot falls on Theseus, who, by the assistance of Ariadne, kills that monster, disengages himself from Dædalus's Labyrinth, and carries her off to the island of Naxos, where he leaves her. There Bacchus pays his addresses to her; and, to immortalize her name, transforms the crown he had given her into a constellation.

Minos solvit vota Jovi, centum corpora taurorum, ut egressus ratibus contigit Curetida terram : et regia est decorata spoliis fixis. Opprobrium generis creverat, fœdumque adulterium matris patebat novitate biformis monstri. Minos destinat remove thalamis hunc pudorem, que includere multiplici domo cæcisque tectis. Dædalus celeberrimus ingenio fabræ artis ponit opus; turbatque notas, et

VOTA Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida ter-
ram
Contigit; et spoliis decorata est regia fixis.
Creverat opprobrium generis, fœdumque patebat
Matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis. 5
Destinat hunc Minos thalamis remove pudorem,
Multiplicique domo, cæcisque includere tectis.
Dædalus, ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis,
Ponit opus; turbatque notas, et lumina flexum

NOTES.

1. Centum corpora.] An hecatomb, which was a sacrifice of an hundred oxen.

2. Curetida.] Crete anciently inhabited by the Curetes, who brought up Jupiter.

4. Opprobrium.] The disgrace, the Minotaur. See Note 131. Fab. I.

5. Matris.] Of Pasiphaë—Monstri.] Of the Minotaur, half man and half bull.

7. Multiplicique domo.] In the labyrinth. Cæcisque tectis.] In hidden chambers.

8. Dædalus.] An Athenian by descent. He was so excellent an artificer, that he made statues, which seemed to look, walk, and breathe.

9. Ponit.] He builds.—Notas.] Signs, by which the places might easily be distinguished,

Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum. 10
 Non secùs ac liquidus Phrygiis Mæandros in arvis
 Ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque;
 Occurrensque sibi venturas aspicit undas,
 Et nunc ad fontes, nunc ad mare versus apertum,
 Incertæ exercet aquas. Ità Dædalus implet 15
 Innumeras errore vias, vixque ipse reverti
 Ad limen potuit. Tanta est fallacia tecti.
 Quo postquàm tauri geminam juvenisque figuram
 Clausit; et Actæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum
 Tertia sors annis domuit repetita novenis; 20
 Utque ope virgineâ, nullis iterata priorum,
 Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto:
 Protinùs Ægides, rapta Minoide, Dian
 Vela dedit, comitemque suam crudelis in illo
 Littore deseruit. Desertæ, et multa querenti,
 Amplexus et opem, Liber tulit; utque perenni
 Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam
 Immisit cælo. Tenuis volat illa per auras:
 Dùmque volat, gemmæ nitidos vertuntur in
 ignes; 29
 Consistuntque loco, specie remanente coronæ;
 Qui medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenen-
 tis.

cic coronæ remanente; que qui est medius nixi genu que tenentis anguem.

NOTES.

11. Mæandros.] A river of Phrygia, which seems often to return into itself. He says the labyrinth was like it. Hence we call things that are intricate and revolve into themselves, *Meanders*.

14. Nunc.] Meander seems sometimes to turn towards the spring-head, sometimes to flow towards the broad sea.

18. Figuram tauri.] The Minotaur.

19. Actæo.] Athenian.

20. Tertia sors.] For they who were to be sent thither, cast lots who should go; and at that time Theseus, the son of Ægeus, was ordered thither.

Annis novenis.] After nine years.

21. Ope virgineâ.] After Theseus by the help of the virgin Ariadne (from whom he had received a sword, and a clew of thread to guide him) had got out of the labyrinth, he went on shipboard.

Nullis, &c.] None of them that had been

before sent from Athens to Crete had ever been able to return.

22. Relecto.] Gathered up again, that is, by her help, he treads over his steps again.

25. Minoide rapta.] Carrying away Ariadne, the daughter of Minos.

Dian.] sc. *Versus* or *ad*. This is an island in the sea of Crete.

25. Deseruit.] He forsook:

Desertæ, &c.] Bacchus married Ariadne, whom Theseus forsook.

27. Coronam.] That crown is said to have been made of gold, ornamented with Indian Jewels, by Vulcan, which greatly assisted Theseus, in his escape out of the labyrinth; the jewels illuminating his way.

29. Ignis nitidos.] Into shining stars.

30. Specie.] In form.

31. Medius.] He says the constellation Corona is in the middle of that which rests upon his knees, and that which holds a snake.

EXP FAB. II. The Athenians were so afflicted with a famine, that they were under the necessity of suing to Minos for a peace. The terms he granted them you have in the Argument. The monster the Athenian chil-

dren were to engage with, had one half the form of a bull, the other of a man, and was called the Minotaur, being the fruit of an unnatural intrigue which Pasiphaë the king's wife had with a bull, sent by Neptune, and kept in a labyrinth, constructed by Dædalus. This fable has for its foundation the following historical facts: While Minos was prosecuting the wars he had engaged in to revenge his son's death, his wife Pasiphaë had an intrigue with one of the Cretan lords of his court, named Taurus, which was countenanced by Dædalus, as he suffered them to meet at his house; the queen was afterwards delivered of twins, one resembling Minos, and the other Taurus. The combat the young Athenians were engaged in, was at the funeral games, instituted by Minos in honour of his son Androgeus, where they who were conquered became the property of the conqueror. In these contentions Taurus was not less successful than cruel to the vanquished; which occasioned it to be said they engaged with a monster. Theseus's success was owing to his captivating Ariadne, the king's daughter, who gave him the plan that Dædalus (a famous architect and statuary) had drawn of the Labyrinth he had built, by which he released himself, after defeating the monster. The remainder you have in the argument.

FAB. III. PERDIX IN AVEM SUI NOMINIS.

Dædalus, tired of his exile, finds means to escape from Crete, by making himself wings. His son Icarus, neglecting his Father's advice, flies so near the sun that he melts his wings, and perishes in the sea, which has ever since been called after him. Dædalus's sister places her son Perdix under him for his education. He, jealous of the forwardness of his Nephew's genius, casts him from a tower, with an intent to kill him; but Minerva, always a favourer of arts, supports him in his fall, and transforms him into a partridge.

Interea Dædalus perosus
Creten longumque exilium,
que tactus amore natalis soli;
erat clausus pelago: inquit, li-
cet obstruat terras et undas; at
certè cælum patet. Ibimus il-
lac: Minos possideat omnia;
non possidet aëra. Dixit: et
dimittit animum in ignotas ar-
tes que novat naturam. Nam
ponit pennas in ordine, cæptas
a minimâ, brevior sequenti
longam: ut putes crevisse
clivo. Sic quondam rustica
fistula surgit paulatim dispari-
bus avenis.

DÆDALUS interea Creten longumque perosus
Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore;
Clausus erat pelago; Terras licet, inquit, et un-
das
Obstruat; at cælum certè patet. Ibimus illac:
Omnia possideat; non possidet aëra Minos. 5
Dixit: et ignotas animum dimittit in artes;
Naturamque novat. Namponit in ordine pennas
A minimâ cæptas, longam brevior sequenti:
Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam
Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis. 10

NOTES.

1. Dædalus.] Of the banishment and flight of Dædalus, Ovid is very copious in Book II. *de Arte Amandi*.

2. Tactusque.] Taken, delighted.—Natalis.] Of the country in which he was born.

4. Obstruat.] He shut up.

Cælum patet.] Yet the air is open.

5. Possideat.] *sc. Licet, quomvis.*

7. Naturam novat.] He contrives what had not been before attempted: *sc. a journey through the air.*

9. Ut clivo, &c.] That you would imagine they grew on an hill, by reason of their inequality.

Tunc lino medias, et ceris alligat imas :
 Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit,
 Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unâ
 Stabat, et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla, 14
 Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura
 Captabat plumas : flavam modo pollice ceram
 Mollibat ; lusùque suo mirabile patris
 Impediebat opus. Postquàm manus ultima
 cœptis

Imposita est ; geminas opifex libravit in alas
 Ipse suum corpus : motâque pendit in aurâ.
 Instruit et natum ; medioque ut limite curras,
 Icare, ait, moneo ; ne, si demissior ibis, 22
 Unda gravet pennas : si celsior, ignis adurat.
 Inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Boöten,
 Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ense.
 Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi
 Tradit ; et ignotas humeris accommodat alas.
 Inter opus monitusque genæ maduère seniles,
 Et patriæ tremuère manus. Dedit oscula nato
 Non iterum repetenda suo, pennisque levatus 30
 Antê volat, comitique timet ; (velut ales, ab alto
 Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido)
 Hortaturque sequi : damnosasque erudit artes :
 Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.
 ram prolem ab alto nido in aëra) hortaturque sequi : que erudit damnosas artes ; et ipse mo-
 vet suas alas, et respicit *alas* nati.

Tunc alligat medias lino, et al-
 ligat imas ceris ; atque ita flectit
 compositas parvo curvamine,
 ut imitentur veras aves.
 Puer Icarus stabat unâ, et igna-
 rus se tractare sua pericla, ore
 renidenti captabat plumas, quas
 modò vaga aura moverat : et
 mollibat flavam ceram modo
 pollice : que impediebat mira-
 bile opus patris suo lusû. Post-
 quàm ultima manus est impo-
 sita cœptis ; ipse opifex libravit
 suum corpus in geminas alas.
 que pendit in motâ aurâ. Et
 instruit natum ; que ait, Icare,
 moneo ut curras medio limite ;
 ne si ibis demissior, unda gravet
 pennas ; si celsior, ignis adurat.
 Vola inter utrumque. Nec ju-
 beo te spectare Boöten aut He-
 licen strictumque ense Orionis :
 carpe viam me duce. Pa-
 riter tradit præcepta volandi :
 et accommodat ignotas alas
 humeris. Genæ seniles maduère
 inter opus monitusque, et pa-
 triæ manus tremuère. Dedit
 oscula suo nato non iterum re-
 petenda, que levatus pennis,
 volat ante, que timet comiti ;
 (velut ales, quæ produxit tene-
 ram prolem ab alto nido in aëra)
 hortaturque sequi ; et ipse mo-

NOTES.

11. Tunc lino, &c.] Dædalus bound the middle part of the feathers with thread, and the lower part with wax.

12. Curvamine flectit.] He bends them a little, like real wings.

15. Renidenti ore.] Laughing.

17. Mollibat.] He made soft.

18. Postquàm.] After he had finished the wings, for *imponere manum ultimam operi*, is to finish a work.

19. Opifex.] The artist Dædalus.

Libravit.] He hung or poised.

20. In aurâ motâ.] The air being agitated by his wings.

21. Instruit et natum.] He puts his son on wings.

22. Demissior.] Lower.

23. Gravet.] Should make them heavy by wetting them.

24. Inter utrumque.] In the middle.

Nec te, &c.] Dædalus admonishes Icarus to follow him, as he was not under the necessity of directing his flight according to the course of the stars as mariners do.

Boöten.] Boötes is a constellation, which is called also Arctophylax, which seems to drive a cart, whence he takes his name of Boves, oxen.

25. Helicen.] Helice is the greater Bear, so called, of Helice, a city of Arcadia, in which Calisto is said to have been born.

Orionis.] The constellation Orion is represented as holding a naked sword in his hand. Orion is called *τοῦ οὐροῦ*, Urine, because he is fabled to have sprung from the urine of Jupiter and Mercury, as in Book V. Fast. Ovid relates, that he was an huntsman of such great strength and courage, that he boasted he could encounter any wild beast, for which purpose the earth produced a great scorpion which endeavoured to kill him. Jupiter, admiring his courage, translated the scorpion among the stars, as he had Orion also, at the entreaty of Diana.

33. Hortaturque, sc. Ita, so.

Damnosasque.] Pernicious ; as they proved in the end.

Aliquis dùm captat pisces tremulâ arundine, aut pastor innixus baculo, ve arator stivâ, vidit hos et obstupuit: que credidit esse Deos qui possent carpere æthere. Et jam Junonia Samos, Delosque, Parosque fuerant relictæ lævâ parte: Lebynthos erat dextrâ, que Calymne fecunda melle, cùm puercepit gaudere audaci volatu; deseruitque ducem; que tactus cupidine cœli egit iter altius. Vicinia rapidi Solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula pennarum. Cæræ tabuerant: ille quatit nudos lacertos: que carens remigio, non percipit ulla auras: oraque clamantia patrium nomen excipiuntur æruleâ aquâ, quæ traxit nomen ab illo. At infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit, Icare ubies? Quâ regione requiram te? Dicebat, Icare: aspexit pennas in undis. Devovitque suas artes, que condidit corpus sepulchro; et tellus est dicta à nomine sepulti. Garrula a ramosâ prospexit ab illice perdix, 55 Et plausit pennis; testataque gaudia cantu est; Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis, Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen.

Hos aliquis, tremulâ dùm captat arundine pisces, Aut pastor baculo, stivâve innixus arator, 36 Vidit, et obstupuit: quique æthera carpere pos- Credidit esse Deos. Et jam Junonia lævâ [sent, Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ; Dextra Lebynthos erat, fœcundaque melle Calymne; 40 Cùm puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu; Deseruitque ducem; cœlique cupidine tactus Altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia Solis Mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras. Tabuerant Cæræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos: 45 Remigioque carens non ulla percipit auras: Oraqe æruleâ patrium clamantia nomen Excipiuntur aquâ, quæ nomen traxit ab illo. At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit, Icare, dicebat: pennas aspexit in undis. 51 Devovitque suas artes, corpusque sepulchro Condidit: et tellus à nomine dicta sepulti est. Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati Garrula a ramosâ prospexit ab illice perdix, 55 Et plausit pennis; testataque gaudia cantu est; Unica tunc volucris, nec visa prioribus annis, Factaque nuper avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen. [dam Namque huic tradiderat, fatorum ignara, docen- Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis 60 Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta b capaxis.

a glandosâ.

b rapacis.

NOTES.

35. His.] Dædalus and Icarus.
Tremulâ arundine.] With his trembling rod.

36. Stivæ.] The handle of a plough, with which it is guarded.

38. Junonia.] Dedicated to Juno, for Juno is reported to have been born, brought up, and married to Jupiter there.

42. Puer.] Icarus.

44. Mollit.] Made them soft, and melted them.—Odoratas.] Fragrant.

45. Ille.] Icarus.

47. Cæruleâ aquâ.] In the sea in which Icarus fell.

48. Traxit nomen.] The Icarian sea was so called from Icarus.

49. Nec jam pater.] Now no father, because Icarus was dead.

50. Icare.] An anaphora.

55. Tellus.] The island Icaros seems to

have been so called from Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who was buried there.

54. Hunc.] Dædalus.

Ponentem tumulo.] Putting into the grave, burying.—Nati.] Of his son Icarus.

56. Plausit pennis.] And shook his wings.

57. Unica.] An only, alone, *unicus* wants a second, *unus* has a second.

58. Longum crimen.] An heavy charge. For Dædalus was accused of having cast him down from Pallas's tower.

59. Ignara.] Being ignorant of what should befall her son.

60. Germana.] The sister of Dædalus.

Natalibus actis.] After twelve years were complete; for Talus was twelve years of age when he was committed to the care of Dædalus.

61. Ad præcepta capaxis.] Capable to receive instruction.

Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
 Traxit in exemplum, ferroque incidit acuto
 Perpetuos dentes; et serræ repperit usum
 Primus; et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo 65
 Junxit, ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis,
 Altera pars staret; pars altera duceret orbem.
 Dædalus invidit; sacræque ex arce Minervæ
 Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
 Quæ favet ingeniis, exceptit Pallas; avemque
 Reddidit; et medio velavit in aëre pennis. 71
 Sed vigor ingenii, quondam velocis, in alas,
 Inque pedes abiit. Nomen, quod et antè, re-
 mansit.

Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,
 Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos: 75
 Propter humum volitat, ponitque in sepibus ova,
 Antiquique memor, metuit sublimia, casûs.

in sepibus, quæ memor antiqui casûs metuit sublimia.

Etiam ille traxit spinas notatas
 in medio pisce in exemplum,
 quæ incidit perpetuos dentes acuto ferro, et primus repperit
 usum serræ, et junxit duo
 ferrea brachia ex uno nodo,
 ut illis distantibus æquali spatio,
 altera pars staret, altera
 duceret orbem. Dædalus invidit,
 quæ mittit præcipitem ex
 sacrâ arce Minervæ: mentitus
 lapsum. At Pallas, quæ favet
 ingeniis, exceptit illum, quæ
 reddidit avem, et velavit pen-
 nis in medio aëre. Sed vigor in-
 genii, quondam velocis, abiit in
 alas, inque pedes. Nomen re-
 mansit quod et antè. Tamen
 hæc volucris non tollit sua cor-
 pora altè, nec facit nidos in ra-
 mis, altoque cacumine, volitat
 propter humum, ponitque ova

NOTES.

62. Ille etiam, &c.] He says Talus was the inventor of a saw, which he contrived from sceeing the back-bone of a fish.

65. Ex, &c.] A periphrasis of a compass.

70. Exceptit.] Took him up.

71. Velavit.] Covered.

72. Vigor ingenii.] But the force and

sharpness of the wit of Talus went into the wings and feet of the birds, for partridges run and fly very swiftly.

75. Nomen.] For Talus was also called Perdix.

76. Propter.] Nigh, near the earth.

EXP. FAB. III. Dædalus, a native of Athens, whose escape we have mentioned in the Argument, with some other transactions respecting him, was confined by Minos for the countenance he gave his wife's gallantries; but he found means to escape on board a vessel, for which he contrived sails, until then unknown. His son Icarus, not being able to support the fatigue of the voyage, died in an island near the Archipelago, since called by his name.

FAB. IV. MELEAGRIDES IN AVES.

Oeneus, having neglected Diana, when performing his vows to the Gods, she sends a wild boar to ravage his dominions; which obliges him to assemble the princes of the country to hunt it. His son Meleager leads the chase, kills the monster, and presents its head to his mistress Atalanta, the king of Arcadia's daughter. He afterwards kills his two uncles, Plexippus and Toxeus, who would have deprived him of so glorious a badge of his victory. Their sister Althæa, Meleager's mother, filled with despair at their death, loads her son with execrations; and remembering the taper she had received from the Fates at his birth, on the preservation of which his life depends, she throws it immediately into the fire. As soon as it is consumed, Meleager expires in the greatest torment, and his sisters mourned over his body, until Diana changes them into birds.

Jamque Ætnæa tellus tenebat Dædalon fatigatum: et Cocalushabebatur mitissump-
tis armis pro supplice. Jam Athenæ desierant pendere la-
mentabile tributum Theseâ lau-
de. Templa coronantur, que
vocant bellatricem Minervam
cum Jove, que aliis Dis: quos
adorant sanguine voto, mune-
ribusque datis, et acerris thuris.
Vaga fama sparserat nomen
Theseos per Argolicas urbes:
et populi, quos dives Achaïa
cepit, imploravère opem hujus
magnispericlis. Calydon, quam-
vis haberet Meleagron, supplex
petiit opem hujus sollicitâ prece.
Causa petendi erat sus, famulus
vindexque infestæ Dianæ.
Namque ferunt Oenea, succes-
sibus pleni anni, libâsse primi-
tias frugum Cereri, sua vina
Lyæo, Palladios latices flavæ
Minervæ. Invidiosus honos
cæptus ab Agricolis pervenit
ad omnes Superos; ferunt aras
Latoïdos præteritæ solas ces-
sâsse relictas sine thure. *Ira
tangit et Deos.* At non fere-
mus impunè, inquit; quæque
inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ,
inultæ: et spreta misit aprum
ultorem per Oeneos agros:

JAMQUE fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat
Dædalon: et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus
armis
Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ
Pendere desierant, Theseâ laude, tributum.
Templa coronantur, bellatricemque Minervam
Cum Jove, Disque vocant aliis: quos sanguine
voto,
Muneribusque datis, et acerris thuris adorant.
Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes
Theseos: et populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,
Hujus opem magnis imploravère periclis. 10
Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron ha-
beret,
Sollicita supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi
Sus erat, infestæ famulus vindexque Dianæ.
Oenea namque ferunt, pleni successibus anni,
Primitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo, 15
Palladios flavæ latices libâsse Minervæ.
Cæptus ab Agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes
Invidiosus honos: solas sinè thure relictas
Præteritæ cessâsse ferunt Latoïdos aras. 19
Tangit et ira Deos. At non impune feremus;
Quæque inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ,
Inquit: et Oeneos ultorem spreta per agros

NOTES.

1. Jamque.] Dædalus, flying from the anger of Minos, comes to Cocalus, king of Sicily, where he was entertained and defended. At last Minos himself was slain.

Fatigatum.] Weary with his flight.

Tellus Ætnæa.] The land of Ætna, Sicily.

4. Pendere.] This verb signifies properly weigh; but as metals, before coining was in use, were valued by their weight, it signifies also as here, to pay the tribute imposed by Minos on the Athenians for the death of his son Androgeus.

Desierant.] For *desiderant*, from *desino*, *is*.

Theseâ laude.] By the glory, the bravery of Theseus, who had slain the Minotaur.

5. Bellatricem Minervam.] She is also called Bellona.

6. Vocant.] They invoke.

Sanguine.] With the blood of the sacrifices which they had vowed to perform, if Theseus returned conqueror from Crete.

9. Theseos.] The genitive of Theseus.

Dives Achaïa.] Rich Greece.

10. Hujus.] Of Theseus. An Anaphora.

11. Calydon.] A city of Ætolia, which the poet puts for the inhabitants.

13. Sus.] A boar, and indeed a very fierce one.—Vindexque.] An avenger.

14. Oenea.] The accusative of Oeneus, king of Calydonia, father of Meleager.

Successibus.] Out of the produce, it depends upon *libasse* by the preposition (*ex*) understood.

15. Primitias.] The first fruit: for the first fruits were dedicated to Ceres, as the wine was to Bacchus, and oil to Minerva.

16. Palladios latices.] Oil, invented by Minerva.

17. Agricolis.] From Ceres, Bacchus, and Minerva, because they were the inventors of husbandry.

18. Invidiosus.] The honour paid to the gods on this occasion, is called *invidious*, invidious, because it drew upon Oeneus and his people the hatred and indignation (*invidia*) of Diana—Honos.] The sacrifice of the gods.—Thure.] Sacrifice.

19. Latoïdos.] The genitive of Latois, the daughter of Latona.

21. Quæque, &c.] scil. *nosque quæ dicemur inhonoratæ, non dicemur et inultæ.*

Misit aprum: quanto majores herbida tauros
Non habet Epiros; sed habent Sicula arva mi-
nores.

Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida
[Et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent:] 26
Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setæ:
Pervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos
Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indis:
Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent.
Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herbâ,
Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni;

Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustrâ,
Et frustrâ expectant promissas horrea messes.
Sternuntur gravidæ longo cum palmitè fœtus,
Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivæ.
Sævît et in pecudes. Non has pastôrve, canesve,
Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.
Diffugiunt populi: nec se, nisi mœnibus urbis,
Esse putant tutos: donec Meleager, et unâ 40
Lecta manus juvenum caluère cupidine laudis.
Tyndaridæ gemini, spectatus cæstibus alter,
Alter equo; primæque ratis molitor Iason,
Et cum Piriithoo felix concordia Theseus, 44
Et duo Thestiadæ, prolesque Aphareia Lynceus,
Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus,

quanto herbida Epiros non ha-
bet majores tauros; sed Sicula
arva habent minores. Oculi
micant sanguine et igne, hor-
rida cervix riget, [et setæ hor-
rent similes densis hastilibus:]
fervida spuma fluit per latos
armos cum rauco stridore:
dentes æquantur Indis denti-
bus; fulmen venit ab ore:
frondes ardent afflatibus. Is
modò proculcat segetes in
crescenti herbâ; metit vota nec
matura coloni fleturi; et in-
tercipit Cererem in spicis. A-
rea frustrâ, et horrea frustrâ
expectant promissas messes.
Gravidæ fœtus sternuntur cum
longo palmitè, quæ bacca olivæ
semper frondentis cum ramis.
Sævît et in pecudes. Non
pastorve, canesve, possunt de-
fendere has, non truces tauri
armenta. Populi diffugiunt nec
putant se esse tutos nisi mœ-
nibus urbis: donec Meleager,
et unâ lecta manus juvenum
caluère cupidine laudis. Ge-
mini Tyndaridæ, alter specta-
tus cæstibus, alter equo; Jason
molitor primæ ratis, et The-
seus felix concordia cum Piri-
thoo, et duo Thestiadæ, quæ
Lynceus Aphareia proles, quæ
ferox Leucippus quæ Acastus insignis jaculo

NOTES.

23. Quanto.] Signifies more than quo: it means, "than which being so large," i. e. than which monster.

Herbida.] Full of grass.

29. Dentibus.] To the teeth of an Indian elephant. An hyperbole.

30. Fulmen.] His voice is thunder.

Ardent.] Are scorched.

32. Nec matura vota.] The unripe corn.

35. Gravidæ fœtus.] The clusters heavy with grapes.—Palmitè.] With the leaves of the vines.

Baccaque.] Olives, the fruit of the olive-tree.

40. Unâ.] Together with.

41. Lecta manus.] A choice company of young men.—Caluère.] Glowed.

42. Tyndaridæ.] Castor and Pollux, thought to be the twin sons of Tyndarus and Læda, but were really Jupiter's.

Cæstibus.] The Cæstus were thongs of lea-

ther, with leaden bullets sewed in them, with which champions fought fastened on their hands.—Alter.] Pollux.

43. Alter.] Castor.—Equo.] sc. Præstans; i. e. skilled in horsemanship.—Ratis.] The ship Argo, which Jason had built: Ovid thinks it was the first, others say Danaus was the inventor.

44. Et cum Piriithoo, &c.] Theseus cum Piriithoo, i. e. Theseus and Piriithous; felix concordia the nominative, in apposition with these words, having the signification of feliciter concordēs.

45. Thestiadæ.] The sons of Thestias, Toxæus and Plexippus, Meleager's uncles. Aphareia.] The son of Aphareus.

46. Leucippusque.] The brother of Aphareus, and father to Elaira and Phœbe, whom Castor and Pollux endeavoured to carry away from their brethren, but were prevented by Ida and Lynceus, who slew one of them.

et velox Idas; et Cæneus non
jam fœmina; Hippothoosque,
Dryasque, et Phœnix cretus
Amyntore, Actoridæque pares,
et Phyleus missus ab Elide.
Nec Telamon aberat, que cre-
ator magni Achillis, que imp-
iger Eurytion, cum Phereti-
ade, et Hyanteo Iolao, que
Echion invictus cursu que
Narycius Lelex, Panopeus-
que, Hyleusque, que ferox
Hippasus, et Nestor *etiamnum*
primis in armis. Et quos
Hippocoon misit antiquis A-
myclis, que socer Penelopes
cum Parrhasio Ancæo. Que
sagax Amypeides et Oeclides
adhuc tutus à conjuge, que Te-
geæa decus Lycæi nemoris.
Rasilis fibula mordebat sum-
mam vestem huic; crinis erat
simplex, collectus in unum no-
dum: eburnea custos telorum,
pendens ex lævo humero, re-
sonabat; quoque læva tenebat
arcum. Talis erat cultus; fa-
cies, quam posses verè dicere
virginem in puero, puerilem
in virgine. Calydonius heros
pariter vidit hanc, pariter op-
tavit, Deo renuente: que hau-
sit latentes flammæ; et in-
quit, O felix, si ista dignabitur quem

Et velox Idas; et jam non fœmina Cæneus,
Hippothoosque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore
Phoenix,
Actoridæque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus.
Nec Telamon aberat, a magnique creator A-
chillis,
Cumque Pheretiade, et Hyanteo Iolao,
Impiger Eurytion, cursuque invictus Echion,
Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque,
ferox que [inis].
Hippasus, et primis *etiamnum* Nestor in bar-
Et quos Hippocoon antiquis misit Amyclis, 55
Penelopesque socer, cum Parrhasio Ancæo.
Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc à conjuge tutus
Oeclides, nemorisque decus Tegeræa Lycæi.
Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem;
Crinis erat simplex, nodum collectus in unum:
Ex humero pendeñs resonabat eburnea lævo
Telorum custos, arcum quoque læva tenebat.
Talis erat cultus; facies, quam dicere verè
Virginem in puero, puerilem in virgine posses.
Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros, 56
Optavit renuente Deo: flammæque latentes
Hausit; et O felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit,

a magnive.

b annis

NOTES.

47. Idas.] The brother of Lynceus.

Non fœmina.] The son of Elatus was first a woman, but being debauched by Neptune, he as a compensation changed her to a man, and made him invulnerable.

48. Amyntore.] The son of Amyntor.

49. Actoridæque.] Menætiüs, the father of Patroclus, who is called Actorides, of Actor his grandfather.

50. Telamon.] The father of Ajax, the son of Æacus.—Creator.] Peleus, the father of Achilles, the brother of Telamon.

51. Pheretiade.] With Admetus, the son of Pheretis, whose wife Alceste was.

Hyanteo.] Bœotian Iolaus. For the Hyantes are a people of Bœotia. This Iolaus was the son of Iphiclus, the grandson of Amphitryon, who assisted Hercules in killing the Hydra.

52. Eurytion.] The son of Iris, the son of Actor.

53. Naryciusque.] Born at Naryce, which is a city of Locris.

Panopeus.] The son of Phocus.

54. Etiamnum.] Even now, for Nestor lived to a great age, and went to the Trojan war when turned of ninety. Hence take no-

tice that the hunt of this boar happened in the age before the Trojan war, for Troy was sacked by those men, whose fathers were engaged in this chase, scil. Telamon, Peleus, &c.

55. Amyclis.] Amyclæ is a city of Laconia, built by Amyclæ, the son of Lacedæmon, and called after his name.

56. Penelopesque socer.] Laertes, the father of Ulysses, the son of Acrisius.

Parrhasio.] Parrhasia is a city of Arcadia.

57. Ampycidesque sagax.] Mopsus, the son of Ampycus, so called, because he was a prophet or soothsayer.

58. Oeclides.] Amphiaræus, not yet betrayed by his wife to Adrastus, king of the Argives.

Tegeræa.] The Arcadian nymph, Atalanta.

59. Rasilis fibula.] A polished buckle, with which the garment is fastened.

62. Telorum custos.] A quiver.

65. Calydonius.] Meleager.

66. Renuente Deo.] The god of marriage, Hymenæus, forbidding, for it was not allowed that they should be happy in love.—Flammæque, &c.] He conceived a secret love.

67. Dignabitur.] If she shall think any body worthy of her for a wife.

Ista virum ! Nec plura sinunt tempusque pudor-
dorque

Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget.

Sylva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat
aetas,

Incipit à plano, devexaque prospicit arva.

Quò postquàm venêre viri, pars retia tendunt;

Vincula pars adimunt canibus; pars pressa se-
quantur

Signa pedum; cupiuntque suum reperire pe-

Concava vallis erat; quâ se demittere rivi

Assuêrant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ

Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres,

Viminaque et longâ parvæsub arundine cannæ.

Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes

Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.

Sternitur incursu nemus: et propulsa fragorem

Sylva dat. Exclamant juvenes: prætentaque forti

Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.

Ille ruit; spargitque canes, ut quisque ruenti

Obstat: et obliquo latrantes dissipat ictu.

Cuspis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto

Vana fuit: truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.

Proxima, si nimis mittentis viribus usa

Non foret, in tergo visa est hæsurâ petito.

Longiùs it; auctor teli Pagasæus Iâson.

Phœbe, ait *a* Ampycides, si te coluique, colloque,

Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.

si colui, colloque te, da mihi contingere certo telo quod petitur.

virum ! Nectempusque pudor-
que sinunt dicere plura; majus
opus magni certaminis urget:

Sylva frequens trabibus, quam
nulla ætas ceciderat, incipit à
plano, que prospicit devexa ar-
va. Quo postquàm viri venêre,
pars tendunt retia; pars adi-
munt vincula canibus; pars se-
quantur pressa signa pedum,
cupiuntque reperire suum pe-
riculum. Vallis erat concava,
quâ rivi pluvialis aquæ assue-
rant demittere se: lenta salix
tenet ima lacunæ, que leves
ulvæ, que palustres junci, vi-
minaque, et longæ cannæ sub
parvâ arundine. Aper excitus
hinc, fertur violentus in me-
dios hostes, ut ignes elisi ex
excussis nubibus. Nemus
sternitur incursu, et sylva pro-
pulsa dat fragorem. Juvenes
exclamant: que tenent tela
prætenta forti dextrâ, vibrantia
lato ferro. Illeruit; spargitque
canes, ut quisque obstat ruen-
ti: et dissipat latrantes obliquo
ictu. Cuspis primùm contorta
Echionio lacerto fuit vana:
que dedit leve vulnus acerno
trunco. Proxima, si non foret
usa nimis viribus mittentis,
visa est hæsurâ tergo petito.
Pagasæus Iâson auctor teli, it
longiùs: Ampycides ait, Phœbe

a Oeclydes,

NOTES.

68. Certaminis.] Of the contest, the hunt.

69. Urget.] Engages his attention.

70. Frequens trabibus.] Thick with trees.

74. Reperire periculum.] Because to find
the boar, was to meet danger.

75. Concava.] The lower parts of the val-
ley.

76. Ina.] scil. loca, the accusative after
tenet.

77. Lenta.] Flexible, bending.

Ulvæque.] Sedges.

78. Arundine.] The bark of the reeds.

79. Excitus.] Being roused up.

80. Fertur.] He rushes.

Ut excussis, &c.] After the manner of
lightning, which darts out of the clouds.

81. Sternitur, &c.] The grove is laid level
by his rushing forward. An Hyperbole.

Propulsa.] Being struck.

82. Dat fragorem.] Makes a crashing noise.

Fragor is the noise of any thing broken.—
Prætentaque.] Presented.

84. Ille.] The boar.

Ruit.] Rushes upon them.

85. Obliquo ictu.] For a boar wounds
obliquely, as he passes by, with his tusk.

Dissipat.] Throws them off.

86. Cuspis.] The dart. The part for the
whole.

89. Tergo.] In the boar's back.

90. It.] For *it*, that this syllable may be
made long—Pagasæus.] Thessalian. Of Pa-
gasa, see Book VII. Verse 1.

91. Ampycides.] Mopsus, the son of Am-
pycus, addresses himself to Phœbus, because
he was the god of Prophecy; and Mopsus, we
are told V. 57. was a soothsayer. Ampyci-
desque sagax.

Deus annuit precibus, quâ potuit. Aper est ictus ab illo, sed sinè vulnere: que Diana abstulerat ferrum volanti jaculo. lignum venit sinè acumine. Ira feri est mota; nec arsit leniùs fulmine. Lux micat ex oculis, que flamma spirat è pectore. Utque moles volat concita adducto nervo, cum aut petit muros, aut plenas milite turres: Injuvenes ^a certo sic impete vulnificus sus 100 Fertur: et Eupalamon, Pelegonaque dextra tuentes

Cornua prosternit. Socii rapuere jacentes. At non lethiferos effugit Enæsimus ictus Hippocoonte satus: terpidantem, et terga parantem

Vertere, succiso liquerunt poplite nervi. 105 Forsitan et Pylus citrà Trojana perisset Tempora: sed, sumpto positâ conamine ab hastâ Arboris insiluit, quæ stabat proxima, ramis. Despexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat hostem. Dentibus ille ferox in querno stipite tritis 110 Imminet exitio: fidensque recentibus armis, Othriadæ magni rostro femur hausit adunco. At gemini, nondùm cœlestia sidera, fratres, Ambo conspicui, nive candidioribus ^b albâ Vectabantur equis; ambo vibrata per auras, 115 Hastarum tremulo quatiebant spicula motu. Vulnera fecissent; nisi setiger inter opacas, Nec jaculis, isset, nec equo loca pervia, sylvas.

Fecerant vulnera; nisi setigerisset inter opacas sylvas, nec pervia jaculis nec equo,

a vrstos.

b ambo.

NOTES.

Precibus Deus annuit.] He heard his prayers.

94. Vulnere.] sc. Mansit, abiit.

Diana, &c.] Diana endeavoured to save the life of her boar.

95. Acumine.] With the point of a spear.

96. Fulmine leniùs.] Nor was the boar less inflamed than a thunder-bolt.

98. Moles adducto, &c.] A stone thrown from a sling.—Concita.] Whirled.

Nervo adducto.] By a sling.

99. Milite.] With soldiers.

100. Impete.] An assault.

101. Dextra.] Defending the right wing of their troops.

104. Hippocoonte.] The son of Hippocoon.

Terga parantem vertere.] Being desirous to flee:

105. Poplite.] His ham.

106. Pylus.] Nestor, so called of Pylus, city of Messenia, where he ruled.

Citrà Trojana.] On this side, i. e. earlier than the Trojan war.

107. Sumpto conamine.] Having made a spring (took a leap.)

108. Ramis.] Upon the branches.

109. Despexitque, &c.] Being safe and secure, by the height of the tree, he looked down upon the boar.

111. Recentibus armis.] His teeth which he had exercised but now.

112. Hausit.] Pierced, for haurio signifies to draw liquor from a pierced vessel, and therefore also to pierce.

Adunco rostro. With his crooked tusks.

113. Cœlestia sidera.] Castor and Pollux are called Gemini, which makes one of the constellations of the Zodiac.

117. Vulnera fecissent.] They had wounded.

Setiger.] The bristly boar.

118. Pervia.] Not penetrable by darts, nor passable by horses.

Insequitur Telamon, studioque incautus cundi,
Pronus ab arboreâ cecidit radice retentus. 120
Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa sagittam

Imposuit nervo, sinuatoque expulit arcu :
Fixa sub aure feri summum distrinxit arundo
Corpus : et exiguo rubefecit sanguine setas.
Nec tamen illa sui successu lætior ictus, 125
Quàm Meleagros erat. Primus vidisse putatur,
Et primus sociis visum ostendisse cruorem.
Et, meritum, dixisse, feres virtutis honorem.
Erubuere viri, seque exhortantur : et addunt
Cum clamore animos ; jaciuntque sinè ordine tela.

Turba nocet jactis, et quos petit, impedit ictus.
Ecce ! furens contrà sua fata bipennifer Arcas,
Discite fœmineis quàm tela virilia præstent,
O juvenes, operique meo concedite, dixit.
Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis ; 135
Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ.
Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore :
Ancipitemque manu tollens utraqû securim,
Institerat digitis, primos suspensus in artus. 139
Occupat audacem, quaque est via proxima letho,
Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes.
Concidit Ancæus : glomerataque sanguine multo
Viscera lapsa fluunt : madefactaque terra cruore est.
Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
Pirithous, valida quatiens venabula dextrâ ; 145
Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit,
Pars animæ consistit meæ : licet eminus esse
Fortibus : Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus.

Ægides inquit, O carior mihi me, pars meæ animæ, consistit procul : licet esse fortibus eminus : temeraria virtus nocuit Ancæo.

Telamon insequitur que incautus studio cundi, cecidit pronus retentus arboreâ radice. Dùm Peleus levat hunc, Tegeæa imposuit celerem sagittam nervo, que expulit sinuato arcu : arundo fixa sub aure distrinxit summum corpus feri, et rubefecit setas exiguo sanguine. Nec tamen illa lætior successu sui ictus, quàm Meleagros. Putatur primus vidisse, et primus ostendisse visum cruorem sociis. Et dixisse, Feres meritum honorem virtutis. Viri erubuere, que exhortantur se : et addunt animos cum clamore ; jaciuntque tela sine ordine. Turba nocet jactis et impedit ictus quos petit. Ecce ! bipennifer Arcas furens contrà sua fata, dixit, Discite O juvenes quàm virilia tela præstant fœmineis, que concedite meo operi. Licet Latonia ipsa protegat hunc suis armis : tamen dextra mea perimet invitâ Dianâ. Tumidus memoraverat talia magniloquo ore ; que tollens ancipitem securim utraque manu, institerat digitis, suspensus in primos artus. Ferus occupata audacem, que direxit geminos dentes in summa inguina, quaque via est proxima letho. Ancæus concidit : que viscera lapsa fluunt, glomerata multo sanguine : que terra est madefacta cruore. Pirithous proles Ixionis ibat in adversum hostem, quatiens venabula validâ dextrâ : cui

NOTES.

119. Studioque.] With a desire to run.
121. Levat.] He lifts up.
Tegeæa.] Atalanta,
122. Sinuatoque.] Being bent.
123. Distrinxit.] Slightly wounded.
Arundo.] The arrow.
128. Feres.] Thou shalt bear a way, thou shalt have.
129. Erubuere.] The men were ashamed that the boar should be first wounded by a woman.
132. Bipennifer.] Carrying a battle-axe.
Arcas, &c.] The Arcadian Ancæus, furious to his own destruction.
134. Operique meo.] To my valour.

- Concedite.] Give place.
135. Protegat.] Should protect.
136. Perimet.] Shall slay.
137. Tumidus.] Being puffed up, proud.
138. Aucipitem.] Cutting on either side, sharp.
139. Digitis.] scil. pedum, he stood upon his toes.—Artus primus.] The first joints of his toes.—Quaque, &c.] A man being wounded in the groin it is present death.
142. Sanguine.] sc. Cum.
146. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.
147. Licet eminus, &c.] We may be brave at a distance.
148. Temeraria.] A rash courage.

Dixit : et torsit grave cornum,
 æratâ euspide, quolibrato bene;
 que futuro potente voti, frondosus
 ramus obstitit ab æsculeâ
 arbore. Et Æsonides misit jaculum,
 quod casus vertit ab illo
 in fatum immeriti latrantis, et
 conjectum inter ilia est fixum
 per ilia tellure. At manus
 Oenidæ variat : que duabus
 missis, prior stetit tergo. Nec
 mora : dùm sævit, dùm versat
 corpora in orbem : que fundit
 spumam stridentem cum novo
 sanguine. Auctor vulneris adest :
 que irritat hostem ad iram,
 que condit splendida venabula
 in adversos armos. Socii testantur
 gaudia secundo clamore :
 que petunt conjungere
 victricem dextram dextræ : que
 mirantes spectant immanem
 ferum, jacentem multâ tellure :
 neque adhuc putant esse tutum
 contingere ; sed tamen
 quisque cruentat sua tela. Ipse
 pressit exitiabile caput pede
 imposito : atque dixit ita, Nonacria,
 sume spoliū mei juris : et gloria
 veniat in partem mihi tecum.
 Protinus dat exuvias, terga horrentia
 rigidis setis, et ora insignia magnis
 dentibus. Auctor muneris est
 lætitiæ illi, cum munere. Alii
 invidere ; que erat murmur toto
 agmine. E quibus Thesiadæ,
 tendentes brachia, clamant ingenti
 voce : pone age, nec fœmina intercipe
 nostros titulos :

Dixit ; et æratâ torsit grave cuspide cornum,
 Quo bene librato, votique potente futuro, 150
 Obstitit æsculeâ frondosus ab arbore ramus.
 Misit et Æsonides jaculum, quod casus ab illo
 Vertit ^a in immeriti fatum latrantis, et, inter
 Ilia conjectum, tellure per ilia fixum est. 154
 At manus Oenidæ variat : missisque duabus,
 Hasta prior terrâ, medio stetit altera tergo.
 Nec mora : dùm sævit, dùm corpora versat in
 orbem ; [fundit.
 Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine
 Vulneris auctor adest : hostemque irritat ad iram,
 Splendidaque adversos venabula condit in armos.
 Gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo ; 161
 Victricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram :
 Immanemque ferum, multâ tellure jacentem,
 Mirantes spectant ; neque adhuc contingere
 tutum [tentat.
 Esse putant ; sed tela tamen sua quisque crupit.
 Ipse, pede imposito, caput exitiabile pressit : 166
 Atque ita, sume mei spoliū, Nonacria, juris,
 Dixit ; et in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum.
 Protinus exuvias, rigidis horrentia setis
 Terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora. 170
 Illi lætitiæ est, cum munere, muneris auctor.
 Invidere alii ; totoque erat agmine murmur.
 E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce,
 Pone age, nec titulos intercipe fœmina nostros :

a et in mentum figit.

NOTES.

149. *Æratâ.*] Brazen point.
Torsit.] He cast.—*Cornum.*] A spear made of the cornel tree.
 150. *Librato.*] Thrown with a strong hand.
Votique potente futuro.] Likely to compass the sender's wish, viz. to smite the boar.
 151. *Æsculeâ.*] *Æsculus* is a mast-bearing tree dedicated to Jupiter.
 152. *Æsonides.*] Jason the son of *Æson*.
 153. *Vertit.*] Turns away.
Immeriti latrantis.] An innocent dog.
 154. *Tellure.*] In the earth.
 155. *Oenidæ.*] Of *Meleager*, the son of *Oeneus*.—*Duabus.*] scil. hastis.
 157. *Sævit.*] Rages.—*Versat.*] Turns round.
 159. *Auctor.*] *Meleager*.—*Irritat.*] Provokes.
 160. *Venabula.*] A dart which hunters use.
 161. *Clamore. secundo.*] By favouring shouts.
 162. *Victricem, &c.*] scil. *Conjungere ejus*

- dextram victricem dextræ suæ.*
Petunt.] They desire.
 165. *Cruentat.*] He besmears with blood.
 166. *Exitiabile.*] Pestiferous, which had been the destruction of many.
 167. *Spoliū.*] Things taken from an enemy are called spoils.
Nonacria.] *Atalanta* of *Nonacris*, a very famous mountain of *Arcadia*.
Mei juris.] Which is due to me by right.
For Meleager slew the boar.
 169. *Exuvias.*] The back and head of the boar.
 170. *Terga—ora.*] In apposition with *exuvias*.
 171. *Illi.*] To her—she is proud of the gift and the giver.
 174. *Pone.*] Lay aside.
Titulos.] Our honour, our glory.

Thestiadæ clamant : Neu te fiducia formæ 175
Decipiat ; longèque tuo sit captus amore
Auctor : et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris
illi.

Non tulit, et tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ,
Discite raptore alieni, dixit, honoris, 179
Facta minis quantum distent. Hausitque nefando
Pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro.
Toxea, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volen-
tem

Ulcisci fratrem, fraternaue fata timentem,
Haud patitur dubitare diu : calidumque priori
Cæde recalcscit consorti sanguine telum. 185
Dona Deûm templis, nato victore, ferebat,
Cum videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri :
Quæ, plangore dato, mœstis ululatibus urbem
Implet : et auratas mutavit vestibus atris.
At simul est auctor necis editus, excidit omnis
Luctus : et à lacrymis in pœnæ versus amorem
est. 191

Stipes erat : quem, cum partus enixa jaceret
Thestias ; in flammam triplices posuere sorores :
Staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes ;
Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibi-
que, O modò nate, damus. Quo postquam carmine
dicto 196

Excessere Deæ, flagrantem mater ab igne
Eripuit torrem : sparsitque liquentibus undis.
Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis :
Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.

Neu fiducia formæ decipiat te ;
que sit auctor captus tuo amore
longè : et adiuvant manus huic,
jus muneris illi. Mavortius non
tulit, et frendens tumidâ ira,
dixit, Raptores alieni honoris
discite quantum facta distent
minis : hausitque pectora
Plexippi, timentia nil tale,
nefando ferro. Haud patitur
Toxea, dubium quid faciat,
diu dubitare, pariterque volen-
tem ulcisci fratrem, que timen-
tem fraterna fata, que recalcscit
telum calidum priori cæde con-
sorti sanguine. Althæa ferebat
dona templis Deûm, victore
nato, cum videt fratres referri
extinctos : quæ plangore dato
implet urbem mœstis ululati-
bus : et mutavit auratas vesti-
bus atris. At simul auctor nec-
is est editus, omnis luctus ex-
cidit : et versus est à lacrymis
in amorem pœnæ. Stipes erat
quem cum Thestias, enixa par-
tus, jaceret, triplices sorores
posuere in flammam : que
nentes fatalia flamina impresso
pollice, dixerunt, O modò nate,
damus eadem tempora ligno-
que tibi-que. Quo carmine dic-
to, postquam Deæ excessere,
mater eripuit flagrantem tor-
rem ab igne : sparsitque liquen-
tibus undis. Ille fuerat ab-
ditus diu imis penetralibus :
que juvenis, servatus servaverat
tuos annos.

a auratis mutavit vestibus atras.

NOTES.

175. Thestiadæ.] Plexippus and Toxeus, sons of Thestius, the uncles of Meleager.

176. Longè sit.] May be far from you, i.e. need not help you : the meaning given may be collected from the verb adsum, for, because one who is near at hand, can most easily help, adesse signifies not only to be at hand, but to help ; and for the same reason, propitius from prope, nigh, signifies favourable, ready to help.

—propius res aspice nostras. Virg.

for a similar reason longe esse, to be far off, may signify, not to help, as here.

177. Huic.] From her.—Illi.] From him.

178. Non tulit.] Could not suffer Atalanta to be robbed of her present.

Frendens, &c.] Gnashing his teeth.

Mavortius.] The martial hero, Meleager.

180. Hausit.] Smote.—Nefando.] Out-

rageous.—Nefando—ferro.] For Plexippus was his uncle.

181. Timentia.] Fearing.

182. Toxea.] The accusative after patitur.

186. Nato.] Her son Meleager.

187. Extinctos fratres.] Her slain brethren Plexippus and Toxeus.

189. Mutavit.] See the note on the first line of Ovid.

190. Editus.] Declared.

193. Stipes.] The poet describes the billet fatal to the life of Meleager.

Enixa.] When she lay in.

195. Thestias.] Althæa, the daughter of Thestius.—Triplices. The, Paræ or Fates, Lachesis, Atropos, and Clotho.

199. Ille.] The billet.

200. Juvenis.] Meleager.

Genitrix protulit hunc, que imperat tædas poni in fragmina, et admovit inimicos ignes positis. Tùm conata quater imponere ramum flammis, tenuit cœpta quater: materque sororque pugnât, et duo nomina trahunt unum pectus diversa. Sæpè ora pallebant metu futuri sceleris: sæpè fervens ira dabat suum ruborem oculis: et modò vultus erat similis minanti nescio quid crudele; modò quem posses credere miserer; cumque ferus ardor animi siccaverat lacrymas, tamen lacrymæ inveniebantur. Utque carina, quam ventus et æstus contrarius vento rapit, sentit geminam vim, que incerta pareret duobus. Thestias hæud aliter dubiis affectibus errat, 214. Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente; Et, consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras, Impietate pia est. Nam postquàm pestifer ignis convaluit; Rogus iste cremet mea viscera, dixit. Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat, 220. Ante sepulchrales infelix astitit aras; Pœnarumque Deæ triplices furialibus, inquit, Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros: Ulciscor, facioque nefas. *Mors morte pianda est,*

Protulit hunc genitrix, tædasque in fragmina
poni 201
Imperat, et positos inimicos admovet ignes.
Tùm conata quater flammis imponere ramum,
Cœpta quater tenuit: pugnât materque sororque;
Et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.
Sæpe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri;
Sæpe suum fervens oculis dabat ira ruborem:
Et modò nescio quid similis crudele minanti
Vultuserat; modò quem misereri credere posses:
Cumque ferus lacrymas animi siccaverat ardor,
Inveniebantur lacrymæ tamen. Utque carina,
Quam ventus, ventoque rapit contrarius æstus;
Vim geminam sentit, parietque incerta duobus.
Thestias hæud aliter dubiis affectibus errat, 214
Inque vices ponit, positamque resuscitat iram.
Incipit esse tamen melior germana parente;
Et, consanguineas ut sanguine leniat umbras,
Impietate pia est. Nam postquàm pestifer ignis
Convaluit; Rogus iste cremet mea viscera, dixit.
Utque manu dirâ lignum fatale tenebat, 220
Ante sepulchrales infelix astitit aras;
Pœnarumque Deæ triplices furialibus, inquit,
Eumenides, sacris vultus advertite vestros:
Ulciscor, facioque nefas. *Mors morte pianda est,*

Eumenides triplices Deæ pœnarum, advertite vestros vultus furialibus sacris: ulciscor, facioque nefas. *Mors est pianda morte,*

NOTES.

201. Hunc.] The billet.

Fragmina.] Broken and cleft wood, with which she made the fire.

204. Materque sororque.] Thus we say in English the mother and the sister, to signify the affections of a mother and a sister.

205. Diversa.] Different.

Pectus.] The mind.

210. Ferus ardor.] A vehement indignation of mind.

213. Vim geminam.] A double violence of the wind and tide.

214. Errat.] She wavers in her mind.

216. Melior.] More powerful: her love for her brothers was prevailing over that for her son.—Parente.] Than the mother.

217. Consanguineas umbras.] The souls of her brothers.—Sanguine.] By the death of her son.—Leniat.] That she may mitigate. The ancients had a notion that the souls of the slain were appeased by blood; hence human sacrifices at the funerals of great men.

218. Impietate pia est.] Althea seems to

be pious in avenging the death of her brothers, but impious in killing her son.

219. Mea viscera.] My own bowels, i. e. my own son.

220. Fatale lignum.] The wood fatal to Meleager.

222. Pœnarumque, &c.] From this to (ipsa sequar, V. 252.) you have the conflict in Althea's mind; where, distracted between the affections of a mother and a sister, she is at a loss how she ought to act. The mother would save, the sister would destroy. Meleager—Furialibus.] Proceeding from fury and wrath.

223. Eumenides.] The furies of hell, three in number, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megaera: so called by Antiphrasis, because they are cruel and implacable, for *εὐμενής* signifies mild.—Advertite vultus.] View my rites.

224. Ulciscor facioque nefas. I am revenging one wicked deed by perpetrating another.—*Mors morte pianda est.*] The slaughter of my brethren is to be expiated by the death of my son. A Polypotton.

In scelus addendum scelus est, in funera funus : scelus est addendum in scelus, funus in funera : impia domus
 Per^a coacervatos pereat domus impia luctus. pereat per coacervatos luctus.
 An felix Oeneus nato victore fruetur, 227 An felix Oeneus fruetur nato
 Thestius orbus erit? Meliùs lugebitis ambo. victore, Thestius erit orbus?
 Vos modò, fraterni manus animæque recentes, Ambo lugebitis meliùs. Modò
 Officium sentite meum, magnoque paratas 230 vos fraterni manes, que recen-
 Accipite inferias, uteri mala pignora nostri. tes animæ, sentite meum offici-
 Hei mihi! Quò raptor? Fratres, ignoscite matri. um, que accipite inferias paratas
 Deficiunt ad cœpta manus. Meruisse fatemur. magno, mala pignora nostri u-
 Illum cur pereat; mortis mihi displicet auctor. teri. Hei mihi! Quò raptor?
 Ergo impunè feret? vivusque et victor, et ipso Fratres ignoscite matri. Ma-
 Successu tumidus, regnum Calydonis habebit? nus deficiunt ad cœpta. Fate-
 Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ. mur illum meruisse cur pereat:
 Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus; et ille auctor mortis displicet mihi.
 Spemque patris, regnique trahat patriæque rui- Ergo feret impune? vivusque,
 nam. et victor, et tumidus ipso suc-
 Mens ubi materna est? Ubi sunt pia vota paren- cessu habebit regnum Calydo-
 Et quos sustinui mensùm bis quinque labores? nis? Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis,
 O utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans; 242 gelidæque umbræ? Equidem
 Idque ego passa forem! Vixisti munere nostro; haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat;
 Nunc merito moriêre tuo: cape præmia facti, et ille trahat spem patris, que
 Bisque datam primùm partu, mox stipite rapto, ruinam regni patriæque. Ubi
 Redde animam; vel me fraternis adde sepulchris. est materna mens? Et labores
 Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agam? Modo vul- bis quinque mensùm quos sus-
 nera fratrum tinui? Outinam arsisses infans
 Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantæ cædis imago: primis ignibus que ego forem
 Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina fran- passa id? Vixisti nostro mune-
 gunt 249 re; nunc moriêre tuo merito:
 Me miseram! Malè vincetis, sed vincite, fratres, cape præmia facti, que redde
 Dummodò quæ dederò vobis solatia, vosque, animam datam bis primùm
 Ipsa sequar. Dixit; dextrâque aversa trementi partu mox stipite rapto, vel
 modò ipsa sequar vos, quæ solatia quæ dederò vobis, adde me fraternis sepulchris.
 a Perque alternatos, &c. Et cupio et nequeo. Quid
 agam? Modò vulnera fratrum
 sunt ante oculos mihi, et imago
 tantæ cædis: Nunc pietas ma-
 ternaque nomina frangunt ani-
 mum. Me miseram! Fratres,
 vincetis malè sed vincite, dum-

NOTES.

228. Thestius.] My father.

230. Magnoque.] Procured with a great price, with the blood of a son.

232. Quò raptor?] Whether am I hurried?

234. Mortis, &c.] But this displeases me, that I should be the author of my son's death.

237. Exiguus cinis.] A little ashes only.

239. Patris.] Of Oeneus, who placed all his hopes in his son Meleager.

241. Bis quinque.] Ten months, which time mothers are said to bear their children in their womb.

242. Utinam, &c.] I wish you had been burnt when an infant, together with that

billet, which being cast into the fire by the Parca, I did not suffer to be consumed.

244. Merito tuo.] As you have deserved, Facti.] For thy sin and wickedness.

245. Stipite.] A brand taken from the fire.

247. Cupio.] sc. *Fratres ulcisci*.

Nequeo.] And I cannot throw the billet into the fire, being prevented by the affection that I have for my son.

250. Malè.] i. e. *malo meo*, to my distress, to my misfortune, or *vix*, with difficulty.

251. Dummodò, &c.] Althea has some thoughts of destroying herself.

252. Aversa, &c. There is an ingenious artifice of the poet here and in the former conflict.

funereum torrem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille stipes aut dedit aut visus est dedisse gemitus; et correptus ab invitis ignibus arsit. Meleagros inscius et absens uritur ab illâ flammâ, et sentit viscera torrerî cæcis ignibus, ac superat magnos dolores virtute. Tamen mœret quod cadat ignavò letho, et sine sanguine; et dicit vulnera Ancæi felicia. Que vocat grandævum patrem, fratremque, piæque sorores cum gemitu, sociamque tori supremo ore; et forsitan matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt languescuntque iterùm. Uterque est extinctus simul; que spiritus abiit paulatim in leves auras. Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenesque, senesque lugent; vulgusque proceresque gemunt: que matres Calydonides Eveninæ scissæ capillos planguntur. Genitor fusus humi fœdat canitiem que seniles vultus pulvere: que inerepat spatiosum ævum. Nam, manus conscia sibi diri facti exegit pœnas de matre, ferro acto per viscera. Si Deus dedisset mihi ora sonantia centum linguas, que capax ingenium, que totum Heliconæ, non persequeretur tristia vota miserarum sororum. Immemores decoris tundunt liventia pectora: dùmque corpus manet, soventque refoventque corpus; dant oscula ipsi, dant oscula posito lecto.

Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes. Aut dedit: aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse Stipes; et invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit. 255 Inscius atque absens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ Uritur, et cæcis torrerî viscera sentit Ignibus, ac magnos superat virtute dolores. Quod tamen ignavò cadat, et sine sanguine, letho Mœret: et Ancæi felicia vulnera dicit. 260 Grandævumque patrem, fratremque, piæque sorores Cum gemitu, sociamque tori vocat oresupremo; Forsitan et matrem. Crescunt ignisque dolorque, Languescuntque iterùm. Simul est extinctus uterque; Inque leves abiit paulatim spiritus auras. 265 Alta jacet Calydon. Lugent juvenesque senesque; [pillos Vulgusque, proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillanguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ. Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultusque seniles, Fœdat humi fusus; spatiosumque increpat ævum. Nam de matre manus, diri sibi conscia facti 271 Exegit pœnas acto per viscera ferro. Non mihi si centum Deus ora sonantia linguas, Ingeniumque capax, totumque Heliconæ dedisset, Tristia persequeretur miserarum vota sororum. Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt; Dùmque manet corpus, corpus refoventque soventque: 277 Oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto.

NOTES.

255. Funereum.] Deadly, the cause of the death and funeral of Meleager.

257. Cæcis ignibus.] With hidden flames.

258. Virtute.] By courage, and magnanimity.

259. Ignavò letho.] By a mean death; not honourable.

260. Mœret.] Grieves.

Ancæi.] Ancæus, who was wounded by the boar. See above, ver. 142.

262. Sociamque tori.] His intended bride.

Forsitan.] For he knew not that his pain was the effect of her severity.

264. Languescuntque.] They decrease and grow less.—Uterque.] Both the fire of the billet and Meleager.

265. Auras.] The poet follows the opinion of them who think the soul to be air. Hence it is called a particle of divine air.

266. Jacet.] Is dejected in mourning.

267. Scissæque capillos.] Cutting and tearing their hair, as women do in affliction.

268. Planguntur.] Beat their breasts.

269. Pulvere, &c.] To sprinkle themselves with dust and ashes, was a known expression of sorrow among the ancients.

271. Manus.] scil. sua.

273. Si centum, &c.] The same expression is very common in Homer and Virgil.

274. Totumque Heliconæ.] All the Muses.

276. Liventia.] They beat their breasts, and make them black and blue.

277. Manet corpus.] For his body was still consuming, as the billet, to ashes.

278. Ipsi.] To Meleager, or to the body. Lecto.] The funeral couch upon which the corpse was laid.

Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant ; Post cinerem, versant cineres
 Affusæque jacent tumulo, signataque a saxo 280 haustos ad pectora : affusæque
 Nomina complexæ, lacrymas in nomina fundunt. jacent tumulo, que complexæ
 Quas Parthaoniæ tandem Latoïa clade nomina signata saxo, fundunt
 Exsatiata domûs, præter Gorgenque, nurumque lacrymas in nomina. Quas La-
 Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis toïa, satiata tandem clade Par-
 Allevat ; et longas per brachia porrigit alas, 285 natis in corpore, præter Gor-
 Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit. genque, nurumque nobilis Alc-
 menæ ; et porrigit longas alas
 per brachia, que facit ora cor-
 nea, que mittit versas per aëra.

—a saxa—nomine, &c.

NOTES

279. Post cinerem.] There is an unaccount-
 able ellipsis here : to reduce it to sense, you
 must supply it thus, *post (for postquam) in ci-*
nerem redactum est corpus, for cinerem must
belong to a verb understood.

Haustos.] Lifted in their hands.

Versant.] They apply.

280. Affusæque.] And lying prostrate on
 their faces.—*Signata saxo nomina.*] The
 epitaph or inscription on the tomb.

282. Parthaoniæ.] Of Parthaon, the father
 of Oeneus, and grandfather of Meleager.

283. Nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ.] Deian-
 ira, the wife of Hercules, whose mother was
 Alcmena.

285. Allevat.] Lifts up into the air.

287. Corneaque, &c.] And turn their
 mouths into birds beaks.

Versas.] Turned into birds called Melea-
 grides, of Meleager their brother.

EXP. FAB. IV. From history we learn that Oeneus, when making the
 annual offering of his first fruits to the gods, neglected paying that respect
 to the goddess Diana. This year a furious boar ravaged his country, which
 was said to be sent by the goddess in resentment of his neglect of her.—
 Meleager, the king's son, appointed by proclamation a general hunting
 match, in which many of the neighbouring princes engaged : viz: Theseus,
 Jason, Hygen, &c. ; as did the fair Atalanta, of whom Meleager was ena-
 moured, notwithstanding he was married to Cleopatra, the daughter of Idas
 and Marpessa. Atalanta was the first that wounded the animal, whom Me-
 leager killed, and presented the head and skin to her, which gave so much
 offence to Plexippus and Toxeus, his uncles, and so much raised their re-
 sentment, that in an engagement he killed them both, which so much affected
 his mother Althea, that she consigned her son to the Furies, performing at the
 same time some magical contrivances, the burning of the taper, &c. The
 Curetes made war against the Ætolians, on account of this quarrel ; but
 Meleager obliged them to raise the siege of Calydon.

FAB. V. & VI. NYPHÆ NAIADES IN INSULAS. PERIMELE IN INSULAM.

Theseus, returning from the Calydon chase, is stopped by the inundations of
 Achelous, and being invited by the river god, attends him to his grotto.
 Their repast over, Achelous relates to him the History of the five Naiades,
 who had been changed into the isles Echinades, and an account of his own
 amour with the nymph Perimele, whom her Father had thrown into the
 sea, and Neptune had transformed into an island.

Interea Theseus, functus parte sociati laboris, ibat ad arces Erechtheas Tritonidos. Achelous clausit iter, fecitque moras eunti, tumens imbre. Ait, In-clyte Cecropida, succede meis tectis, ne committe te rapacibus undis: solent ferre solidas trabes, que volvere obliqua saxa magno murmure. Vidi alta stabula contermina ripae trahi cum gregibus, nec profuit illic armentis esse fortibus, nec equis esse velocibus. Quoque hic torrens, nivibus solutis de monte, mersit multa juvenilia corpora turbineo vortice. Requies est tutior; dum flumina currant solito limite; dum suus alveus capiat tenues undas. Ægides annuit; que respondit, Acheloo, utarque domo tuo que consilio: et usus est utroque. Subit atria structa mulcavo pumice, nec lævibus tophis. Tellus erat humida molli musco, conchæ lacunabant summa alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menso duas partes lucis, Theseus, comitesque laborum discubuerunt toris: Ixionides hæc, Træzenius heros Lelex illâ parte, jam sparsus tempora rarioris canis: quosque alios amnis Acarnanum fuerat dignatus parili honore, lætissimus tanto hospite. Protinus nymphæ nudæ vestigia, instruxere appositæ mensas epulis: dapibusque remotis posuere merum in gemmâ. Tunc maximus heros prospiciens æquora subjecta oculis: inquit, Quis

INTEREA Theseus sociati parte laboris
Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces.
Clausit iter fecitque moras Achelous eunti,
Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tectis,
Cecropida, nec te committe rapacibus undis: 5
Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magno
Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripæ
Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi, nec fortibus illic
Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse.
Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte so-
lutis, 10

Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice mersit.
Tutior est requies: solito dum flumina currant
Limite: dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas.
Annuit Ægides; Utarque, Acheloo, domoque
Consilioque tuo, respondit: et usus utroque est.
Pumice mulcavo, nec lævibus atria tophis 16
Structa subit. Molli tellus erat humida musco:
Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.
Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,
Discubuerunt toris Theseus comitesque laborum;
Hæc Ixionides, illâ Træzenius heros 21
Parte Lelex, rarioris jam sparsus tempora canis:
Quosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore
Amnis Acarnanum, lætissimus hospite tanto.
Protinus appositæ nudæ vestigia nymphæ 25
Instruxere epulis mensas: dapibusque remotis
In gemmâ posuere merum. Tum maximus heros
Æquora prospiciens oculis subjecta: Quis, in-
quit,

NOTES.

1. Sociati.] Confederates that he had with many others, in killing the boar.

2. Tritonidos.] Athens, which was under the protection of Pallas, and formerly governed by Erechtheus.

4. Achelous.] The son of Oceanus and Tethys. He courted Dejanira the daughter of Oeneus, the king of Calydonia, but was opposed and overcome by Hercules; after which he hid himself in a river running by Celydonia, and gave it his name.

5. Cecropida.] Athenian:

11. Turbineo vortice.] Rolling itself in the manner of a whirlwind; for *vortex* is properly water whirled into itself, and *turbo* is a force of wind.

12. Tutior est requies.] It is safer to tarry.

14. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.

16. Lævibus.] Rough, unpolished.

17. Molli musco.] Soft moss.

18. Lacunabant, &c.] Sea shells with various colours, variegated the upper parts of the cave. — Murice.] Murex is a limpet, of which a purple colour is made.

19. Hyperione.] The Sun.

21. Ixionides.] Pirithous, the son of Ixion, the constant companion of Theseus.

Træzenius.] Of Træzene, where Pirithous reigned.

24. Amnis.] Achelous, dividing the Acarnanians from Ætolia:

25. Nudæ vestigia.] Bare foot.

27. Gemmâ.] A cup set with jewels.

Maximus heros.] Theseus.

Ille locus? digitoque ostendit: et insula nomen
Quod gerat illa, doce: quanquàm non una videtur.
Amnis ad hæc: Non est, inquit, quod cernimus,
unum, 31

Quinque jacent terræ: spatii discrimina fallunt.
Quoque minùs spretæ factum mirere Dianæ;
Naiades hæ fuerant; quæ cùm bis quinque ju-
venecos

Mactassent, rurisque Deos ad sacra vocassent,
Immemores nostri festas duxère choreas. 36

Intumui; quantusque feror, cùm plurimus un-
quam, [dis

Tantus eram; paritèrque animis immanis et un-
A sylvis sylvas, et ab arvis arva revelli;

Cumque loco Nymphas, memores tùm denique
nostri, 40

In freta provolvi. Fluctus nosterque marisque
Continuum diduxit humum; partesque resolvit

In totidem, mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.
Ut tamen ipse vides, procùl en procùl, una re-
cessit 44

Insula, grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit.
Huic ego virgineum, dilectæ nomen ademi:

Quod pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit; inque pro-
fundum

Propulit è scopulo parituræ corpora natæ.
Excepi, nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo

Regna vagæ, dixi, sortite, Tridentifer, undæ.
In quo desinimus, què sacri currimus amnes, 51

Huc ades, atque audi placidus, Neptune, pre-
cantem. [æquus.

Huic ego, quam porto, nocui; a sis mitis, et
Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minus impius esset,

Debit illius misereri, ignoscere nobis. 55

Cui quondam tellus clausa est feritate paternâ
Affer opem, mersæque precor feritate paternâ,

Da, Neptune, locum: vel sit locus ipsa licebit
a Si mitis et æquus,——Si pater, &c.

ille locus? que ostendit digito,
et doce quod nomen illa insula
gerat, quanquàm non videtur
una. Amnis inquit ad hæc:
Quod cernimus, non est unum.

Quinque terræ jacent: discrimina spatii fallunt. Que quo minùs mirere factum spretæ Dianæ; hæ fuerant Naiades: quæ cùm mactassent bis quinque juvenecos, que vocassent

Deos ruris ad sacra, duxère festas choreas immemores nostri. Intumui; que feror tantus,

quantus cùm unquam eram plurimus; que pariter immanis animis et undis, revelli sylvas à

sylvis, et arva ab arvis; que provolvi Nymphas, tùm denique memores nostri in freta

cum loco. Nosterque fluctus marisque diduxit continuum humum: que resolvit in totidem partes, quot cernis Echinadas in mediis undis. Tamen

ut ipse vides, procùl, en procùl, una insula recessit, grata mihi. Navita dicit Perimelen. Ego

ademi virgineum nomen huic dilectæ; quod pater Hippodamas tulit ægre, que propulit

corpora natæ parituræ e scopulo in profundum. Excepi, que ferens nantem, dixi, O Tridentifer, sortite regna vagæ undæ

proxima cœlo, in quo sacri amnes desinimus què currimus. Huc ades Neptune, atque placidus audi precantem. Ego

nocui huic quam porto: sis mitis et æquus. Si Hippodamas esset pater aut minus impius,

debit misereri illius, ignoscere nobis. Neptune, cui tellus quondam est clausa paternâ feritate,

affer opem, que precor da locum mersæ paternâ feritate: vel licebit ipsa sit locus,

NOTES.

32. Fallunt.] Supply *oculos* or *visum*.

33. Spretæ.] Contemned, slighted.

37. Intumui.] I was enraged.

37. Plurimus.] The greatest.

42. Diduxit.] Divided.

43. Echinades.] So called of Echinis, (hedge-hogs.) with which they abound, or of Echinus, a certain prophet.

45. Navita.] For Nauta, an Epenthesis.

46. Huic.] From *Perimele*, the daughter

of Hippodamas.—Virgineum nomen.] I deprived her of her virginity.

47. Profundum.] Into the deep.

48. Propulit.] He east.

50. Tridentifer.] O Neptune, who wearest a Trident in the place of a sceptre.

51. Sacri.] Because all rivers are said to have a god.

56. Feritate.] By the cruelty of thy father.

quoque complectar hanc. Æ-
quoreus rex movit caput : que
concussit omnes undas suis as-
sensibus. Nymphæ extimuit :
tamen nabat : ipse tangebam
pectora natantis, salientia tre-
pido motu. Dumque contracto
ea, sensi totum corpus dures-
cere et præcordia condi terri
inductâ. Dum loquor, nova
terra amplexa est natantes ar-
tus, et gravis insula increvit
membris mutatis.

Hanc quoque complectar. Movit caput æquo-
reus rex :
Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas. 60
Extimuit Nymphæ ; nabat tamen ; ipse natantis
Pectora tangebam, trepido salientia motu.
Dumque ea contracto, totum durescere sensi
Corpus, et inductâ condi præcordia terrâ.
Dum loquor, amplexa est artus nova terra na-
tantes, 65
Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris,

NOTES.

61. Nymphæ.] Perimela.

62. Salientia.] Panting, as is usual in af-
fright.

64. Præcordia.] Properly the breast. The
parts that lie before (enclose) the heart are
called Præcordia.

EXP. FAB. V. & VI. Theseus is entertained by Achelous, who in his nar-
rative relates in what manner the five Naiades were changed into the islands
called Echinades, which has no other foundation than that the river Ache-
lous, carrying with it into the sea a great quantity of sand and mud, form-
ed these islands, which are situated in the Ionian sea. That which relates
to the nymph Perimela, has its foundation, perhaps in similar circumstances.

FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. JUPITER & MERCURIUS IN HOMINUM SPECIES.
CASA BAUCIDIS & PHILEMONIS IN TEMPLUM. BAUCIS & PHILEMON IN
ARBORUM SPECIES. PROTEUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS.

Jupiter and Mercury, having disguised themselves in human forms, are en-
tertained by Philemon and Baucis, after having been refused by the rest
of their neighbours. The gods in acknowledgment of their hospitality,
transform their hut into a temple, of which, at their own request, they
are made priest and priestess ; and after a length of days, the good old
couple are changed into trees. The village of their abode is laid under
water by an inundation, as a punishment for the impiety of its inhabitants,
and turned into a lake. Achelous relates upon this occasion the sur-
prising metamorphosis of Proteus.

Amnis tacuit ab his. Mira-
bile factum moverat cunctos.
Natus Ixione irridet creden-
tes, utque erat ferox mentis,
que spreto Deorum, dixit,

AMNIS ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile
cunctos
Moverat. Irridet credentes, utque Deorum
Spreto erat, mentisque ferox Ixione natus,

NOTES.

1. Amnis, &c.] Achelous, the god of a ri-
ver of that name, was entertaining Theseus
upon his return from the hunt ; and had gi-
ven him an account of a strange transforma-
tion of some nymphs into islands. This fa-
ble begins with acquainting you that Achelous
had finished his story, that the company all
wondered, except Ixion, who would not be-

lieve it ; upon which the good old Lelex, to
confirm the story Achelous had told, and to
vindicate the power of the gods, gives you
this surprising account of Baucis and Phile-
mon.

Ab his.] After these things,

3. Spreto.] A despiser.

Ixione natus.] Pirithous,

Ficta refers, nimiumque putas, Acheloë, potentes
Esse Deos, dixit; si dant adimuntque figuras. 5
Obstupuere omnes, nec talia dicta probarunt;
Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus et ævo,
Sic ait; Immensa est finemque potentia cœli
Non habet; et quicquid Superi voluere perac-
tum est.

Quoquemaius dubites, tilia contermina quercus
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro;
Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeia Pittheus
Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti.
Haud procul hinc stagnum est, tellus habitabi-
lis olim;

Nunc celebres mergis fulicisque palustribus
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente 16
Venit Atlantiades positus caducifer alis.

Mille domos adiëre, locum requiemque petentes:
Mille domos clausere seræ: tamen una recepit,
Parva quidem, stipulis et cannâ tecta palustri:
Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon,
Illa sunt annis juncti juvenilibus: illâ

Consensuere casâ: *paupertatemque fatendo*
Effecere levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.
Nec refert dominos illic famulosne requiras;
Tota domus duo sunt, idem parentque jubent-
que.

Ergo ubi cœlicolæ parvos tetigere penates,
Submissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes;
Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili,
Quo super injectit textum rude sedula Baucis.

similes postes submisso vertice, senex jussit relevare membra posito sedili, super quo sedula
Baucis injectit rude textum.

refers ficta, Acheloë, que pu-
tas Deos esse nimium poten-
tes, si dant que adimunt figu-
ras. Omnes obstupuere, nec
probarunt talia dicta; que Le-
lex, maturus animo et ævo,
ante omnes, ait sic; Potentia
cœli est immensa, que non ha-
bet finem, et quicquid Superi

voluere est peractum. Que
quo minus dubites, est quercus
contermina tilia Phrygiis col-
libus, circumdata modico mu-
ro; ipse vidi locum: nam
Pittheus misit me in Pelopeia
arva quondam regnata suo pa-
renti. Est stagnum haud pro-
cul hinc, olim habitabilis tel-
lus, nunc undæ celebres mergis
que palustribus fulicis. Jupit-
er venit huc mortali specie,
que Atlantiades caducifer cum
parente, alis positus. Adiëre
mille domos, petentes locum
que requiem; seræ clausere
mille domos: tamen una rece-
pit, parva quidem tecta stipulis
et palustri cannâ: sed Baucis
pia anus, que Philemon parili
ætate, illâ casâ sunt juncti ju-
venilibus annis, illâ consensu-
ere: que effecere paupertatem
levem fatendo, nec ferendam
iniquâ mente. Nec refert re-
quiras illic dominos famulos-
ne: duo sunt tota domus, idem
parentque jubentque. Ergo
ubi cœlicolæ tetigere parvos
penates, que intrarunt hu-
miles, super quo sedula

9

[undæ.

22

26

NOTES.

5. Si dant, &c.] If they can both give and take away forms from things.

7. Maturus.] Wise and good.

8. Cœli.] Of heavenly deities, a metonymy of the subject.

10. Quoque.] And that, for *que* is enclitick here.——Contermina.] Near to.

12. Pelopeia arva.] Phrygia, for Pelops was the son of Tantalus, who had been the king of Phrygia.

13. Parenti.] To Pelops.

15. Celebres.] Frequented.

Palustribus.] That delight in marshes.

16. Mortali.] Turned into human shape.

17. Atlantiades.] Mercury bearing a mace.

19. Clausere seræ. Ovid is sometimes careless in his composition, and conspicuous-

ly so in the disagreeable jingle of these two words.

Seræ.] Bolts.

21. Parilique.] Alike and equal.

26. Domus.] The family.——Parentque.] They are both master and servant.

27. Cœlicolæ.] Jupiter and Mercury, inhabitants of heaven.

Tetigere.] Came to the cottage.

29. Senex.] Philemon.

Relevare.] To rest them as seeming heavy with weariness. For Philemon bids them sit down.——Sedili.] A seat being set.

30. Super.] Upon which. Here is an Anastrophe of the preposition, which is put after its case.

Rude.] Coarse.

Indè dimovit tepidum cinerem
foco, et suscitât hesternos ignes,
que nutrit foliis et sicco cor-
tice, et producit flammâ anili
animâ: que detulit multifidas
faces que arida ramalia tecto,
et minuit, que admovit parvo
aheno. Que truncat olis foli-
is, quod suus conjux, colle-
gerat riguo horto: ille levat
bicorni furcâ sordida terga
suis, pendentia nigro tigno;
que resecat exigua partem de
tergore servato diu, que domat
sectam ferventibus undis, In-
terea fallunt medias horas ser-
monibus, que prohibent moram
sentiri. Erat illic fagineus
alveus, suspensus ab curvâ an-
sâ clavo: Is impletur tepidis
aquis, que accipit artus fovendos.
Est torus in medio de
mollibus ulvis impositus lecto,
sponda que pedibus salignis.
Velant hunc vestibus, quas non
consuêrant sternere nisi festo
tempore; sed et hæc vestis erat
vilisque vetusque, non indig-
nanda saligno lecto. Dei ac-
cubuerunt. Anus succincta que
tremens ponit mensam: sed
tertius pes mensæ erat impar,
testa fecit parem: quæ postquam
subdita clivum sustulit, æquatam
menthæ extersere virentes.

Indè foco tepidum cinerem dimovit, et ignes 31
Suscitat hesternos, foliisque et cortice sicco
Nutrit, et ad flammâ animâ producit anili:
Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida tecto
Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno. 35
Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto,
Truncat olus foliis: furcâ levat ille bicorni
Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno;
Servatoque diu resecat de tergore partem
Exigûam, sectamque domat ferventibus undis.
Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, 41
Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic
Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ;
Is tepidis impletur aquis, artusque fovendos
Accipit. *a* In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis
Impositus lecto, sponda pedibusque salignis. 46
Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo
Sternere consuêrant; sed et hæc vilisque vetus-
Vestis erat, *b* lecto non indignanda saligno. [que
Accubuerunt Dei. Mensam succincta tremensque
Ponit anus; mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar:
Testa parem fecit: quæ postquam subdita clivum
Sustulit, æquatam menthæ extersere virentes.
Ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ, 54

tertius pes mensæ erat impar, testa fecit parem: quæ postquam subdita sustulit clivum, vi-
rentes menthæ extersere æquatam. Hic ponitur bicolor bacca sinceræ Minervæ,

a—Inde torum sternunt de mollibus ulvis

Impositum lecto, &c.

b—lecto tamen haud indigna saligno.

NOTES.

31. Indè foco, &c.] Boys of the least atten-
tion will observe in every line of this enter-
tainment, the narrow circumstances, the fru-
gality and good management, and yet at the
same time, the generous hospitality of this
old couple.

32. Suscitât.] A metaphor taken from a
man asleep.

33. Ad flammâ producit.] She raises it to
a blaze.

34. Tecto detulit.] For the branches were
stuck in the thatch.

35. Minuit.] She brake and made small.
The poet elegantly describes the furniture
and way of life of a poor countryman.

36. Suus conjux.] Philemon.

37. Truncat.] Cuts off the leaves from the
herbs, leaving the stem and stalk.

Furcâ levat.] He supports the chine of
pork with a fork, while he cuts off a slice,
or he takes it down with a fork.

38. Sordida.] Smoky.

Suis.] The genitive of *sus*.

39. Tergore.] From the back (the flitch.)

40. Doinat.] Softens and boils.

41. Fallunt.] They pass away.

43. Fagineus.] A vessel made of beech-
wood, or a pot, or something like it.

Suspensus.] Hung upon a ring (handle.)

44. Artusque.] To wash the feet after the
manner of the ancients.

46. Salignis.] Made of a willow.

47. Velant.] They cover.

48. Sternere.] To lay and spread upon the
bed.

49. Indignanda.] Not unfit, well agreeing.

52. Clivum sustulit.] Removed the uneven-
ness.

55. Menthæ.] An herb of a sweet scent,
mint.

Extersere.] They made clean.

54. Sinceræ.] Olives, they are dedicated to
Minerva, a perfect virgin,

Conditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia sæce,
 Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti, 56
 Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favillâ :
 Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cœlatus eâdem
 Sistitur argillâ crater, fabricataque fago
 Pocula, quâ cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.
 Parva mora est: epulasque foci misère calentes,
 Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ. 62
 Dantque locum mensis paulùm seducta secundis.
 Hic nux, hic mista est rugosis carica palmis,
 Prunaeque, et in patulis redolentia mala canistris,
 Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ ; 66
 Candidus in medio favus est: *Super omnia vultus
 Accessère boni, nec iners pauperque voluntas.*
 Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleti
 Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina,
 Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis 71
 Concipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Phi-
 lemon :

Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant.
 Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ,
 Quem Dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant:
 Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat,

villæ, quem domini parabant mactare Dis hospitibus : ille celer pennâ fatigat tardos ætate,

que autumnalia corna condita
 in liquidâ sæce, que intuba, et
 radix, et massa coacti lactis,
 que ova, leviter versata in non
 acri favillâ : omnia fictilibus.
 Post hæc cœlatus crater eâdem
 argillâ que pocula fabricata
 fago, illita quâ sunt cava fla-
 ventibus ceris. Parva est mora,
 que foci misère calentes epulas,
 vina nec longæ senectæ refe-
 runtur, rursus seducta paulùm
 dant locum secundis mensis.
 Hic est nux, hic est carica
 mixta rugosis palmis, que pru-
 na, et redolentia mala in pa-
 tulis canistris. Et uvæ collec-
 tæ de purpureis vitibus ; can-
 didus favus est in medio. *Super omnia boni vultus accessère,
 nec iners que pauper voluntas.*
 Interea quoties vident cratera
 haustum repleti sponte suâ,
 que vina succrescere per se,
 attoniti novitate pavent, que
 Baucis que timidus Philemon
 concipiunt preces supinis ma-
 nibus, et orant veniam dapibus,
 que nullis paratibus. Erat
 unicus anser, custodia minimæ

NOTES.

55. Autumnalia.] Growing ripe in Autumn.
 Sæce.] In pickle.
 56. Lactis coacti.] Curds or cheese.
 57. Acri.] In a slow, not hasty fire.
 58. Omnia.] Scil. ponuntur.
 Fictilibus.] In vessels made of clay. So
 called of fingendo, i. e. forming ; whence also
 comes the word Figuli, potters, who form
 their work of chalk and clay, and also Figu-
 lina, or Figlina, the work-house in which
 those sort of works are wrought.
 59. Sistitur.] Is placed upon the table.
 Argillâ.] Which are of earthen ware.
 Crater.] Or cratera, was a great vessel, in
 which they kept the wine for dinner ; out of
 it they drew as they wanted in cups, pocula :
 They had also a stand for this crater to be
 placed on, which was elegantly adorned in
 the houses of the Great, and the crater itself
 crowned with garlands of flowers.
 Fago. Of a mast-bearing tree, of the wood
 of which vessels are made.
 60. Quâ cava sunt.] i. e. within, where
 they are hollow.
 61. Epulasque.] Warm food.
 62. Nec longæ.] New wine, and therefore
 cheap ; old wines were ever in esteem.

63. Seducta.] Set apart.
 64. Carica.] A sort of dried figs.
 Palmis.] With the wrinkled and dried fruits
 of the Palm-tree.
 67. Super.] And above all things (especi-
 ally) they shew them that they are heartily
 welcome.—*Vultus boni*] A cheerful counte-
 nance.
 69. Haustum.] The pitcher being emptied.
 Cratera.] The Greek accusative of crater.
 70. Succrescere.] To rise up.
 71. Supinis.] Uplifted. When the ancients
 prayed to the gods above, they turned up the
 palms of their hands to heaven ; when to the
 gods below, they turned them down ; and in
 Homer, where you find Achilles addressing
 himself to a goddess of the sea, he only stretch-
 ed forth his hands, *χρειαῖος ὀφειρὺς*.
 72. Concipiunt.] They begin to pray.
 74. Unicus. This word implies, only, sin-
 gle, and therefore also beloved. unicus filius,
 an only, a beloved son, unicus anser, an only,
 a beloved, a pet goose.
 75. Dis.] For Jupiter and Mercury, whom
 they had entertained.
 76. Ille.] The Goose.— Celcr, &c.] The op-
 position in this line is obvious to every boy.

que eludit diu : tandem visus
est confugisse ad Deos ipsos ;
superi vetuere necari : que dix-
erunt, sumus Di, que impia
vicinia luet meritas pœnas : da-
bitur vobis esse immunibus
hujus mali : modo relinquit
vestra tecta ; ac comitate nos-
tros gradus, et ite simul in
ardua montis. Parent : et Dis
præeuntibus, ambo levant
membra baculis, que tardi se-
nilibus annis nituntur ponere
vestigia longo clivo. Tantum
aberant summo, quantum sa-
gitta missa semel potest ire :
flexere oculos, et prospiciunt
cætera mersa palude, tantum
sua tecta manere. Que dum
mirantur ea, dum deflent fata
suorum, illa vetus casa, et jam
parva duobus dominis, vertitur
in templum ; columna subiêre
furcas, stramina flavescent, que
tellus adoperta marmore, que
fores cœlatæ, que tecta viden-
tur aurata. Cùm Saturnius
edidit talia placido ore ; juste
senex, et fœmina digna justo
conjuges, dicite quid optetis.
Philemon, locutus pauca cum
Baucide, aperit commune ju-
diciū Superis. Poscimus esse
sacerdotes, et tueri vestra de-
lubra : et quoniam egimus
annos concordēs, eadem hora
auferat duos ; nec unquam vi-
deam busta meæ conjugis, neu
sim tumulandus ab illâ. Fides
sequitur vota ; fuere tutela
templi,

Eluditque diu ; tandemque est visus ad ipsos
Confugisse Deos ; superi vetuere necari :
Dique sumus, meritasque luet vicinia pœnas
Impia, dixerunt ; vobis immunibus hujus 80
Esse mali dabitur : modò vestra relinquit tecta ;
Ac nostros comitate gradus, et in ardua montis
Ite simul. Parent : et, Dis præeuntibus, ambo
Membra levant baculis, tardique senilibus annis
Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo. 85
Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire
sagitta
Missa potest ; flexere oculos et mersa palude
Cætera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.
Dumque ea mirantur, dum deflent fata suorum,
Illa vetus dominis et jam casa parva duobus, 90
Vertitur in templum ; furcas subiêre columnæ,
Stramina flavescent, adopertaque marmore tellus,
Cœlatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur.
Talia cùm placido Saturnius edidit ore :
Dicite, juste senex, et fœmina conjugē justo 95
Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca lo-
cutus
Judiciū Superis aperit commune Philemon.
Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri
Poscimus : et quoniam concordēs egimus annos,
Auferat hora duos eadem ; nec conjugis unquam
Busta meæ videam, neu sim tumulandus ab illâ.
Vota fides sequitur : templi tutela fuere, 102

NOTES.

80. Impia.] Their inhospitable neighbours.
Immunibus.] Free from, exempted from.
81. Hujus mali.] This threatened punish-
ment.
Modò.] Only.
82. Comitatus.] From comito, which is some-
times used, though comitor is a deponent verb.
83. Simul.] Come ye along with us.
85. Nituntur.] They endeavour to get up
the long steep place.
88. Tecta.] Their cottage.
Manere.] To stand, to remain.
89. Deflent.] They bewail.
Fata. Misfortune.
Suorum.] Of their neighbours. N. B. The
two verses which are commonly found in
other editions, besides that of Nic. Heinsius,
Mersa vident, &c. and Solo loco, are accounted
spurious by all learned men.
90. Jam.] In times past.—Casa.] Country

- peoples' houses are properly called Casæ.
91. Furcas.] The forks were turned into
columns ; for he writes, that Philemon's house
was transformed into a stately temple (church.)
Saubière.] Came in the place of, succeed-
ed.
92. Adopertaque.] The floor of the church
paved with marble.
97. Judiciū.] Wish, desire.
Aperit.] He shews, manifests.
98. Delubraque.] And to keep your tem-
ples.
99. Concordes.] We have lived peaceably
and quietly.
100. Duas.] Both.
101. Busta.] The funerals ; to be buried.
102. Nota.] For Jupiter, according to his
promise, granted them what they asked for.
Fides.] Success.—Tutela.] Keepers of
the temple, or priests.

Donec vita data est. Annis ævoque soluti,
 Ante gradus templi cùm starent fortè, locique
 Narrarent ^a casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
 Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.
 Jamque super ^b geminos crescente cacumine
 vultus, 107

Mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta; Valeque,
 O conjux, dixere simul: simul abdita textit
 Ora frutex. Ostendit adhuc Tyaneus illic
 Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 111
 Hæc mihi non vani, (nec erat cur fallere vellent,) ^a
 Narravere senes: equidem pendentia vidi
 Serta super ramos, ponensque recentia, dixi,
 Cura pii Dis sunt, et qui coluere coluntur. 115
 Desierat: cunctosque et res et moverat auctor;
 Thesea præcipuè: quem facta audire volentem
 Mira Deum, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis
 Talibus alloquitur. Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum
 Forma semel mota est, in hoc renovamine mansit.
 Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuras;
 Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu.
 Nam modò te juvenem, modò te videre leonem;
 Nunc violentus aper; nunc, quem tetigisse ti-
 merent, 124

Anguis eras; modò te faciebant cornua taurum.
 Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque sæpe videri;
 Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum,
 Flumen eras; interdum undis contrarius ignis.

lapis, quoque sæpe arbor; interdum, imitatus faciem liquidarum aquarum, eras flumen; in-
 terdum ignis contrarius undis.

^a Inciperent.

^b gelidos.

donec vita data est. Soluti an-
 nis ævoque, cùm fortè starent
 ante gradus templi, que narra-
 rent casus loci, Baucis (con-
 spexit) Philemona frondere,
 senior Philemon conspexit
 Baucida frondere. Que jam
 cacumine crescente super ge-
 minos vultus, dum licuit, red-
 debant mutua dicta; que dix-
 ère simul, ô conjux vale: si-
 mul frutex textit abdita ora.
 Tyaneus incola adhuc ostendit
 illic vicinos truncos de gemino
 corpore. Non vani senes, (nec
 erat cur vellent fallere,) hæc
 narravere mihi: equidem vidi
 sarta pendentia super ramos,
 que ponens recentia, dixi, pii
 sunt cura Dis, et qui coluere
 coluntur. Desierat: que res
 et auctor moverat cunctos;
 præcipuè Thesea: quem volen-
 tem audire mira facta De-
 um, Calydonius amnis nixus
 cubito alloquitur talibus. Sunt,
 ô fortissime, forma quorum est
 semel mota, mansit in hoc re-
 novamine. Sunt, quibus jus est
 transire in plures figuras; ut
 tibi, Proteu, incola maris com-
 plexi terram. Nam modò vidè-
 re te juvenem, modò leonem;
 nunc violentus aper, nunc eras
 anguis quem timerent tetigis-
 se; modò cornua faciebant te
 taurum. Sæpe poteras videri

NOTES.

103. Annis.] Stricken in age.

104. Locique.] The things which had hap-
 pened to that place.

105. Frondere.] To send (put) forth leaves.
 They were both turned into trees, Philemon
 into an oak, and Baucis into a tell-tree, as
 they say.

107. Cacumine.] On the top of their head;
 he intimates that their hair was turned into
 leaves.

108. Dum.] As long as they were able.

110. Tyaneus.] The inhabitants of Tyana,
 a town in Cappadocia.

111. Gemino.] Made of the two bodies of
 Baucis and Philemon.

112. Non vani.] Not vain, not false, but in
 serious truth.—Nec erat.] Scil. enim.

113. Equidem.] Lelex proves by arguments
 what he related to be true.

114. Serta.] Garlands, so called of serendis
 floribus, for in ancient times garlands were
 hung up in groves and trees.

Ponensque.] And placing fresh ones there.

116. Desierat.] That is to say, Lelex, to
 speak.—Res.] The wonderful thing.

Auctor.] Lelex, who had related.

118. Calydonius.] Achelous.

120. Mota.] Changed.

Renovamine.] In this renovation.

121. Jus.] The faculty and power.

122. Terram.] For the ocean encompasses
 (embraces) the earth.

Proteu.] Proteus, the son of Oceanus and
 Tethys, a famous prophet, who turned himself
 into various shapes. Some mythologists make
 him a very sagacious king, others a politician,
 and others a rhetorician.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. The fable of Philemon and Baucis, related by our poet in so easy and natural a manner, is one of those which displays the hospitality the ancients were remarkable for, and which seldom went unrewarded. The persons in this fable are not so much as guessed at, so totally are they unknown in history; nor would I choose, with Mr. Huet, to make so bold a conjecture, as to suppose it a disfiguration of the visit the angels made to Abraham; yet I am satisfied that Ovid is indebted to the sacred writings (whose language we can have no doubt of his being familiar with) for many of the fine allusions and embellishments given to his fables. The fable of Proteus is ingenious and entertaining, affording the mind a pleasing expanse. We may suppose him an orator, who never failed to gain his auditors by the force of his eloquence; and Herodotus says Proteus was a prince extremely wise, just, and eloquent. From his experience he knew what was to happen; and his prudence was such, as made his designs impenetrable; and as it was said, *he must be surprised and tied by those who had a mind to discover them*. Sometimes he is seen in the midst of his soldiers, as a shepherd in the midst of his flock: these are the flocks of Neptune, which it is said he had the care of. Passionate and violent to such excess, as he is said to be all on fire; but so much master of his passions, as to appear in a moment calm and unruffled. From all this we may suppose the poet intended an allegorical delineation of a king, *wise and foreseeing, subtle and contriving*; and not the history of the fabulous Proteus said to change his form and figure.

FAB. XI. METRA IN VARIAS SPECIES.

Achelous continues his relation with the story of Metra, daughter of Erisichthon, who was attacked with an insatiable hunger, for having sacrilegiously cut down an oak, sacred to the goddess Ceres. Metra begged of Neptune, who had been in love with her, the power of assuming different shapes; that she might, if possible, satisfy her father's voracious appetite. For this purpose Erisichthon was frequently obliged to expose her to sale, but he always recovered her again, from the power she had of changing her form; and this he continued to do until the deception became publicly known. At last he became the avenger of his own impiety, by being forced to devour himself.

Nec conjux Autolycei nata
Erisichthone habet minus juris.
Pater hujus erat qui sperneret
numina Divûm, et adoleret
nullos honores aris. Etiam
ille dicitur violasse Cereale nem-
us securi,

NEC minus Autolycei conjux Erisichthone nata
Juris habet. Pater hujus erat qui numina
Divûm
Sperneret, et nullos aris adoleret honores.
Ille etiam Cereale nemus violasse securi

NOTES.

1. Conjux.] Metra, the daughter of Erisichthon. was married to Autolycus, the maternal uncle of Ulysses.

Nata.] Erisichthon was a Thessalian, a contemner of the Gods.

2. Juris.] Less of power than Proteus, sc.

that she could turn herself into various shapes.

3. Nullos.] And would offer no burnt offering to the gods.

4. Ille.] Erisichthon.

Cereale.] Consecrated to Ceres.

Dicitur, et lucos ferro temerâsse vetustos. 5 et temerâsse vetustos lucos ferro. Ingens que cus annoso robore quercus; Stabat in his ingens annoso robore quercus; Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ, vittæ, que memores tabellæ, que Sertaque cingebant, voti argumenta potentis. Sertaque cingebant mediam, argumenta potentis voti. Dryades sæpe sub hâc Dryades festas duxère choreas; Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci 10 Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci 10 Circumiêre modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas Circumiêre modum: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat: nec non et cætera tanto Quinque ter implebat: nec non et cætera tanto Sylva sub hâc omnis, quanto fuit herba sub illâ. Sylva sub hâc omnis, quanto fuit herba sub illâ. Nec tamen idcirco ferrum Triopæus illâ Nec tamen idcirco ferrum Triopæus illâ Abstînuit: famulosque jubet succidere sacrum Abstînuit: famulosque jubet succidere sacrum Robur: et, ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno 16 Robur: et, ut jussos cunctari vidit, ab uno 16 Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi: Edidit hæc raptâ sceleratus verba securi: Non dilecta Deæ solùm, sed et ipsa licebit Non dilecta Deæ solùm, sed et ipsa licebit Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram. Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram. Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus, Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictus, Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoïa quercus; Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoïa quercus; Et paritèr frondes, paritèr pallescere glandes Et paritèr frondes, paritèr pallescere glandes Cœpère, ac longi a sudore madescere rami. Cœpère, ac longi a sudore madescere rami. Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus, Cujus ut in trunco fecit manus impia vulnus, Haud aliter fluxit discussâ cortice sanguis, 25 Haud aliter fluxit discussâ cortice sanguis, 25 Quàm solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus Quàm solet, ante aras ingens ubi victima taurus Concidit, abruptâ cruor è cervice profundi. Concidit, abruptâ cruor è cervice profundi. Obstupuère omnes: aliquisque ex omnibus audet Obstupuère omnes: aliquisque ex omnibus audet Detererre nefas, sævamquæ inhibere bipennim. Detererre nefas, sævamquæ inhibere bipennim. Aspicit hunc, Mentisque piæ cape præmia dixit Aspicit hunc, Mentisque piæ cape præmia dixit Thessalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore fer- Thessalus: inque virum convertit ab arbore fer- rum, 31 rum, 31 Detruncatque caput, repetitaque robora cædit. Detruncatque caput, repetitaque robora cædit. Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis: Editus è medio sonus est cum robore talis: Nympha sub hâc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno; Nympha sub hâc ego sum, Cereri gratissima, ligno; Quæ tibi factorum pœnas instare tuorum Quæ tibi factorum pœnas instare tuorum

truncat caput, quæ cædit repetita robora. Cum talis sonus est editus è medio robore; ego sum Nympha sub hoc ligno, gratissima Cereri; quæ moriens vaticinor, pœnas tuorum factorum instare tibi, a pallorem ducere rami.

NOTES.

5. Temerasse. To have violated.
6. Annosa.] Of an old stump (stock.)
7. Una.] Itself a grove.
8. Memoresque.] Recording tablets.
9. Dryades.] Nymphs or goddesses of the groves, of τῆς δρυίδος.
11. Circumiêre.] They encompassed.
12. Nec non.] That oak was as much larger than the others in the wood, as the others surpassed herbs.

14. Triopæus.] Erisichthon. Triopa was the father of Erisichthon.—Illâ.] From that oak.
21. Deoïa. Belonging to Ceres, of τῆς Διός.
25. Discussâ.] Violently rent.
27. Abruptâ.] The neck being cut off.
- Profundi.] To be shed abroad.
29. Deterre] To dissuade with terror.
31. Thessalus.] Erisichthon.
35. Instare.] To hang over the head, to be at hand.

solatia nostri lethi. Ille persequitur suum scelus, quæ arbor tandem labefacta innumeris ictibus, adductaque funibus, corruit, et prostravit multam sylvam pondere. Dryades attonitæ damno nemorisque suoque, omnes germanæ Cererem cum vestibus adeunt Cererem cum atris vœtibus que orant pœnam Erisicthonis. Pulcherrima annuit his, que motu sui capitis concussit agros oneratos gravidis messibus, que molitur miserabile genus pœnæ, (si ille non esset miserabilis nulli suis actis,) lacerare pestiferâ Fame. Quæ quatenus non adeunda Deæ ipsi (enim neque Fata sinunt Cereremque Famemque coïre) compellat agrestem Oreada unam montani Numinis talibus dictis. Est locus in extremis oris glacialis Scythiæ, triste solum, sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore; iners frigus, Pallorque, Tremorque, et jejuna Famas habitant illic; jube ea condant se in scelerata præcordia sacrilegi. Nec copia rerum vincat eam, que superet meas vires certamine. Neve viæ spatium te terreat, accipè currus; accipe, quos frænâ altè moderère, dracones: Et dedit. Illa, dato subvecta per aëra curru, Devenit in Scythiam, rigidique cacumine montis (Caucason appellant) serpentum colla levavit: devenit in Scythiam, que levavit colla serpentum cacumine rigidi montis (appellant Caucasou.

NOTES.

37. Persequitur.] He goes on with.

38. Adducta. Drawn.

39. Prostravit.] It overthrew.

40. Dryades.] The nymphs of the trees being affrighted.

41. Atris.] With black and mourning clothes, such as suit mourners.

43. Annuit.] Ceres consented, and promised with a nod.—His.] To the Dryades.

45. Molitur.] She prepares.

47. Lacerare.] To butcher, to torment.

Quatenus.] Because.

49. Coïre.] To agree, for contraries cannot subsist together.

50. Oreada.] A mountain nymph. For Oreades are nymphs of the mountains, of ὄρος, i. e. of a mountain.

51. Locus.] A description of the placè best

suited to Famine.—Glacialis.] Icy.

52. Triste solum.] A dismal soil.

53. Iners.] Slow from the effect, because it makes men slow and inactive.

Pallor, &c.] These are perpetual companions of cold.

54. Condant.] To bury herself.

Præcordia.] In the intrails of the wicked and sacrilegious Erisicthon.

56. Vincat.] May be able to overcome.

57. Spatium.] The length.

58. Moderere.] Thou mayest guide and govern.

Dracones.] Drawing the chariot of Ceres.

61. Caucasou.] Caucasus is a very high mountain of Scythia, always covered with snow.

Quæsitamque Famem lapidoso vidit in agro, 62
 Unguibus et ^a raras vellentem dentibus herbas.
 Hirtus erat crinis; cava lumina; pallor in ore;
 Labra incana situ; scabræ rubigine fauces; 65
 Dura cutis, per quam ^b spectari viscera possent:
 Ossa sub incurvis extabant arida lumbis:
 Ventris erat pro ventre locus; pendere putares
 Pectus, et ^a spinæ tantummodo crate teneri.
 Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigebat
 Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera talo. 71
 Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim est accedere
 juxtâ

Ausa) refert mandata Deæ: paulumque morata,
 Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo vene-
 nerat illuc, 74

Visa tamen sensisse Famem; retroque dracones
 Egit in Æmoniam versis sublimis habenis.
 Dicta Fames Cereris (quamvis contraria semper
 Illius est operi) peragit; perque aëra vento
 Ad jussam delata domum est; et protinus intrat
 Sacrilegi thalamos, altoque sopore solutum 80
 (Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplectitur alis:
 Seque viro inspirat, faucesque et pectus et ora
 Afflat; et in vacuis spargit jejunia venis.
 Functaque mandato fœcundum deserit orbem,
 Inque domos inopes assuetaque vertitur arva.
 Lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erisicthona pennis
 Mulcebat. Petit ille dapes sub imagine somni,
 Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat,
 Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani, 89
 Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras.

dapes sub imagine somni, que movet vana ora, que fatigat dentem in dente, que exercet delu-
 sum guttur inani cibo, que nequicquam devorat tenues auras pro epulis.

a raris.

b numerari.

NOTES.

64. Hirtus.] Rough, dishevelled.
 65. Incana.] Foul.—Situ.] With filth.
 Scabræ.] Rough.
 67. Extabant.] Stood out.
 68. Ventris, &c.] She had but a small
 belly.
 69. Crate spinæ.] The bone of the spine,
 and the ribs growing from the spine
 70. Articulos.] The knots (joints.)
 71. Tubera.] Swellings.
 76. Refert.] She makes known the com-
 mands of Ceres.
 76. Æmoniam.] Thessaly.—Sublimis.]
 High, for she flew through the air.
 77. Quamvis, &c.] This observation, con-
 tained in the parenthesis, shews the contra-

riety between Ceres and Famine, the one
 producing, the other destroying the fruits of
 the earth; Famine is therefore said to be con-
 traria operi.

79. Domum.] Of Erisicthon.
 80. Alto sopore.] In a deep sleep.
 84. Functa, &c.] And when she had per-
 formed the commands of Ceres.
 Fœcundum.] Fruit-bearing.
 85. Vertitur.] She returns.
 87. Ille.] Erisicthon.
 Imagine.] Being in a dream, for he seemed
 to be hungry in his sleep.
 88. Ora, &c.] For he seemed to eat.
 89. Inani.] With imaginary banquets.

Verò ut quies est expulsa, ardor edendi furit, que regnat per avidas fauces, que immensa viscera. Nec mora, poscit quod pontus, quod terra, quod aer educat; et queritur jejunia mensis appositis; que querit epulas in epulis. Quodque poterat esse satis urbibus quodque populo, non sufficit uni. Que quo demittit plura in suam alvum, cupit plus. Que ut fretum recipit flumina de totâ terrâ, nec satiatur aquis, que ebibit peregrinos amnes: Utque rapax ignis non unquam recusat alimenta, que cremat innumeras trabes; et, quo major copia est data, petit plura; que est voracior ipsâ turba: sic ora profani Erisichthonis accipiunt, que simul poscunt, omnes epulas. Omnis cibus est causa cibi in illo, que locus semper fit inanis edendo. Jamque attenuârat patrias opes fame, que voragine alti ventris: sed tum quoque dira fames manebat inattenuata, que flamma implacatâ gulâ vigeat: tandem, censu demisso in viscera, filia restabat, non digna illo parente. Inops vendit hanc quoque. Generosa recusat dominum, et tendens suas palmas super vicina æquora, ait: Qui habes præmia virginitatis raptâ nobis, eripe me domino. Neptuneus habebat hæc. Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò esset visa hero sequenti, que novat formam, que induit virilem vultum, et cultus aptos capientibus pisces.

Ut verò est expulsa quies, furit ardor edendi, Perque avidas fauces, immensaque viscera regnat. Nec mora, quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aer,

Poscit; et appositis queritur jejunia mensis; Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quodque urbibus esse, 95

Quodque satis populo poterat, non sufficit uni. Plusque cupit, quo plura suam demittit in alvum.

Utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ, Nec satiatur aquis, peregrinosque ebibit amnes:

Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, Innumerasque trabes cremat; et, quo copia major Est data, plura petit; turbâque voracior ipsâ est: Sic epulas omnes Erisichthonis ora profani 103

Accipiunt, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo Causa sibi est: semperque locus fit inanis edendo.

Jamque fame patrias, altique voragine ventris, Attenuârat opes: sed inattenuata manebat

Tum quoque dira fames, implacatâque vigeat Flammâ gulâ; tandem, demisso in viscera censu, Filia restabat, non illo digna parente. 110

Hanc quoque vendit inops, Dominum generosa recusat,

Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas, Eripe me domino, qui raptâ præmia nobis

Virginitatis habes, ait. Hæc Neptuneus habebat. Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò visa sequenti

Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem Induit, et cultus pisces capientibus aptos. 117

Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò esset visa hero sequenti, que novat formam, que induit virilem vultum, et cultus aptos capientibus pisces.

NOTES.

91. Ardor.] A raging appetite.

92. Immensa.] Not to be filled.

95. Nec mora.] Immediately.

94. Queritur.] He complains that he is hungry.

96. Satis.] To suffice.

97. Plusque cupit.] The more Erisichthon eat, the more he craved.

98. Utque, &c.] The poet shews, by a double similitude, how insatiable Erisichthon's desire of eating was.

99. Satiatur.] Is filled.

101. Cremat.] Burns up.

102. Ipsâ turba.] The very quantity.

105. Semper, &c.] The belly is not filled by eating, but seems rather to be emptied.

107. Attenuârat.] He had devoured, diminished.—Inattenuata.] Not diminished.

109. Flammâ.] A vehement desire, an appetite for eating.

Demisso.] His patrimony being swallowed up.

110. Filia.] Metra, that was worthy of a father less impious and unhappy.

111. Generosa.] She being a free woman, would not suffer bondage.

113. Raptâ.] Taken away. For Neptune had defiled her.

115. Prece.] Her prayers being heard.

Modò.] A little before.

116. Hero.] By her master, to whom her father Erisichthon had sold her.

Hanc dominus spectans : O qui pendentia parvo
 Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit,
 (Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in unda
 Credulus, et nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos !)
 Quæ modo cum vili turbatis veste capillis 122
 Littore in hõc steterat (nam stantem in littore
 vidi) [tant
 Dic ubi sit: neque enim vestigia longius ex-
 Illa Dei munus benè cedere sensit: et à se 125
 Se quæri gaudens, his est resecuta rogantem :
 Quisquis es, ignoscas; in nullam lumina partem
 Gurgite ab hoc flexi, studioque operatus inhæsi.
 Quoque minùs dubites, sic has Deus æquoris
 artes
 Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto, 130
 (Me tamen excepto) nec fœmina constitit ulla.
 Credidit, et verso dominus pede pressit arenam,
 Elususque abiit; illi sua reddita forma est.
 Ast, ubi habere suam transformia corpora sentit,
 Sæpe pater dominis Triopëida vendit; at illa
 Nunc equa, nunc ales, modò bos, modò cervus,
 abibat; 136
 Præbebatque avido non justa alimenta parenti.
 Vis tamen illa mali postquam consumserat om-
 nem
 Materiam, dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo :
 Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu 140
 Cœpit, et infelix minuendo corpus alebat.
 Quid moror externis? etiam mihi sæpe novandi
 Corporis, ò juvenes, numero finita potestas :
 Quid moror externis? Etiam (est) mihi, ò juvenes, potestas novandi corporis sæpe finita
 numero :

NOTES.

118. Pendentia æra.] Hooks made of brass: A Metonymy.

119. Celas.] Hidest.

120. Sic.] This is an adverb of wishing.

124. Neque, &c.] He signifies that she was not gone farther, since there appeared no more of her footsteps.

125. Cedere.] To fall out luckily to her.

126. Resecuta.] She answered in these words to him inquiring of her.

128. Studio, &c.] Being intent upon fishing.

129. Has.] Spoken ambiguously; for both the fishing trade and fraud which she used may be understood.

132. Verso.] He went back through the sand.

135. Sua.] Proper to a virgin,

134. Suam.] sc. his daughter.

Transformia] Which may be transformed into various shapes.

135. Triopëida.] The grand-daughter of Triopa.

137. Non justa.] Unjust.—Parenti.] To her furnished father Erisiethon.

138. Vis illa.] That violence of the disease.

139. Nova.] His last food.

140. Ipse.] Erisiethon.

142. Externis.] On foreign transformations.

145. O juvenes.] Achelous speaks to Lelæx and Theseus.

Numero finita.] Limited in number; for I can be transformed but thrice, viz. into a man, an ox, and a snake, as it follows.

Nam modò videor quod nunc sum: modò flector in anguem: modò dux armenti, sumo vires in cornua, dum potui cornua! nunc altera pars frontis caret telo, ut ipse vides. Gemitus secuti sunt verba.

Nam modò, quod nunc sum, videor; modo flector in anguem; Armenti modò dux vires in cornua sumo: 145 Cornua dum potui! nunc pars caret altera telo Frontis, ut ipse vides. Gemitus sunt verba secuti.

NOTES.

146. Telo.] The horn of which he was deprived by Hercules. that he grieved very much that his horn was broken.

147. Gemitus.] Sighs; by which is signified

EXP. FAB. XI. The metamorphoses of Metra, the daughter of Erisichthon, have for their foundation, the eager desire of a dutiful daughter to support a parent who had ruined himself by his extravagance, and her different appearances pointed out the different offices she served in for the purposes just mentioned.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,
LIBER IX.

FAB. I. ACHELOUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS.

THE ARGUMENT.

Dejanira, Daughter of Oeneus, who had been addressed by several heroes, could only procure a promise from her father that she should be given to him who should prove himself the most valiant. The different suitors submit their pretensions to Hercules and Achelous, who were to engage in single combat. Achelous, in order to have the advantage of his antagonist, transforms himself into different shapes, and at last into that of a bull, but to no purpose, as Hercules overcomes him, and breaks off one of his horns. The Naiads, Achelous's daughters, take it up, and fill it with the variety of fruits which Autumn affords; hence it came to be called the Horn of Plenty.

QUÆ gemitus, truncæque Deo Neptunius
heros

Causa rogat frontis; cùm sic Calydonius amnis
Cæpit; inornatos redimitus arundine crines.

Triste petis munus: quis enim sua prælia victus
Commemorare velit? Referam tamen ordine;
nec tam

Turpe fuit vinci, quàm contendisse decorum est;
Magnaque dat nobis tantus solatia victor.

Nomine si qua suo tandem pervenit ad aures
Deianira tuas; quondam pulcherrima virgo,

Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum. 10

Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti:
Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate.

Dixit et Alcides. Alii cessere duobus.
Ille Jovem socerum dare se, a famamque labo-

rum,
Et superata suæ referebat jussa novercæ. 15

Contrà ego, (turpe Deum mortali cedere duxi:
Nondum erat ille Deus) regem me cernis aqua-

rum,
Cursibus obliquis inter tua regna fluentem.

Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,
Sed popularis ero, et rerum pars una tuarum.

Tantum ne noceat, quod nunc nec regia Juno 21

Odit, et omnis abest jussorum pœna laborum.
Nam quòd te jaetas Alcmenâ matre creatum,

Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.
aut Jupiter est falsus pater, aut verus crimine.

a summamque.

NOTES.

1. Truncæ.] Maimed, for he wanted one horn.—Deo.] To Achelous.

Neptunius.] Thescus, the sort of Ægeus, whose father was Neptune.

2. Calydonius.] Achelous.

5. Redimitus arundine.] As being the god of a river; for reeds grow in marshy grounds.

7. Victor.] So great was Hercules.

8. Nomine, &c.] Achelous begins to relate his wrestling for Deianira.

10. Procorum.] They are called proci, that address a woman for a wife, from pro-candi, i. e. of asking.

11. Soceri.] Of our wished for father-in-law.

12. Parthaone nate.] Oeneus, king of Ætolia, was the son of Parthaon.

18. Alcides.] Hercules: Of Alceus his grandfather, or of τῆς ἀλκῆς strength, fortitude.

Duobus.. To us two.

14. Famam laborum.] It will be necessary here that boys should be made perfectly well acquainted with the history and labours of Hercules, otherwise many lines of this fable and the next will be found unintelligible.

15. Novercæ.] Juno.

16. Contrà.] On the contrary.

Turpe.] sc. esse.—Deum.] sc. me Deum Mortali.] To a man. For Hercules was not yet translated amongst the gods.

17. Regem.] Achelous, a river running between Acarnan and Ætolia.

20. Popularis.] Of the same country.

21. Tantum, &c.] By this he hints that Hercules had been deservedly persecuted by Juno, and therefore unworthy of Deianira.

25. Alcmena.] The daughter of Electryo, and wife of Amphytrio, whose shape Jupiter assumed and begat Hercules,

Neptunius heros rogat quæ causa gemitus Deo, truncæque frontis: cùm Calydonius amnis cæpit sic; redimitus inornatos crines arundine. Petis triste munus: enim quis victus velit commemorare sua prælia? Tamen referam ordine; nec fuit tam turpe vinci, quàm est decorum contendisse; que tantus victor dat nobis magna solatia. Si qua Deianira suo nomine tandem pervenit ad tuas auras; quondam pulcherrima virgo, que fuit invidiosa spes multorum procorum. Cum quibus ut domus petiti soceri est intrata dixi, Nate Parthaone, accipe me generum. Et Alcides dixit. Alii cessere duobus. Ille referebat se dare Jovem socerum, famamque laborum, et jussa suæ novercæ superata. Contrà ego, (dixi turpe Deum cedere mortali: ille erat nondum Deus) cernis me regem aquarum, fluentem inter tua regna obliquis cursibus. Nec hospes gener, missus tibi ab externis oris, sed ero popularis, et una pars tuarum rerum. Tantùm ne noceat, quòd regia Juno nec odit me, et omnis pœna jussorum laborum abest. Nam quòd jactas te creatum matre Alcmenâ,

Petis patrem adulterio matris : elige, malis Jovem esse fictum, an te ortum per dedecus ? Spectat jamdudum dicentem talia torvo lumine ; et non imperat fortiter accensæ iræ ; que reddit tot verba : Dextera melior mihi linguâ. Dummodosuperempugnando, tu vince loquendo. Que ferox congregitur. Puduit locutum magna modò cedere. Rejeci viridem vestem de corpore ; que opposui brachia, que tenui manus varas à pectore in statione, et paravi membra pugnae. Ille spargit me pulvere hausto cavis palmis : inque vicem flavescit jactu fulvæ arenæ ; et modò captat cervicem, modò micantia crura, aut putes captare ; que lacessit à omni parte. Mea gravitas defendit me ; que petebar frustra. Haud secus ac moles quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure : illa manet, que est tuta pondere. Digredimur paulùm, que rursus coimus ad bella ; que stetimus in gradu, certi non cedere : que per erat junctus cum pede : que ego pronus premebam toto pectore, et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte. Vidi fortes tauros concurrere non aliter, cum nitidissima conjux toto saltu expetitur pretium pugnae : armenta spectant, paventque, nescia quem maneat tanti regni maneat.

Matris adulterio patrem petis : elige, fictum 25
Esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum ?
Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo
Spectat : et accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ ;
Verbaque tot reddit : Melior mihi dextera lin-
guâ.

Dummodo pugnando superem, tu vince lo-
quendo.

Congregiturque ferox. Puduit modò magna
locutum 31

Cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem ;
Brachiaque opposui, tenuique à pectore varas
In statione manus, et pugnae membra paravi.
Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis : 35
Inque vicem fulvæ^a jactu flavescit arenæ ;
Et modò cervicem, modò crura micantia captat,
Aut captare putes ; omnique à parte lacessit.
Me mea defendit gravitas ; frustra que petebar.
Haud secus ac moles, quam magno murmure
fluctus

Oppugnant : manet illa, suoque est pondere tuta.
Digredimur paulùm, rursusque ad bella coimus ;
Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere : eratque
Cum pede pes junctus : totoque ego pectore
pronus,

Et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte premebam.
Non aliter fortes vidi concurrere tauros,
Cum pretium pugnae toto nitidissima saltu
Expetitur conjux : spectant armenta, paventque,
Nescia quem maneat tanti victoria regni.

^a tactu.

NOTES.

25. Fictum.] sc. Father.

26. Dedecus.] By the ignominy of his mother's adultery, Achelous supposes that Jupiter was not Hercules's father, or if he was, Hercules was born in adultery.

27. Torvo.] With fierce eyes.

28. Non fortiter.] Not with resolution.

30. Dummodo.] Only

31. Magna.] Proud things.

32. Viridem.] That colour is peculiar to the gods of the sea or rivers.

35. Varas.] I had my fist clinched and ready to fight. They are called Vari that are bandy legged.

34. Statione.] In a proper posture.

35. Hausto, &c.] Having sprinkled me over with sand, that he might lay hold of me the more readily.

37. Micantia.] Active, nimble, for mico here signifies to move with agility ; when mico signifies to shine, it is with light ; mico signifies to shine with oil or sleekness.

Captat.] Catches at me.

38. Lacessit.] Assaults.

42. Gradu.] In the step, i. e. in the posture, because men going to engage, step forward with one foot, that they may stand the firmer.

42. Certi non cedere.] Resolved not to give up.

44. Cum pede.] After the manner of wrestlers.

46. Non aliter.] Achelous shews by the similitude, with what force he engaged with Hercules.

48. Conjux.] A heifer.

Ter, sinè profectu, voluit nitentia contrà 50
 Rejicere Alcides à se mea pectora : quartò
 Excudit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit :
 Impulsumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri)
 Protinus avertit, tergoque onerosus inhæsit. 54
 Si qua fides (neque enim fictâ mihi gloria voce
 Quæritur) imposito pressus mihi monte videbar.
 Vix tamen exserui sudore fluentia multo
 Brachia, vix solvi dueros à corpore nexus.
 Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumere vires :
 Et cervice meâ potitur. Tum denique tellus
 Pressa genu nostro est, et arenas ore momordi.
 Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes, 62
 Elaborque viro, longum formatus in anguem.
 Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes,
 Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam,
 Risit, et illudens nostras Tirynthius artes,
 Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum,
 Dixit : et, ut vincas alios, Acheloë, dracones,
 Pars quota Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ?
 Vulneribus sæcunda suis erat illa : nec ullum 70
 De centum numero caput est impune recisum ;
 Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior esset.
 Hanc ego ramosam natis è cæde colubris,
 Crescentemque malo, domui, domitamque a
 peremi. [guem

Quid fore te credas, b falsum qui versus in an-

ramosam colubris natis : ecæde, crescentem malo, que peremi
 te, qui versus in falsum anguem,

a perussi.

b solum.

Alcides voluit ter rejicere mea
 pectora à se nitentia contrà, si-
 ne profectu : quartò excudit
 amplexus, que solvit adducta
 brachia : que protinus avertit
 impulsum manu (certum mihi
 fateri vera) que onerosus inhæ-
 sit tergo. Si qua fides, (enim
 neque gloria quæritur mihi fic-
 tâ voce) videbar mihi pressus
 monte imposito. Tamen vix ex-
 serui brachia fluentia multo su-
 dore, et vix solvi dueros nexus
 à corpore. Instat anhelanti, que
 prohibet resumere vires, et po-
 titur meâ cervice. Tum denique
 tellus est pressa nostro genu, et
 momordi arenas ore. Inferior
 virtute divertor ad meas artes,
 que elabor viro, formatus in
 longum anguem. Qui post-
 quam sinuavi corpus in flexos
 orbes, que movi bisulcam lin-
 guam cum fero stridore; Tiryn-
 thius risit, et illudens nostras
 artes dixit : Est labor mearum
 cunarum superare angues : et
 Acheloë, ut vincas alios dracon-
 es, quota pars unus serpens
 eris Lernææ Echidnæ? illa
 erat sæcunda suis vulneribus,
 nec est ullum caput de centum
 numero recisum impune; quin
 cervix esset valentior gemino
 hærede. Ego domui hanc,
 domitam. Quid fore credas

NOTES.

50. Nitentia.] Labouring, from nitor, for nitentia from niteo has (i) short.

52. Adducta.] Drawn close about him, i e. grasping.

53. Certum mihi.] I know this is truth.

54. Avertit.] Turns me about, so that my back was to him.

55. Fides.] sc. Est verbis meis.

Ficta.] By feigned words.

56. Pressus.] Oppressed.

60. Cervice.] He catches me fast by the neck.

61. Arenas, &c.] To bite the ground expresses indignation, and often also the agonies of death when a man falls in battle.

63. Divertor.] I turn, i e. I have recourse to.

65. Elabor.] I get out of the hands of my antagonist Hercules.

64. Sinuavi. I wound myself along like a serpent.

65. Stridore.] With hissing.

66. Tirynthius.] Hercules, from Tirynthia, a city near Argos where Hercules was bred.

67. Cunarum.] Of my infancy.

68. Ut vincas.] Although you might overcome other serpents.

69. Pars quota.] What figure would you cut with that of Lernæa.

71. Impune.] Without an avenger; for as he cut off one head, another started up to revenge, as it were, the loss of its brother.

73. Ramosam.] Having many heads like branches.

74. Crescentemque malo.] Acquiring strength by its disasters.

moves aliena arma? quem precaria forma celat? Dixerat: et injicit vincula digitorum summo collo. Angebar, ceu pressus guttura forcipe, que pugnabam evellere meas fauces pollicibus. Devicto sic quoque tertia forma trucidis tauri restabat: mutatus membra tauro, rebello. Ille induit lacertos toris à lævâ parte; que trahens admissum sequitur: quæ figit deprensa cornua durâ humo, que sternit me alta arenâ. Nec id fuerat satis: dum tenet rigidum cornu ferâ dexterâ infregit, que revellit à truncâ fronte. Naiades sacrarunt hoc repletum pomis et odoro flore: que bona Copia est dives meo cornu. Dixerat, at Nymphe succincta ritu Dianæ, una ministrarum, capillis fuis utrimque, incessit, que tulit totum autumnum prædivite cornu, et felicia poma secundas mensas. Lux subit: et juvenes discedunt primo sole feriente cacumina montium. Enim neque opperiuntur dum flumina habent pacem et placidos lapsus, que aquæ motæ residant. Achelôus abdidit agrestes vultus, et caput lacerum cornu mediis undis. Tamen jactura ablata decoris domuit hunc: cætera erat sospes. Damnum capitis quoque celatur salignâ fronde, aut arundine superimpositâ.

Arma aliena moves? quem forma precaria celat? Dixerat: et summo digitorum vincula collo Injicit. Angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus, Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces. Sic quoque devicto restabat tertia tauri 80 Forma trucidis: tauro mutatus membra rebello. Induit ille toris à lævâ parte lacertos; Admissumque trahens sequitur; deprensaque durâ Cornua figit humo, meque altâ sternit arenâ. 84 Nec satis id fuerat: rigidum fera dextera cornu Dum tenet, infregit, truncâque à fronte revellit. Naiades hoc, pomis et odoro flore repletum, Sacrârunt: divesque meo bona Copia cornu est. Dixerat, at Nymphe ritu succincta Dianæ, Una ministrarum, fuis utrimque capillis, 90 Incessit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu Autumnum, et mensas felicia poma secundas. Lux subit: et, primo feriente cacumina sole, Discedunt juvenes: neque enim dum flumina pacem 94 Et placidos habeant lapsus, motæque residant, Opperiuntur, aquæ. Vultus, Achelôus agrestes, Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdidit undis. Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris: Cætera sospes erat. Capitis quoque fronte salignâ, 99 Aut superimpositâ celatur arundine damnum.

NOTES.

76. Aliena.] Arms not your own, but assumed, borrowed.

77. Vincula.] The grasp, the gripe, from vincio, to bind.

79. Pugnabam.] I strive.

81. Rebello.] I renew the fight.

82. Induit.] He throws.—Toris.] What Torus signifies has been before explained.

83. Admissum.] Driven, i. e. rushing from him, thus before, admissio sequitur vestigia passu.

86. Truncâque fronte.] My bereft forehead.

88. Bona Copia.] The horn of Achelous,

being filled with various fruits by the Naiads, was dedicated to Copia, the goddess of plenty.

91. Prædivite.] Very full.—Totum autumnum.] All the fruits of Autumn.

92. Mensas.—secundus.] The second course; for the ancients began their meal with eggs, and ended with fruit; hence ab ovo ad mala, from beginning to the end of dinner.

93. Cacumina.] The tops of the mountains.

96. Opperiuntur.] They wait for.

99. Salignâ.] A branch of a willow.

100. Arundine.] A crown made of reeds.

Damnum capitis.] The loss of his horn.

EXP. FAB. J. The river Achelôus, which separates Acarnania from Ætolia, by frequently overflowing and destroying its banks, confounded the boundaries of those two nations so much, that it was the occasion of perpetual wars between them. But Hercules, by raising the banks, confined its course, and

established peace. Such authors as have related this event, treat it in a fabulous manner, by saying he fought with the god of the river, who changed himself into a serpent; meaning thereby the windings and turnings of the river; and afterwards into a bull, to express the fury of its course, and rapid overflowing of its banks, the occasion of great devastation, which the ancients frequently expressed by this figure. Hercules is said to have overcome the bull, and to have broken off one of his horns, which is expressive of his confining the two branches of the river in one channel; and hence, as Strabo writes, the Horn of Plenty, as the frequent mischiefs of its inundation now ceased. However, the Horn of Plenty is often understood to be that of the Goat Amalthea, which nursed Jupiter. The nymphs gave this to Achelous, who afterwards exchanged it with Hercules for that which he had torn from him. Dejanira being given to Hercules, as the reward of the services he did Oeneus, king of Calydon, it is fabled she had been promised to Achelous, who was vanquished in a combat with his antagonist. This is the foundation of that famous engagement which our poet so beautifully describes as if actual between these two heroes.

FAB. II. DEIANIRÆ RAPTUS.

Hercules returning with Dejanira, the prize of his victory, commits her to the care of Nessus the centaur, who was to take her over the river Evenus; but Nessus is so smitten with her charms, that he attempts to carry her off, while Hercules remains on the other side of the river.

AT te, Nesse ferox, ejusdem virginis ardor
 Perdiderat, a volucris trajectum terga sagitta.
 Namque, novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge
 Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas.
 Ueberior solito nimbis hyemalibus auctus, 5
 Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervius
 amnis.
 Intrepidum pro se, curam de conjuge agentem,
 Nessus adit, membrisque valens, scitusque va-
 Officioque meo ripâ sistetur in illâ [dorum,
 Hæc, ait, Alcide: tu viribus utere nando. 10
 Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonida Nesso,
 Pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque ti-
 mentem. [nis,
 Mox ut erat pharetrâque gravis, spolioque leo-
 a Perdiderat à volucris, &c.

Atferox Nesse, ardore ejusdem virginis perdiderat te, trajectum terga volucris sagittâ. Namque natus Jove repetens patrios muros cum novâ conjuge, venerat ad rapidas undas Eveni. Amnis erat auctus uberioe solito hyemalibus nimbis, quæ frequens vorticibus atque impervius. — Nessus adit intrepidum pro se, agentem curam de conjuge, que valens membris, que scitus vadorum, ait: Alcide, hæc sistetur in illâ ripâ meo officio, tu utere viribus nando. Aonius tradidit Nesso pavidam Calydonida, pallentemque metu, que timentem fluvium ipsumque. Mox ut erat gravis pharetrâque spolioque leonis;

NOTES.

1. Virginis.] Of Dejanira.
 Ardor.] The love.
2. Trajectum.] Pierced by Hercules.
4. Eveni.] A river of Ætolia.
- Natus.] Hercules, the son of Jupiter.
8. Scitusque.] Acquainted with the fords of the river.

9. Sistetur.] She shall be set on shore.
11. Aonius.] Theban. For Hercules was born at Thebes in Bæotia, which is Aonia.
- Pavidam.] Fearful.
- Calydonida.] Dejanira.
12. Ipsarumque.] Nessus, the centaur.

(nam miserat clavam et curvos arcus trans ripam) dixit, Quandoquidem cœpi, flumina superentur. Nec dubitat: nec quærit quâ amnis sit clementissimus, et spernit deferri obsequio aquarum. Jamque tenens ripam, cùm tolleret missos arcus, agnovit vocem conjugis: Nessoque parante fallere depositum; clamat. Quô vana fiducia pedum rapit te violente? Biformis Nesse, dicimus tibi; exaudi, nec intercipe nostras res. Si nulla reverentia mei movet te: at orbes paterni poterant inhibere vetitos concubitus: tamen haud effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ. Consequar te vulnere, non pedibus. Probat ultima dicta re: et trajicit fugientia terga missâ sagitta. Aduncum ferrum exstabat de pectore.

(Nam clavam et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus) 14
Quandoquidem cœpi, superentur flumina, dixit. 14
Nec dubitat: nec quâ sit clementissimus amnis
Quærit: et obsequio deferri spernit æquarum.
Jamque tenens ripam, missos cùm tolleret arcus,
Conjugis agnovit vocem: Nessoque parante
Fallere depositum; quô te fiducia, clamât, 20
Vana pedum violente rapiti? Tibi, Nesse biformis,
Dicimus; exaudi: nec res intercipe nostras.
Si te nulla mei reverentia movet: at orbes
Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni:
Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ.
Vulnere, non pedibus, te consequar. Ultima 26
dicta
Re probat: et missâ fugientia terga sagittâ
Trajicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum.

NOTES.

14. Miserat.] Had thrown over.

20. Fallere.] To defraud Hercules of his Depositum, i. e. to violate Dejanira, who was committed to his care. A Depositum is something put into the hands of another to be taken care of.

25. Orbes paterni.] The wheel to which his

father Ixion was fixed in the infernal regions, which is continually turning round; the punishment for his attempt upon Juno.

25. Equinâ.] Though you confide in your speed, as being partly an horse.

28. Exstabat.] Stood out. It signifies, that he was run through the back and breast.

FAB. III. AND IV. NESSI CRUOR IN VENENUM. MORS HERCULIS.

Hercules, perceiving Nessus's design, prevents his accomplishing it by wounding him with an arrow. The Centaur, when just expiring, (in order to be avenged of him,) gives Dejanira his coat dyed in his blood; assuring her it contained a charm against the infidelity of her husband. She, hearing that Hercules was in love with Iole, sends him the coat, in hopes it might have that effect. As soon as he puts it on, he is seized with racking pains and such violent fits of madness, that he throws Lychas, who brought him the coat, into the sea, where he was changed into a rock. Hercules, in obedience to a response of the oracle he had consulted, prepares a funeral pile, and resolutely lays himself on it; his friend Philoctetes lights it: and the hero, after a recital of his labours, expires in the flames. When his body is consumed, Jupiter translates him to the heavens, and places him amongst the Gods.

N. B. The letters enclosed in parentheses, placed at the end of the notes, describing the labours of Hercules, refer to the explication of that hero's labours, which follow Fables V. and VI. of this Book.

QUOD simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen

Emicuit, mistus Lernæi tabe veneni. [inulti,

Excipit hunc Nessus : Neque enim moriemur

Secum ait : et calido velamina tincta cruore

Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris. 5

Longa fuit mediî mora temporis ; actaque magni

Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ.

Victor ab Oechaliâ Cenæo sacra parabat

Vota Jovi, cum fama loquax præcessit ad aures,

Dejanira, tuas, (quæ veris addere falsa 10

Gaudet, et è minima sua per mendacia crescit :)

Amphytrioniaden Ioles ardore teneri.

Credit amans : Venerisque novæ perterrita famâ,

Indulsit primò lacrymis ; flendoque dolorem

Diffudit miseranda suum : mox deinde, Quid

autem 15

Flemus, ait ? pellex lacrymis lætabitur istis.

Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquid-

que novandum est,

Dum licet, et nondum thalamos tenet altera

nostros. [rerne?

Conquerar, an sileam ? repetam Calydonâ, mo-

Excedam tectis ? an, si nihil amplius, obstem ?

Quid si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse so-

rorem, 21

Fortè paro facinus ; quantumque injuria possit,

Fœmineusque dolor, jugulatâ pellice, testor ?

In a cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi

a Incursus animus varios habet.

Quod simul est evulsum, sanguis emicuit per utrumque foramen, mistus tabe Lernæi veneni. Nessus excipit hunc : Neque enim moriemur inulti, ait secum ; et dat velamina tincta calido cruore munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris. Mora mediî temporis fuit longa, actaque magni Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ. Victor ab Oechaliâ Cenæo Jovi, cum loquax fama (quæ gaudet addere falsa veris, et crescit è minima per sua mendacia) præcessit ad tuas aures, Dejanira, Amphytrioniaden teneri ardore Ioles. Amans credit, que perterrita famâ novæ Veneris, primò indulsit lacrymis ; que miseranda diffudit suum dolorem flendo : mox deinde ait, Quid autem flemus ? pellex lætabitur istis lacrymis. Quæ quoniam adventat properandum est, aliquidque novandum, dum licet, et altera nondum tenet nostros thalamos. Conquerar, an sileam ? Repetam Calydonâ, morerne ? Excedam tectis ? an, si faciam, nihil amplius, obstem ? Meleagre, quid si memor me esse tuam sororem, fortè paro facinus ; que testor, jugulatâ pellice, quantum fœmineus dolor que injuria possit ? animus abit in varios cursus.

NOTES.

1. Simul.] As soon as, after that.
- Evulsum.] It was drawn out.
- Utrumque.] Both of the back and breast.
2. Lernæi.] Of the poison of the serpent Hydra, slain by Hercules at the Lernæan lake.
5. Raptæ.] To Dejanira.
- Irritamen.] A provocation or incitement.
6. Longa, &c.] Some years had passed since Nessus had threatened to be revenged of Hercules.
7. Odiumque.] This word may be either the nominative, or accusative, very consistently both with the sense and turn of Ovid.
- Novercæ.] Of Juno.
8. Oechaliâ.] Of Eubœa, a city where king Eurytus reigned.
- Cenæo.] Jupiter Cenæus, so called of Cenæus, a promontory of Eubœa, where Hercules, being returned after the taking of

- Oechalia, erected an altar to Jupiter.
12. Amphytrioniaden.] Hercules so called though really the son of Jupiter.
- Ioles.] Of the daughter of Eurytus.
- Teneri ardore.] As deeply in love.
15. Credit.] Her excessive love for Hercules, which is often tinged with a little jealousy, inclined her to give credit to the report.
- Venerisque novæ.] Of his new passion.
14. Indulsit lacrymis.] She wept much.
15. Diffudit.] She aggravates.
16. Pellex.] Iole.
19. Conquerar, &c.] Dejanira is in doubt, as to what she shall do.—Morerne ? Shall I remain in Hercules's house ?
24. Varios.] Into various thoughts. These are the words of the poet.
- Omnibus, &c.] The order, præ tu'it omnibus

Prætulit omnibus mittere illi vestem imbutam Nesseo sanguine; quæ reddat vires defecto amori. Que nescia quid tradat, ipsa tradit suos luctus ignaro Lichæ; que miserima blandis verbis mandat det viro illa dona. Inscius heros capit induiturque humeris virus Lernæ Echidnæ. Dabat thura, et precantia verba primis flammis, quæ fundebat vina paterâ in marmoreas aras; illa vis mali incaluit, resolutaque flammis abiit, latè diffusa, per Herculeos artus. Dum potuit, repressit gemitum solitâ virtute. Postquam patientia est victa malis, reppulit aras; implevitque nemorosam Oëten suis vocibus. Nec mora, conatur scindere letiferam vestem; illa quâ trahitur trahit eum, fœdumque relatu, aut hæret membris, tentata revelli frustra; aut detegit laceros artus, et grandia ossa. Ipse cruor stridit, ceu quondam candens lamina tincta gelido lacu, coquiturque ardente veneno. Nec est modus: avidæ flammæ sorbent præcordia: cæruleusque sudor fluit de toto corpore, ambustique nervi sonant: que medullis liquefactis cæcâ tabe, tendens palmas ad sidera, exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus; parcere: et, crudelis, specta hanc pestem ab alto:

Prætulit imbutam Nesseo sanguine vestem 25
Mittere; quæ vires defecto reddat amori.
Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus
Ipsa suos tradit; blandisque miserrima verbis
Dona det illa viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros
Induiturque humeris Lernæ virus Echidnæ. 30
Thura dabat primis, et verba precantia, flammis,
Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras;
Incaluit vis illa mali, resolutaque flammis
Herculeos abiit, latè diffusa, per artus. 34
Dum potuit, solita gemitum virtute repressit.
Victa malis postquam patientia, reppulit aras;
Implevitque suis nemorosam vocibus Oëten.
Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem;
Quâ trahitur, trahit illa eum, fœdumque re-
latu, 39

Aut hæret membris, frustra tentata revelli;
Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit ossa.
Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens
Tincta lacu, stridit, coquiturque ardente veneno.
Nec modus est, sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ:
Cæruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor,
Ambustique sonant nervi: cæcâque medullis 40
Tabè liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas,
Cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia pascere nostris:
Pascere; et hanc pestem specta, crudelis, ab alto:

scil. cursibus) mittere illi, for ad illum, she preferred to all other schemes, i. e. she thought it best to send him the coat, &c.

26. Defecto.] Which had now decayed.

27. Nescia.] For Dejanira knew not that the coat which she gave to Lichas had been dipped in poison.

Luctus.] The cause of her mourning.

29. Inscius.] Hercules knew not that the garment had been poisoned.

30. Virus Echidnæ.] The coat had been dipped in the blood of Echidne.

35. Dum potuit.] As long as he was able.

36. Victa.] scil. fuisse.

Reppulit.] This word is written with (pp.) for the sake of the line; he overturned the altars.

37. Oëten.] A mountain in Thessaly, in which Hercules died and was buried. For by the admonition of Apollo he went out of Eubœa into Trachina, to raise a funeral pile in

mount Oëta.

39. Fœdum.] scil. ô fœdum.

42. Quondam.] Sometimes.

Candens.] Candeo, signifies to glow with whiteness like iron excessively heated.

43. Stridit.] It makes a hissing noise, like an hot coal thrown into the water.

Ardente.] Burning.

44. Nec modus est.] Nor are there any bounds to his misery.

Sorbent.] They consume.

45. Cæruleusque sudor.] A livid sweat, caused by the poison.

46. Ambusti, &c.] His scorched nerves burst.—Cæcæque tabe.] With the lurking poison.

48. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.—Pascere.] By this speech. Hercules shews that Juno had a great hatred to him.

49. Ab alto.] From Heaven.

NOTES.

Corque ferum satia: vel si miserandus et hosti,
(Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram,
Invisamque animam, natamque laboribus aufer.
Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona
novercam.

Ergo ego sædantem peregrino templa cruore
Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis 55
Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Ueri
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tuâ, Cerbere,
movit?

Vosne, manus, validi pressistis cornua tauri?
Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stympthalides
undæ,

Partheniumque nemus? vestrâ virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco cælatus baltheus auro,
Pomaque ab insomni malè custodita dracone?
Nec mihi Centauri potuère resistere, nec mî

que satia ferum cor: vel si sim miserandus et hosti, (enim sum hostis tibi) aufer animam ægram diris cruciatibus, invisamque, natamque laboribus. Mors erit munus mihi. Decet novercam dare hæc dona. Ergo ego domui Busirin, sædantem templa peregrino cruore? que eripui alimenta parentis sævo Antæo? nec triplex forma, Cerbere, movit me? vosne manus meæ pressistis cornua validi tauri? Elis habet vestrum opus, Stympthalides undæ, Partheniumque nemus habent vestrum opus? baltheus cælatus Thermodontiaco auro est relatus vestrâ virtute, pomaque malè custodita ab insomni dracone? nec Centauri potuère resistere mihi, nec aper

NOTES.

30. Miserandus.] scil. *sim*.

32. Laboribus.] To undergo difficulties.

43. Ergo.] Was it for this I conquered, &c. This particle (*ergo*) is understood at the head of every clause from this to (*tuli*) Ver. 70. Hercules burns with indignation, that after having conquered the most fierce monsters, he himself should be overcome by a foul disease. He makes mention of eighteen noble enterprises, which he undertook at the command of Eurystheus.

55. Busirin.] Busiris was the son of Neptune, who after he had acted the tyrant in Egypt, and sacrificed his guests, being laid upon an altar by Hercules, had his throat cut. (p)—Parentis.] Of his mother Terra.

56. Antæo.] Antæus was a giant of Lybia, who slew every body that he overcame in wrestling. (r)

Pastoris.] Of Geryon, who is said to have had three heads, and to have reigned in Spain. (q)

57. Cerbere.] Is a dog with three heads, one like that of a lion, another like a dog's, and the third like a wolf's: He is said to be the porter of Hell. Hercules is reported, by the command of Eurystheus, to have dragged this Cerberus, bound with a threefold chain, to the gods. (k)

58. Tauri.] Vomiting out fire, whom Pasiphaë was in love with, who was brought by Hercules from Crete to Peloponnese, to Eurystheus.

59. Elis.] Augeas, king of Elis, had a stable which held 3000 oxen, and which had

not been cleansed for thirty years. He hired Hercules to clean it, who did so by drawing the river Alpheus through it: But Augeas refusing to pay the reward due to so laborious a work, Hercules plundered his city, and drove Augeas out of his kingdom. (f)

Stympthalides.] Symphalis is a lake of Arcadia; frequented by water-fowl that had iron wings, and so large, that they are said to have obscured the sun: these birds having laid waste all Arcadia, were shot by Hercules. They were called Symphalides from the lake Symphalis. (c)

60. Partheniumque.] A mountain of Arcadia, where Hercules caught a Hind having brazen feet and golden horns. (g)

Relatus.] For Hercules being commanded by Eurystheus to bring him the golden girdle of Hippolita, Queen of the Amazons; he, together with Theseus, overcame the Amazons, that dwelt near the river Thermodon, and brought away the queen's girdle.

61. Thermodontiaco.] Thermodon is a river of Cappadocia.

62. Pomaque.] The Hesperian golden apples were kept by a wakeful dragon. Hercules is also reported to have slain this dragon, and brought the apples to Eurystheus. (t)

63. Centauri.] Hercules being hospitably entertained by Pholus, vanquished the Centaurs, a people of Thessaly, that were half men and half horses. For the Centaur Pholus, having a tun of wine given him by Bacchus, upon condition that he should broach it when

vastator Arcadiæ, *poluit resistere*, mihi? nec profuit Hydræ crescere per damnum, que resumere geminas vires? Quid? cum vidi Thracas equos pingues humano sanguine, que præsepia plena laceris corporibus, Que dejeci visa, que peremi dominumque ipsosque? Nemæa moles jacet elisa his lacertis: tuli cælum hæc cervice? sæva conjux Jovis est defessa jubendo: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest, cui nec potest resisti virtute, nec telis, armisve: elax ignis errat imis pulmonibus, que pascitur per omnes artus. At Eurystheus valet; et sunt qui possunt credere esse Deos! Dixit; que saucius graditur per altam Oëten, haud aliter quam si tigris gerat venabula fixa corpore; que auctor facti refugerit. Videres illum sæpe edentem gemitus, sæpe frementem, sæpe retentantem infringere totas vestes, sternentemque trabes, irascentemque montibus, aut tendentem brachia patrio cælo. Ecce adspicit Lichan trepidum, et latitantem cavatâ rupe; utque dolor collegerat omnem rabiem, dixit, Tune, Licha, tulisti feralia dona? Tune eris auctor meæ necis? Ille pallidus tremit paretque: et timidè dicit excusantia verba. Alcides corripit eum dicentem que parantem adhibere manus genibus,

Arcadiæ vastator aper? nec profuit Hydræ 64
Crescere per damnum, geminasque resumere
vires? [pingues,
Quid? cum Thracas equos humano sanguine
Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi,
Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi?
His elisa jacet moles Nemæa lacertis:
Hæc cælum cervice tuli? defessa jubendo est 70
Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo.
Sed nova pestis adest; cui nec virtute resisti,
Nec telis armisve potest: pulmonibus errat
Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus.
At valet Eurystheus; et sunt, qui credere possint
Esse Deos! dixit; perque altam saucius Oëten
Haud aliter graditur, quam si venabula tigris
Corpore fixa gerat: factique refugerit auctor.
Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem,
Sæpe retentantem totas infringere vestes, 80
Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres
Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cælo.
Ecce Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ
Adspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem:
Tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? 85
Tune meæ necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavet
Pallidus; et timidè verba excusantia dicit. [que
Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem

NOTES.

Hereules was present; he, in honour of his guest, invited the neighbouring Centaurs, who got so drunk with this old wine, that they assaulted the house of Pholus; who was so terrified at their attempt, that he engaged Hercules to protect him, who totally routed them.

64. *Aper.*] Which he carried alive to Eurystheus.—*Hydræ.*] For one head being cut off, two grew up in its place.

66. *Quid?*] scil. *dicam.*

Thrakas.] The horses of Diomedes, king of Thrace. For Hercules slew this monarch, who fed his horses with the flesh of travellers. (n)

69. *Elisa.*] Strangled, choaked.

Moles.] He means a lion of a vast magnitude in the Nemaan wood. (b)

70. *Cælum tuli.*] With this neck I have supported Heaven, instead of Atlas. For when the giants made war against Heaven, the gods running all to one part, had like to have overset it, therefore Hercules assisted Atlas, by supporting it with his shoulders.

Others affirm, that in old time, when Atlas was weary, and wanted to ease his shoulders, Hercules held up the Heavens for him. (t)

72. *Resisti*—*potest.*] These verbs are taken impersonally.

75. *At Valet, &c.*] He impiously concludes that there are no gods to take care of human affairs, since Eurystheus, who had no merit, was alive and well; and he, after all the services he had done mankind, was condemned to a painful and inglorious death.

Eurystheus.] The son of Sthenelus, king of Mycene, who, at the instigation of Juno, put Hercules upon the most hazardous enterprises.

80. *Edentem*—*frementem*—*retentantem, &c.*] These participles seem, by their sound, to express the agony and pain he felt.

85. *Feralia.*] Cruel, deadly.

87. *Excusantia verba.*] Pleading his ignorance.

88. *Genibus.*] To the knees of Hercules,

Corripit Alcides: et terque quaterque rotatum:
Mittit in Euboïcas, tormento fortius, undas. 90
Ille per aëreas pendens induruit anras.

Utque ferunt imbres gelidis concreescere ventis;
Inde nives fieri: nivibus quoque molle rotatis
Adstringi et spissa glomerari grandine corpus:
Sic illum validis actum per inane lacertis, 95
Exsanguemque metu, nec quicquam humoris

habentem,

In rigidos versum silices prior edidit ætas.
Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emi-
net altè

Gurgite, et humanæ servat vestigia formæ. 99
Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur,
Appellantque Lichan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles,
Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Oete,
Inque pyram structis, arcus, pharetramque ca-
pacem,

Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,
Ferre jubes Pæante satum; quo flamma ministro
Subdita: dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus
agger,

Congeriam silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam
Sternis, et imposita clavæ cervice recumbis,
Haud alio vultu, quàm si conviva jaceres
Inter plena meri redimitus pocula sertis. 110
Jamque valens, et in omne latus diffusa sonabat,

et mittit rotatum terque qua-
terque fortius torm-nto in Eū-
boïcas undas. Ille pendens
induruit per aëreas auras. Ut-
que ferunt imbres concreescere
gelidis ventis: nives fieri inde;
nivibus quoque rotatis, molle
corpus adstringi, et glomerari
spissâ grandine: sic prior æ-
tas edidit illum actum per in-
ane validis lacertis, exsangu-
emque metu, nec habentem
quicquam humoris, versum in
rigidos silices. Quoque nunc
brevis scopulus eminet altè in
Euboïco gurgite, et servat vest-
igia humanæ formæ. Quem,
quasi sensurum, nautæ veren-
tur calcare, appellantque Lich-
an. Attu, inclyta proles Jovis,
arboribus cæsis, quas ardua
Oete gesserat, que structis in
pyram, jubes satum præante
ferre arcus que capacem pha-
retram, que sagittas iterum
visuras Trojana regna, quo
ministro flamma subdita:
dumque agger comprehenditur
avidis ignibus, sternis summam
congeriem silvæ Nemeæo velle-
re, et recumbis cervice imposita
clavæ, haud alio vultu, quàm
si conviva jaceres redimitus ser-
tis inter plena pocula meri.
Jamque flamma valens et dif-
fusa in omne latus sonabat,

NOTES.

for the ancients supposed the knees to be the seat of mercy, and therefore in the humblest posture of supplication they embraced the knees of the person whom they addressed.

90. Euboïcas.] Into the sea of Eubœa.

Fortius.] With greater force than an en-
gine of war.

91. Induruit.] Was made hard; for he was turned into a rock.

92. Concreescere.] To grow together, and be united.

93, 94. Molle—corpus] The body which had been soft, the snow.

97. Edidit.] The ancients relate.

99. Gurgite.] In the sea.

101. Lichan] Broken off and mangled, so that this rock appears, as it were, broken off and divided from the rest of Cænæus.

Tu.] The poet shews the transformation of Hercules into a god.

103. Pyram.] A funeral pile;

104. Trojans.] These arrows were first at Troy, when Hercules, with Telamon and the Argonauts sacked that city; and again, when it was destroyed by Agamemnon, on account of the rape of Helena: for the Greeks being told by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without these arrows. Ulysses was sent for Philoctetes who had them, and who was delayed at Lemnos by the wound of an arrow: but he at last brought them to the Greek army, that was besieging Troy. See Book XIII.

105. Ferre.] To possess.—Pæante satum] Philoctetes, the son of Pæan.

106. Aggere.] A pile of wood: it is properly an heap of earth.

107. Nemeæo.] Of the Nemeæan lion.

Summam.] The top of the pile.

109. Haud alio vultu.] Therefore with all cheerfulness he laid himself upon the pile.

111. Valens.] Prevailing.

que petebat securos artus, que suum contemptorem. Dei timuere pro vindice terræ; quos Saturnius Jupiter alloquitur ita læto ore, (enim sensit) O Superi iste timor est nostra voluptas, que libens grator mihi toto pectore quod dicor rector que pater memoris populi, et mea progenies quoque est tuta vestro favore. Nam quanquam hoc datur immanibus actis ipsius, tamen ipse obligor: sed enim ne fida pectora paveant vano metu, spernite Oetæas flammæ. Qui vicit omnia, vincet ignes quos cernitis: nec sentiet potentem Vulcanum nisi maternâ parte. Quod traxit à me est æternum, et expers atque immune necis, que domabile nullâ flammâ. Que ego accipiam id, defunctum terrâ, cœlestibus oris, que confido meum factum fore lætabile cunctis Diis. Tamen si quis fortè, si quis doliturus erit Hercule Deo, et nollet præmia data: sed sciet meruisse dari, que probabit invitus. Dei assensere: quoque regia conjux visa est non tulisse cætera duro (vultu) tamen ultima duro vultu, que indoluisset se notatam. Interea Mulciber abstulerat quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ: nec effigies Herculis remansit cognoscenda: nec habet quidquam ductum ab imagine matris; que servat vestigia Jovis tantum.

Securosque artus, contemptoremque petebat, Flamma, suum. Timuere Dei pro vindice terræ. Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore 114 Jupiter alloquitur: Nostra est timor iste voluptas. O Superi, totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Quod memoris populi dicor rectorque paterque, Et mea progenies vestro quoque tuta favore est. Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc æ immanibus actis, 119

Obligor ipse tamen: sed enim ne pectora vano Fida metu paveant, Oetæas spernite flammæ. Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: Nec nisi materna Vulcanum parte potentem Sentiet. Æternum est à me quod traxit, et expers 124

Atque immunenecis, nullâque domabile flammâ. Idque ego, defunctum terra, cœlestibus oris Accipiam, cunctis que meum lætabile factum Dis fore confido: si quis tamen Hercule, si quis Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nollet: Sed meruisse darisciet, invitique probabit. 130 Assensere Dei; conjux quoque regia visa est Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu Dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisset notatam. Interea quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, 134 Mulciber abstulerat: nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies: nec quidquam ab imagine ductum

Matris habet; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat, Matris habet; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat, que servat vestigia Matris; que servat vestigia a insignibus, b origine.

NOTES.

113. Vindice terræ.] Hercules, who had cleared the earth of so many pests.

116. Grator.] I congratulate.

117. Memoris.] Mindful of me and my favours, i. e. grateful.

118. Progenies.] My son Hercules.

119. Hoc.] This kindness, this concern of yours.

Immanibus.] His great achievements.

120. Obligor.] I confess I am obliged to you.

121. Oetæas.] In which Hercules was burnt on Mount Oeta.

125. Maternâ parte.] No part of him but the human, which he derives from his mother, shall suffer by the fire — Vulcanum.] Fire. A Metonymy of the efficient.

126. Defunctum terrâ.] When it has dis-

charged the earthly part, the body.

Cœlestibus.] Into Heaven.

127. Lætabile.] Joyful and grateful.

128. Si quis.] Jupiter hints at Juno, whose implacable temper Hercules had severely felt; if any resent, says he, that he should be deified, they may as well sit down contented, for deified he shall be.

130. Meruisse.] They will understand that Hercules deserved to be admitted into the number of gods.

133. Se—notatam.] scil. esse.

134. Populabile.] Corruptible.

135. Mulciber.] Vulcan, fire.

137. Vestigia Jovis.] The likeness of Jupiter: For, as Jupiter was a god, such was Hercules made likewise.

Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ, Que ut novus serpens soles
 Luxuriare solet, squamâque^a nitere recenti; luxuriare, positâ senectâ cum
 Sic ubi mortales Tirynthius exiit artus, 140 pelle, que nitere recenti squa-
 Parte sui meliore viget, majorque videri mâ; sic ubi Tirynthius exiit
 Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus. [tum, mortales artus, viget meliøre
 Quem pater omnipotens, inter cava nubila rap- parte sui, que cœpit videri ma-
 Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris. jor, et fieri verendus augustâ
 gravitate. Quem raptum in-
 ter cava nubila quadrijugo cur-
 ru, omnipotens pater intulit
 radiantibus astris.

a virere.

NOTES.

140. Tirynthius] Whence Hercules was so divine; for they imagined their gods to be of
 called: see before, Fab. I. an human form, but larger.

141. Parte, &c.] In immortality of mind. 144. Quadrijugo.] In a triumphal chariot
 Major.] Greater, i. e. more than human, drawn by four horses.

EXP. FAB. II. III. & IV. Hercules, on his departure from the court of Calydon, went to Trachina, in order to be absolved by Ceyx, the king of that territory, of the murder he had committed; but as he was to pass the river Evenus, which had overflowed its banks, he directed Nessus the Centaur, to take his wife Dejanira to the other side, while he crossed it by swimming. No sooner had Hercules got to a considerable distance, than the Centaur attempted to carry her off; Hercules perceiving his design, wounded him with an arrow, which had been poisoned with the blood of the Hydra. The Centaur, finding his wound mortal, resolved on revenge, and dipped his Tunic in the blood that flowed from the wound, which he gave to Dejanira, assuring her it would prove an effectual charm against the infidelity of her husband; for Hercules having taken a dislike to Dejanira, who bore him Hyllus, had fallen in love with Iole, the daughter of Eurytus, who refusing to give her to him, he subdued Oechalia, killed the king, and carried off the princess. On his return from this expedition he sent Lychas for his vestments, in order to prepare for the sacrifice he intended to offer. Then Dejanira, in resentment of the ill treatment he had given her, sent him either a Philtre which occasioned his death, or a Tunic besmeared with the pitch found near Babylon, which when warm sticks close to the skin; this latter is, in all probability, what the poets and historians mean by the Centaur's coat: however, Hercules finding the state of his body so distempered, that he had no hopes of a recovery, killed Lychas and threw him into the sea, where, as Ovid relates, he was turned into a rock. Hercules then went into Trachina, and having forced Dejanira to put an end to her life, he consulted the Oracle concerning his disorder, but could receive no other answer, than that he should go with his friends to Mount Oeta, and there raise a funeral pile, which he immediately executed, and soon as it was finished, laid himself down on it with the greatest composure and resolution; to this Philoctetes set fire, and the hero was soon consumed. Incontinency, which was thus fatal to Hercules, is not less so to others; who, though they do not put on the envenomed Tunic, are yet finally brought by it to a situation not less afflicting.

FAB. V. & VI. HÆCULIS NATIVITÄS. GALANTHIS IN MUSTELAM.

Juno, in order to be avenged of Alcmena for her amour with Jupiter, desires Lucina, the goddess that presides over births, not to assist her at

the birth of Hercules. Lucina obeys, and in the form of an old woman places herself at the gate of Alcmena's palace, where she increases the Princess's pains, and opposes her delivery. Galanthis, one of her maids, seeing the old woman, imagines she might have some ill influence on her mistress's labour; wherefore, in hopes to make her retire, she declares that Alcmena is brought to bed. Immediately upon this Lucina departs: Alcmena's pains abate, and the young hero is born. The goddess, to punish Galanthis, transforms her into a Weasel, a creature which brings forth its young by the mouth.

Atlas sensit pondus : neque
Sithenclæus Eurystheus adhuc
solverat iras, que atrox exer-
cebat paternum odium in prole :
at Argolis Alcmena anxila
longis curis habet Iolen, ubi
ponat aniles questus, cui referat
labores nati testatos orbe, cuive
suos casus. Hyllus receperat il-
lam, imperiis Herculis, thalamo-
que animoque : imple-
ratque uterum generoso germine.
Cui sic Alcmena incipit : Numina
faveant tibi saltem ; corripiantque
moras tunc, cum matura vocabis
Præpositam timidis parientibus
Ilithyiam : 11
Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit.
Namque laboriferi cum jam natalis adesset
Herculis, et decimum premeretur sidere signum,
Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, quodque fere-
bam 15
Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti
Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
Ulterius poteram : quin nunc quoque frigidus
artus

Adas sensit pondus : neque
Sithenclæus Eurystheus adhuc
solverat iras, que atrox exer-
cebat paternum odium in prole :
at Argolis Alcmena anxila
longis curis habet Iolen, ubi
ponat aniles questus, cui referat
labores nati testatos orbe, cuive
suos casus. Hyllus receperat il-
lam, imperiis Herculis, thalamo-
que animoque : imple-
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bam 15
Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti
Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec jam tolerare labores
Ulterius poteram : quin nunc quoque frigidus
artus

NOTES.

1. Pondus.] Hercules being taken into Heaven made the burden of Atlas the greater.

2. Prole.] Against his offspring. For he acted with malice against Hyllus, and the rest of the sons of Hercules.

3. Atrox.] Cruel, which persecuted the sons of Hercules undeservedly.

4. Argolis.] Argolic, who, after the death of Hercules went to Thebes, and dying there inherited divine honours.

Questus.] An old woman's complaints.

5. Testatos.] The achievements owned and celebrated.

7. Hyllus.] Was the son of Hercules by Dejanira.

10. Corripiant.] May they make shorter.

Matura.] Near child-birth.

11. Ilithyiam.] Ilithyia is a goddess who is said to preside over women in labour. She is called Lucina, because she brings new-born children into the world. She is reported to be the daughter of Juno, and Ovid seems to confirm that opinion.

12. Difficilem.] An enemy (has set against me.)—Gratia.] The power of Juno, which had such an influence over Ilithyia, that she who ought to have been my helper became my enemy.

14. Decimum.] And when it was now the tenth month. For there are twelve Signs of the Zodiac, by which the twelve months are distinguished.

15. Tendebat.] Did swell out.
Gravitas.] The weight.

Dum loquor, horror habet: parsque est mem-
nissime doloris.

Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,
Fessa malis, tendensque ad cœlum brachia, magno
Lucinam et Nixosque pares, clamore vocabam.
Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque
Quæ donare caput Junoni vellet iniquæ.

Utque meos audit gemitus, subsedit in illâ
Ante fores arâ, dextroque à poplite lævum
Pressa genu, digitis inter se pectine junctis,
Sustinuit partus: tacitâ quoque carmina voce
Dixit; et inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus.
Nitor, et ingrato facio convicia demens

Vana Jovi, cupioque mori; moturaque duras
Verba queror silices. Matres Cadmeïdes adsunt
Votaque suscipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem.
Una ministrarum, mediâ de plebe, Galanthis,
Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis:
Officiis dilecta suis. Ea sensit iniquâ

Nescio quid Junone geri: dumque exit, et intrat
Sæpe fores, divam residentem vidit in arâ,
Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem:
Et, quæcunque es, ait, dominæ gratare: levata
est

Argolis Alceme, potiturque puerpera voto.
Exsiluit; junctasque manus pavefacta remisit
Diva potens uteri; vinclis levor ipsa remissis.
Numine decepto risisse Galanthida fama est.
Ridentem, prensamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis
Traxit, et è terrâ corpus relevare volentem
Arcuit, inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.

sam capillis ipsis, et arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terrâ, quæ mutavit brachia in primos pedes.

a nixus.

b timentem.

c nato.

NOTES.

19. Horror.] A shivering.
22. Nixos.] The nixi are gods that preside over lying-in women.
23. Præcorrupta.] Being before corrupted and suborned by Juno.
24. Caput.] My life.
Iniquæ.] Incensed.
26. Dextro poplite.] With her right ham.
27. Pectine.] Her fingers being joined like a comb or lattice.
28. Sustinuit.] She delayed, put off.
Carmina.] Enchantments.
29. Tenuerunt.] They kept back.
30. Nitor.] I strain hard for delivery.
31. Vana.] Profiting me nothing.

32. Cadmeïdes.] The Theban women.
38. Divam.] Illythia, or Lucina.
40. Gratare.] Congratulate.
Levata est.] Is delivered in child-birth.
41. Puerpera.] Which was now delivered.
Voto.] She has obtained what she desired.
42. Pavefacta.] Stupified.
43. Diva.] Illythia.
Vinclis.] The fingers which the goddess had hitherto held joined together, like one comb in another, (which were as bands to me and an hinderance to the birth) being opened, I was delivered.
47. Arcuit.] She hindered Galanthis to rise from the earth, when she would have done it

Antiqua strenuitas manet : nec
terga amisere suum colorem ;
ornata est diversa priori. Quæ,
quia juxerat parientem menda-
ci ore, parit ore : que frequen-
tat nostras domos, ut et antè.

Strenuitas antiqua manet : nec terga colorem
Amisere suum : forma est diversa priori.
Quæ, quia mendaci parientem juxerat ore,
Ore parit : nostrasque domos, ut et antè, fre-
quentat.

NOTES.

48. Strenuitas.] Agility.

51. Ore.] It is a vulgar opinion, that the
weasel brings forth her young at her mouth,

from her frequently moving them from place
to place with her mouth.—Ut et antè.] As
before when she was a servant.

EXP. FAB. V. AND VI. The birth of Hercules, the subject of the present Fable, contains circumstances which require to be considered for the better understanding them. According to Diodorus Siculus and Apollodorus, Amphitryon was the son of Alceus, the son of Perseus ; and Alcmena his wife, was the daughter of Electryon, the son of the same hero Perseus ; thus they were cousin-germans. When their marriage was near being accomplished, it was delayed by an unforeseen accident : Electryon, king of Mycenæ, who had been taking vengeance of the sons of Taphius, for the death of his children, returned victorious, and brought with him his flocks which they had driven away. Amphitryon, who went to meet him to congratulate him upon the happy success of that expedition, threw his Club at a cow that straggled from the rest, which unfortunately killed his uncle. That death, though involuntary, lost him the kingdom of Mycenæ, which should have been the dowry of Alcmena. Sthenelus, the brother of Electryon, taking advantage of the public aversion which that action had drawn upon the prince, drove him out of the country of Argos, and made himself master of his brother's dominions, which he left at his death to his son Eurystheus, the great persecutor of Hercules. Amphitryon, obliged thus to retire to Thebes, was exiated there by Creon ; but when he thought to marry Alcmena, who went along with him to that prince's court, she publicly declared that, not being satisfied with the revenge which her father had taken on the Teleboæ, * she would only consent to be the prize of him who should declare war against them. Amphitryon accepted the conditions, and making an alliance with Creon, Cephalus, and some other princes, went to ravage the islands which his enemies possessed ; and making himself master of them, gave one to Cephalus, as I have already remarked in Cephalus's history.

It was during this war that Hercules came into the world ; and whether Amphitryon had consummated his marriage before his departure ; whether he returned to Thebes incognito, or to Tyrintha, where it was thought he was born, it was published that Jupiter, to deceive Alcmena, had taken the form of her husband, and was the father of the young prince : a fable that was spread abroad to cover some intrigue which Alcmena had ; or perhaps it was only said in process of time that Jupiter, instead of Amphitryon, was the father of Alcides, upon account of the extraordinary valour of that prince.

The ancient poets add, that Juno kept back the birth of Hercules, till the mother of Eurystheus was delivered ; which was the cause of his being subject and almost a slave to that king ; though others pretend that the matter was decided by the Oracle at Delphi. However that be, here is the source of the heroism of Hercules, whom the king of Mycenæ obliged to purge

* Taphius had given his subjects the name of Teleboæ, because of their settling in a place
a great distance from their native country.

Greece of the robbers and wild beasts that infested it. This service he performed at the head of Eurystheus's troops which he commanded, as we read in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Lib. I. Here is then the explanation of all those pretended persecutions attributed to the jealousy of Juno, but which ought to be ascribed to the policy of the court of Mycenæ.

Of the great number of exploits said to be performed by the Grecian Hercules, surnamed Alcides, we shall principally confine ourselves to the explanation of those called by eminence, his Twelve Labours.

EXPLICATION OF HERCULES'S LABOURS.

(a) Alcides in his youth, killed some serpents, and to embellish that action with the marvellous, he was said to be then in his cradle, and that they had been sent by Juno to devour him. (b) In the forest of Nemea were a great number of lions that ravaged the country; our hero hunted them, and killed the most furious amongst them, whose skin he always wore. (c) Several thieves, as M. Naseas reports, kept about the Lake Stymphale in Arcadia, of whom Hercules freed the country. The nails and wings, which the poets gave them, in representing them as birds, shew their cruelty and agility. (d) The Marshes of Lerna, near Argos, were infested by a great number of serpents, which increased as fast as they were destroyed; but he setting fire to the place destroyed them. This was the Hydra of Lerna, whose heads grew as fast as they were cut off. (e) The forest of Erymanthus was filled with wild boars, which laid waste the country; these he destroyed, and brought one with him to the court of Eurystheus, which so affrighted the king, that he ran to hide himself. (f) The stables of Augeas, king of Elis, were overloaded with dung, owing to the great number of oxen that prince kept, and Hercules being obliged to cleanse them, turned the course of the river Alpheus, and caused it to flow through them. (g) Having pursued for a whole year a Hind, which Eurystheus had commanded him to take, it was said that she had feet of brass. (h) The river Achelous having overflowed the country, he raised banks to it. (i) Theseus being a prisoner in Epirus, where he had been with Pirithous to carry off the daughter of Aidoneus, was released by Hercules, which is the foundation of the fable that says he went down to Hell. (j) In the cavern of Tanarus, was a monstrous serpent; he had orders to kill it; and this was the Cerberus chained by our hero. (l) Pelias having been killed by his daughters, his son Acastus pursued them as far as the court of Admetus, who, refusing to deliver up Alcestis, with whom he was in love, was taken prisoner in an engagement, and delivered by that generous princess, who would herself be his ransom. Hercules, being then in Thessaly, took her away from Acastus, who was

going to put her to death, and returned her to Admetus: this is the foundation of the fable which says he recovered her from Hell, after having vanquished Death, and bound him in chains. (n) The Amazons were in great reputation in the time of Alcides, and their frequent conquests had rendered them very formidable to their neighbours. Eurystheus ordered that prince to go and bring away Hippolita's girdle; that is to say, make war against them, and carry off their treasure. Hercules embarked on the Euxine Sea, arrived on the banks of the Thermodon, and giving battle to those heroines, defeated them; part were killed, and the rest put to flight; he took Hippolita, or Antiope, prisoner, whom he gave to Theseus, but their queen Menalippa redeemed herself by giving up the famous girdle, that is to say, by paying her ransom. (n) It was very probable, that in this voyage he killed Diomedes, king of Thrace, and brought away his mares, which it was said he fed with human flesh. (o) In returning by Thessaly, he embarked with his Argonauts; but leaving them afterwards went to Troy, delivered Hesione from the monster that was to have devoured her; and not receiving from Laomedon the recompense which had been promised him, he killed that prince, sacked the town, and brought away Hesione, whom he gave to Telamon, his companion in that expedition, and assistant in the work.

These are the Labours of Hercules in Greece, in Thrace, and Troas. The poets have recounted several others in distant countries, which I have designedly separated, as in all probability they should not have been attributed to the Grecian Hercules. (p) The first is his expedition to encounter Geryon, when he was so incommoded by the Sun, that he shot his arrows at him. (q) The Sun, admiring his courage, made him a present of a golden goblet; in which, as Pherecydes reports, he embarked, and arriving in Spain, defeated Geryon, a prince so famous for his three heads; that is, he either reigned over three islands, supposed to be Majorca, Minorca, and Ibiza; or else, Hercules defeated three princes, who were in strict alliance. He thence passed the Straits of Gibraltar to Africa, where he fought with Antæus, who oppos-

ed his landing. That prince is said to have been a son of the earth, and to have recovered new strength still when flung upon the ground; so that Hercules was obliged to squeeze him to death in his arms; that is, finding Antæus was not to be conquered in his own country, where he continually recruited his army, he engaged him at sea, where he was vanquished, as were the Pygmies who came to his assistance; these we must suppose to be some Africans of low stature, who were his allies. (s) Hercules in his way home by land, passed through Gaul, with the flocks of Geryon into Italy, where Cacus, a famous robber, who stole some of his oxen, inhabited the caverns of mount Aventine; but our hero, with the assistance of Evander and Faunus, slew him, and shared his spoils with his confederates. (t) In his journey from Africa, Hercules delivered Atlas from the persecution of Busiris, whom he killed; and gave such good counsel to the Mauritanian king, that it was said he supported the heavens some time upon his own shoulders to ease him. Atlas, to acknowledge the important services he had received from that hero, made him a present of some fine sheep, or rather of some orange and lemon tree, which he carried with him into Greece. These are the golden apples watched by a dragon in the gardens of the Hesperides.

rides. As the ocean here terminated our hero's conquests, it was said that he raised two pillars, to shew it was his *ne plus ultra*.

(u) The deliverance of Prometheus, which I have explained in the history of that prince; (x) the death of the two Cercepes, who were famous robbers; (y) the defeat of the Marathon Bull; (z) the death of Lygis, who disputed with him the passage of the Alps; (aa) that of the giant Alcioneus, who killed 24 men with the stone he threw at him; (bb) that of Eryx, king of Sicily, whom he killed with one blow of a Cestus, for refusing to deliver him the oxen which he had stolen from him; (cc) the combat with Cycnus, which was ended by a clap of thunder, that separated the two combatants; (dd) another combat against the giants, in the plain of La Craux in Provence, when Jupiter rained that great quantity of stones which rain there to this day; all these are attributed to Hercules. He is also said to have been the father of a prodigious number of children, and we are assured that he begot 50 in one night, by the 50 daughters of Thespius.

I shall close this abridgement of the history of our hero, referring to Diodorus Siculus, Dionysius Halicarnassenseus, and amongst the moderns, Vossius, and Father Montfaucon, for a further account of his transactions.

FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. DRYOPE IN ARBOREM LOTON. IOLAUS IN ADOLESCENTEM. CALLIRHOESIN JUVENES.

The Nymph Lotis being pursued by Priapus, is in her Flight changed into a Tree. Dryope, going to sacrifice to the Naiads at that place, without knowing any Thing of the Matter, breaks off a branch for her Child, which she carries with her, and passes through the same Metamorphosis. Whilst Iole relates this Accident to Alcmena, she is surprised to see her Brother Iolaus restored to Youth again. The Poet introduces upon this Occasion Themis's Prediction concerning the children of Callirrhœ.

Dixit; et ingemuit commota admonitu veteris ministræ; quam dolentem nurus sic est affata: O genitrix, facies rapta tamen alienæ vestro sanguine movet te. Quid si referam tibi mira fata meæ sororis? quamquam lacrymæque dolorque

DIXIT; et admonitu veteris commota ministræ
Ingemuit; quam sic nurus est affata dolentem:
Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ sanguine vestro
Rapta movet facies? Quid si tibi mira sororis
Fata meæ referam? quamquam lacrymæque
dolorque

NOTES.

1. Dixit.] Alcmena made an end of speaking.—Admonitu.] By the remembrance.
Rapta.] Taken away.
Facies.] The form.—Quid.] scilicet Dices.

Mira fata.] Misfortunes to be wondered at.
5. Lacrymæ.] When Iole told this, in the manner of women is, she shed tears.

Impediunt, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri
 (Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notissima formâ
 Oechalidum Dryope : quam virginitate carentem,
 Vimque Deipassam Delphos Delonque tenentis,
 Excipit Andræmon, et habetur conjuge felix.
 Est lacus acclivi devexo margine formam 11
 Littoris efficiens : summum myrteta coronant.
 Venerat huc Dryope fatorum nescia : quoque
 Indignere magis, Nymphis latura coronas.
 Inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat an-
 num, 15
 Dulce ferebat onus, tepidique ope lactis alebat.
 Haud procul à stagno, Tyrios imitata colores,
 In spem baccharum florebat aquatica Lotos.
 Carpserrat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato
 Porrigeret, flores : et idem factura videbar ; 20
 Namque aderam. Vidi guttas è flore cruentas
 Decidere, et tremulo ramos horrore moveri.
 Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agrestes,
 Lotis in hanc Nymphæ, fugiens obscœna Priapi,
 Contulerat versos servato nomine vultus. 25
 Nescierat soror hoc ; quæ cum perterrita retrò
 Ire et adoratis vellet discedere Nymphis ;
 Hæserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat ;
 Nec quicquam, nisi summa, movet. Succrescit
 ab imo,
 Totaque paulatim lentus à premitinguina cortex.
 Ut vidit ; conata manu laniare capillos, 31
 Fronde manum implevit : frondes caput omne
 tenebant.
 At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi
 conata laniare capillos manu, implevit manum fronde ; frondes tenebant omne caput. At
 puer Amphissos (namque avus Eurytus

a subit.

NOTES.

7. Pater.] In this Parenthesis Iole shews how Dryope was her mother's only daughter.

8. Oechalidum. Of the virgins of Oechalia.

9. Delphos.] A Periphrasis of Apollo, who had Delphos and Delos in possession.

12. Myrteta.] A place planted with myrtle-trees. This tree is dedicated to Venus.

15. Huc.] Thither, — Fatorum.] Of her fate.

17. Tyrios.] Purple.

18. Spem.] For the berries appear after the flowers. — Aquatica.] Growing nigh the water. When the Nymph Lote was pursued by Priapus, with intent to deflower her, she was compassionated by the gods, and turned into a Lote-tree.

23. Tardi.] Stupid countrymen, because

they did not take much notice of it before her sister was lost. — Denique.] Now, at last, after the loss of her sister.

24. Obscœna.] With which he defends gardens. (Priapus is represented with his Virile member erect, because they who robbed gardens were delivered over to the servants, by the keeper of the garden, to be deflowered. This appears plain from the Priapeia.)

28. Pugnat.] She endeavours.

29. Summa.] Her upper parts ; for her feet were already turned into roots.

30. Lentus.] Tough. (Various and contrary things are signified by this word Lentus ; and all that are denoted by the Greek word γλίσχρος, to which it answers exactly.

addiderat illi hoc nomen) sentit materna ubera rigescere : Nec lacteus humor sequitur decentem. Aderam spectatrix crudelis fati, que soror non poteram ferre opem tibi; quantumque valebam morabar, amplexa crescentem truncum ramosque; et (fateor) volui condi sub eodem cortice. Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserimus adsunt, Et quærunt Dryopen: ostendi Loton illis quærentibus Dryopen, dant oscula tepido ligno, affusique hærent radicibus sævæ arboris. Jam, chara soror, habebas nil nisi faciem quod non foret arbor: lacrymæ irrorant foliis factis de verso corpore; ac dum licet, oraque præstant iter vocis, effundit tales questus in æra: Si est qua fides miseris, juro per Numina me non meruisse nefas; patior pœnam sine crimine. Visimus innocentem: si mentior, arida perdam frondes quas habeo, et cæsa securibus urar. Tamen demite hunc infantem maternis ramis, et date nutrici: quæ facitote ut bibat lac sæpe sub nostrâ arbore, que ludat sub nostrâ arbore. Cumque poterit loqui, facitote salutet matrem: et tristis dicat, Mater latet sub hoc stipite; tamen timeat stagna: nec carpant flores ab arbore: et putet omnes frutices esse corpus Dearum. Vale, chare conjux, et tu germana, paterque, si est qua pietas, defendite nostras frondes ab vulnere acutæ falcis, a morsu pecoris. Et quoniam non est fas mihi incumbere ad vos, erigite artus, et venite ad nostra oscula dum possunt tangi, que attollite parvum natum.

a misero.

b possum.

Addiderat nomen) materna rigescere sentit
Ubera: nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor.
Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis, opemque 36
Non poteram tibi ferre soror; quantumque
valebam, [bar:
Crescentem truncum ramosque amplexa, mora-
Et (fateor) volui sub eodem cortice condi.
Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserimus ad-
sunt, [illis
Et quærunt Dryopen: Dryopen quærentibus
Ostendi Loton: tepido dant oscula ligno: 42
Affusique sævæ radicibus arboris hærent. [bas,
Nil nisi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habe-
Chara soror: lacrymæ a verso de corpore factis
Irrorant foliis: ac dum licet, oraque præstant
Vocis iter, tales effundit in æra questus:
Si qua fides miseris, hoc me per Numina juro
Non meruisse nefas: patior sinè crimine pœnam.
Viximus innocuæ: si mentior, arida perdam, 50
Quas habeo, frondes, et cæsa securibus urar.
Hunc tamen infantem maternis demite ramis,
Et date nutrici: nostrâque sub arbore sæpe
Lac facitote bibat, nostrâque sub arbore ludat.
Cumque loqui poterit, matrem facitote salutet: 55
Et tristis dicat, Latet hoc sub stipite mater.
Stagna tamen timeat: nec carpant ab arbore flores:
Et frutices omnes corpus putet esse Dearum.
Chare, vale, conjux, et tu germana, paterque,
Quis si qua est pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis,
A pecoris morsu, frondes defendite nostras. 61
Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est,
Erigite huc artus, et ad oscula nostra venite,
Dum tangi b possunt, parvumque attollite natum.

Et quoniam non est fas mihi incumbere ad vos, erigite artus
dum possunt tangi, que attollite parvum natum.

NOTES.

34. Rigescere.] To become hard.
35. Ducentem.] Drawing, sucking the breast.—Lacteus humor.] Milk.
36. Fati.] Of her transformation. Iole wept while she related these things.
38. Morabar.] I delayed.
40. Genitorque.] Eurytus.
42. Tepido.] Yet warm, as into which Dryopo was but just now turned.
43. Affusique.] Lying flat on their faces.
Sue.] Into which the wife of one, and daughter of the other, was changed.
46. Irrorant.] Drop upon the leaves like dew.—Dum licet.] While she is able.

47. Questus.] Complaints.
49. Nefas.] An unmerited, unjust punishment, the Antecedent for the Consequent; for injustice and wickedness go before, and punishment follows.
Sinè crimine.] Without fault. I suffer for no wilful fault.
50. Innocuæ.] Innocent.
56. Stipite.] The trunk of the tree. These and the following lines are inimitably elegant.
58. Frutices.] Low shrubs. Frutex is of a middle kind, between trees and herb.
Corpus Dearum.] Let him imagine a goddess enshrined in every tree.

Pluraloqui nequeo: nam jam per candida mollis
Colla liber serpit, summoque cacumine candor.
Ex oculis removete manus; sinè munere vestro
Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex.

Desierant simul ora loqui, simul esse, diuque,
Corpore mutato, rami caluere recentes. 70

Dumque refert Iole fatum ^a miserabile, dumque
Eurytidos lacrymas admoto pollice siccet

Alcmene, (flet et ipsa tamen) compescuit omnem
Res nova tristitiam: nam limine constitit alto

Penè puer, dubiâque tegens lanugine malas, 75
Ora reformatus primos Iolaus in annos.

Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe,
Victa viri precibus. Quæ cum jurare pararet

Dona tributuram posthac se talia nulli; 79
Non est passa Themis: nam jam discordia Thebæ

Bella movent, dixit; Capaneusque nisi ab Jove
vinci

Haud poterit: ibuntque pares in vulnera fratres,
Seductâque suos manes tellure videbit

Vivus adhuc vates, ultusque parente parentem
Natus crit factò pius et sceleratus eodem: 85

Attonitusque malis exul mentisque domûsque,
Vultibus Eumenidum matrisque agitabitur um-

bris,

Donec eum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum,

vultibus Eumenidum que umbris matris, donec conjux poposcerit eum fatale aurum,

Nequeo loqui plura: nam jam
mollis liber serpit per candida
colla, que condor summo cacu-

mine. Removete manus ex o-
culis. Cortex inductus contegat
morientia lumina sinè vestro

munere. Simul ora desierant
loqui, simul esse, que recentes
rami caluere diu, mutato cor-

pore. Dumque Iole refert mi-
serabile factum, dumque Alc-
mene siccet lacrymas Eurytidos

pollice admoto: (tamen et ipsa
flet) nova res compescuit om-
nem tristitiam: nam Iolaus, pe-

nè puer, que tegens malas du-
bia lanugine, constitit in alto
limine, reformatus ora in pri-

mos annos. Junonia Hebe,
victa precibus viri, dederat illi
hoc muneris. Quæ, cum pa-

raret jurare se tributuram post-
hac talia dona nulli, Themis
non est passa: nam dixit, Jam

Thebæ movent discordia bella,
Capaneusque haud poterit vin-
ci nisi ab Jove; que pares fra-

tres ibunt in vulnera, que va-
tes adhuc vivus videbit suos
manes tellure seductâ, que na-

tus ultus parentem parente erit
pius et sceleratus eodem factò,
attonitusque malis, exul mên-

tisque domûsque, agitabitur.

^a mirabile.

NOTES.

66. Liber.] Bark, from whence books have, in Latin, that name; because the ancients were wont to write on Libris; i. e. on the barks of trees.

67. Ex oculis. &c.] There is no need for you to shut my dying eyes; the invading bark will perform that office.

69. Esse.] The appearance of the mouth ceased with the utterance.

72. Eurytidos.] Of Iole, the daughter of Eurytus.

75. Dubiâque.] Which was scarce seen because of its fineness. Lanugo is that downy beard which first appears on youthful faces.

77. Hebe.] This is the goddess of youth, or youth itself, the daughter of Juno, who was married to Hercules after his translation into heaven.

78. Viri.] Of her husband Hercules.

79. Dona.] To restore any one to youth.

80. Themis.] The goddess of justice.

81. Capaneus. He was one of the generals said to be slain at the siege of that city, by a thunderbolt of Jupiter.

83. Seductâque.] The earth being taken away. For Amphiarus was swallowed up by the opening of the earth.

84. Ultusque.] He shall avenge. The prophet Amphiarus, knowing that he was betrayed by his wife Eriphyle, commanded his son Alcmæon, after his death, to slay his mother Eriphyle; who having performed this, and being stung with remorse at the atrociousness of the deed, ran mad.

85. Pius.] In avenging his father.

Sceleratus.] Impious in killing his mother.

86. Exul mentis, &c.] Mad, and flying from his house.

88. Conjux.] Callirhoë was the daughter of Achelous.—Fatale.] A pernicious jewel, which was a perpetual source of misfortunes to the possessor; and that Alcmæon gave to his mother Alpheisbæa.

que Phegeius ensis hauserit Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis.
 cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloia Callirhoe supplex Tum demum magno petit hos Acheloia supplex
 petit ab Jove hos annos infan- Ab Jove Callirhoe natis infantibus annos. 91
 tibus natis. Jupiter motus his, Jupiter his motus privignæ dona nurusque
 præcipiet dona privignæ nur- Præcipiet, facietque viros impubibus annis.
 usque, facietque viros impu-
 bibus annis

NOTES.

89. Phegeius.] Of the sons of Phegeus, by whom Alcmæon was slain.

Hauserit.] Opened, wounded.

90. Demum.] Then at last, after her husband was slain.

Acheloia.] Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous, the wife of Alcmæon.

92. Privignæ.] His step-daughter. For Hebe was the daughter of Juno, without the participation of her husband; and was the daughter-in-law of Jupiter, because married to his son Hercules.

93. Impubibus annis.] Shall change them from boys to men.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. The adventures of Dryope are to be considered as of little importance; and by the renewal of the years of Iolaus we are to understand, that he in an advanced state of life shewed great signs of vigour; Amphiterus and Acarnanus, to whom Hebe is said to have added years, we are to look on as two young princes who revenged their father's death in a manner that could not be expected from their early days.

FAB. X. BYBLIDIS LACRYMÆ IN FONTEM.

Byblis falls in love with her Brother Caunus, and her passion is so much inflamed, that he is obliged to quit his country to avoid the Extravagancies of her incestuous love. She follows him, and in her way through Caria is changed into a fountain.

Ubi Themis, præscia futuri,
 dixit hæc faticino ore, Superi
 fremebant vario sermone; et
 erat murmur, cur non liceret
 aliis dare eadem dona: Pallan-
 tias queritur annos conjugis sui
 esse veteres: mitis Ceres que-
 ritur Iasona canescere: Mul-
 ciber poscit ævum repetitum
 Erichthonio. Cura futuri tangit
 quoque Venerem, et paciscitur
 renovare annos Anchisæ. Om-
 nis Deus habet cui studeat: que
 turbida seditio crescit favore;

HÆC ubi faticano venturi præscia dixit
 Ore Themis, vario Superi sermone fremebant:

Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret,
 Murmur erat: queritur veteres Pallantias annos
 Conjugis esse sui: queritur canescere mitis 5
 Iasona Ceres: repetitum Mulciber ævum
 Erichthonio. Venerem quoque cura futuri
 Tangit, et Anchisæ renovare paciscitur annos.
 Cui studeat Deus omnis habet: crescitque favore

a faticino vel vaticino.

NOTES.

1. Faticano.] Prophesying the decrees of the Fates.

2. Fremebant.] They murmured.

4. Pallantius.] Aurora is called the daughter of Hyperion and of Pallas.

5. Conjugis.] Tithonus, the brother of Lamedon, whom Aurora carried off and loved so much, that she obtained immortality for him from the Destinies, and when old restored him to youth by a certain juice; but as she neglected to request a perpetual youth,

he became withered, and was turned into a grass-hopper.

6. Iasona.] The son of Jupiter by Electra, beloved by Ceres.—Mulciber.] Vulcan.

7. Erichthonio.] Erichthonius sprung from Vulcan, thrown down to the earth by Pallas. See Book II.

8. Anchisæ.] By whom she had Æneas.

9. Habet cui studeat.] Each god has his particular favourite.

Turbida seditio ; donec sua Jupiter ora 10
 Solvit ; et O nostrî si qua est reverentia, dixit,
 Quò ruitis ? tantumne sibi quis posse videtur,
 Fata quoque ut superet ? fatîs Iolaus in annos
 Quos egit rediit : fatîs juvenescere debent
 Callirhoë geniti, non ambitione nec armis. 15
 Vos etiam quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,
 Me quoque fata regunt : quæ si mutare valerem,
 Nec nostrum seri curvarent Æacon anni,
 Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet
 Cum Minoë meo ; qui propter amara senectæ
 Pondera despicitur ; nec, quo priùs, ordine
 regnat. 21

Dicta Jovis movère Deos ; nec sustinet ullus,
 Cùm videant fessos Rhadamanthon et Æacon
 annis,

Et Minoa, queri : qui, dum fuit integer ævi,
 Terruerat magnas a ipso quoque nomine gentes.
 Tunc erat invalidus, Deïonidemque, juventæ 26
 Robore Miletum, Phœboque parente superbum
 Pertimuit : credensque suis insurgere regnis,
 Haud tamen est patriis arcere penatibus ausus.
 Sponte fugis, Milete, tuâ, celerique carinâ 30
 Ægeas metiris aquas ; et in Aside terrâ
 Mœnia constituis, positoris habentia nomen.
 Hic tibi, dum sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ
 Filia Mæandri, toties redeuntis eodem,
 Cognita Cyanëe, præstanti corpora formâ, 35

ties eodem, dum sequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ, corpora præstanti formâ, cognita,

a audito nomine.

NOTES.

12. Quò ruitis.] What is it you so unreasonably require ?

17. Si mutare valerem.] If I could revoke its decrees. Fate was insuperable, even to Jupiter himself.

18. Curvarent.] Should make him bend under a load of years.

Æacon.] Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos, the sons of Jupiter, were chosen judges of the regions below, for their celebrated justice. Minos was king of Crete. See the beginning of Book VIII.

22. Sustinet queri.] Continue to complain.

25. Terruerat.] For Minos had a great empire.

26. Tunc.] When Jupiter said this.

Deïonidem.] Theson of Deïone by Phæbus, who, when Minos grew old, attempted to invade the kingdom of Crete ; but being terrified by Jupiter, he sailed to Asia, built the

donec Jupiter solvit sua ora ; et dixit, O si est qua reverentia nostri, quò ruitis ? quisne videtur sibi se posse tantum, ut superet quoque fata ? fatîs Iolaus rediit in annos quos egit : fatîs geniti Callirhoë debent juvenescere, non ambitione nec armis. Quoque vos etiam feratis meliore animo, fata regunt me quoque : quæ si valerem mutare, nec seri anni curvarent nostrum Æacon, que Rhadamanthus haberet perpetuum florem ævi, cum meo Minoë, qui despicitur propter amara pondera senectæ, nec regnat ordine quo priùs. Dicta Jovis movère Deos : nec ullus sustinet queri, cum videant Rhadamanthon et Æacon et Minoa fessos annis. qui, dum fuit integer ævi, terruerat magnas gentes ipso quoque nomine. Tunc erat invalidus, que pertimuit Deïonidem, Miletum superbum robore juvenat, Phæboque parente : credensque insurgere suis regnis, tamen haud est ausus arcere patriis penatibus. Fugis sponte tuâ, Milete, que metiris Ægeas aquas celerique carinâ, et constituis mœnia in Aside terrâ, habentia nomen positoris. Hic Cyanëe, filia Mæandri, redeuntis toties

city of Miletus, and called it after his own name. There, by the Nymph Cyane, he had Caunus and Byblis, twins. Byblis fell so deeply in love with her brother, that she wrote him an open declaration of it. Caunus detesting the infamous passion of his sister, fled his country ; but Byblis having rambled after him through several countries, came at last to Caria ; where being tired and worn out by continual grief and weeping, she was turned into a fountain, called after her.

29. Arcere.] To drive him out from Crete and his empire.

31. Metiris.] Thou passest over the Ægean sea.—Aside terrâ.] On the Asiatic coast.

32. Positeris.] Of the builder, Miletus, the son of Phæbus.

34. Mæandri.] Mæander, a river of Phrygia, so full of turnings and windings, that it seems to run into itself.

enixa est tibi gemellam prolem, Byblida cum Cauno. Byblis est in exemplo, ut puellæ ament concessa : Byblis correpta cupidine Apollinei fratris amavit fratrem, non ut soror nec quâ debebat. Illa quidem primò intelligit nullos ignes, nec putat peccare quod sæpius jungat oscula, quod circumdet sua brachia fraterno collo ; que fallitur diu mendaci umbrâ pietatis. Amor declinat paulatim ; que venit culta visura fratrem ; nimiumque cupit videri formosa, et si quâ est formosior illi, invidet illi. Sed nondum manifesta est sibi ; que facit nullum votum sub illo igne : veruntamen astuat intus. Jam appellat dominum : jam odit nomina sanguinis : jam mavult ille vocet se Byblida quam sororem. Tamen non ausa est vigilans dimittere obscenas spes suo animo. Resoluta placidâ quiete, sæpe videt quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere corpus fratri ; et erubuit, quamvis jacebat sopita. Somnus abit ; illa silet diu ; que ipsa repetit speciem suâ quietis, que profatur ita dubiâ mente : Me miseram ! Quid vult sibi imago tacitæ noctis ? quam nolim sit rata. Cur ego vidi hæc somnia ? ille est quidem formosus oculis quamvis iniquis : et placet, et possum amare, si non sit frater, et erat dignus me. Verum nocet esse sororem. Dummodo vigilans tentem committere nihil talé ; licet somnus sæpe redeat, sub simili imagine. Testis abest somno ; nec imi-

Byblida cum Cauno prolem est enixa gemellam. Byblis in exemplo est, ut ament concessa puellæ : Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris, Non soror ut fratrem, nec quâ debebat, amavit. Illa quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes, 40 Nec peccare putat, quod sæpius oscula jungat, Quod sua fraterno circumdet brachia collo : Mendacique diu pietatis fallitur umbrâ. Paulatim declinat amor ; visuraque fratrem 44 Culta venit ; nimiumque cupit formosa videri ; Et, si quâ est illic formosior, invidet illi. [Illo Sed nondum manifesta sibi est ; nullumque sub Igne a facit votum : veruntamen æstuat intus. Jam dominum appellat : jam nomina sanguinis odit :

Byblida jam mavult, quàm se vocet ille sororem. Spēs tamen obscenas animo dimittere non est Ausa suo vigilans. Placidâ resoluta quiete, Sæpe videt quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere fratri

Corpus ; et erubuit quamvis sopita jacebat. 54 Somnus abit : silet illa diu ; repetitque quietis Ipsa suæ speciem, dubiâque ita mente profatur : Me miseram ! Tacitæ quid vult sibi noctis imago ?

Quam nolim rata sit. Cur hæc ego somnia vidi ? Ille quidem est oculis quamvis formosus iniquis ; Et placet, et possum, si non sit frater, amare : Et me dignus erat. Verum nocet esse sororem. Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem ; 62

Sæpe licet simili redeat sub imaine somnus. Testis abest somno ; nec abest imitata voluptas. Pro Venus, et tenera volucer cum matrè Cupido, 65

tata voluptas abest. Pro Venus, et volucer Cupido cum tenerâ matrè,

a fuit.

NOTES.

39. Quâ debebat.] So as became
43. Mendaci umbrâ.] With a false appearance.
47. Nondum.] But she does not yet perceive that she is in love.
49. Dominum.] As mistresses were called Dominæ, so their lovers were called Domini.
Nomina.] Brother and sister.
51. Obscenas spes.] Incestuous hopes.
Dimittere.] To entertain, to conceive.
52. Placidâ quiete.] Sleeping.
55. Silet.] She was stupified with the new pleasure which she felt.

- Repetitque.] She ruminates upon.
56. Speciem.] The representation of her dream.
57. Tacitæ.] In which all animals are silent.
59. Iniquis.] Of an enemy. That beauty must excel indeed, which attracts the admiration of an enemy.
64. Imitata.] Imagined.
65. Pro Venus.] By this exclamation Byblis shews what extraordinary pleasure she enjoyed in her dream.
Tenerâ matrè.] With thy delicate mother.

Gaudia quanta tuli! quàm me manifesta libido
 Conrigit! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis! [tas,
 Ut meminisse juvat! quamvis brevis illa volup-
 Noxque fuit præceps, et cœptis invida nostris.
 O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi, 70

Quàm bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse
 parenti! [renti!

Quàm bene, Caune, meo poteras gener esse pa-
 Omnia, Dî facerent, essent communia nobis,
 Præter avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses.
 Nescio quam facies igitur, pulcherrime, ma-
 trem; [tes,

At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, sortita paren-
 Nil nisi frater eris: quod obest, id habebimus
 unum. [autem

Quid mihi significant ^a ergo mea visa? quod
 Somnia pondus habent? an habent et somnia
 pondus? 79

Dî melius! Dî nempe suas habuêre sorores.

Sic Saturnus Opim, junctam sibi sanguine, duxit;
 Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olympi.

Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cœlestia ritus
 Exigere humanos, diversaque fœdera tento?

Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor: 85
 Aut hoc si nequeo, peream precor antè, toroque

Mortua componar, positæque det oscula frater.
 Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum.

Finge placere mihi: scelus esse videbitur illi.
 At non Æolidæ thalamos timuêre sororum. 90

Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi?

non timuêre thalamos sororum. Sed unde novi hos? cur paravi hæc exempla?

^a ægræ.

NOTES.

67. Ut.] How.
 69. Præceps.] Short, and flying away swiftly.
 70. Nomine.] sc. *Sororis*.
 76. At mihi.] Byblis laments that Caunus
 is her brother, and cannot be her husband.
 78. Visa.] Dreams.
 80. Dî melius.] The gods live happier than
 men; they marry their own sisters.
 81. Junctam sanguine.] Of the same blood,
 asister.
 83. Sunt Superis, &c.] The gods have one
 law, and men another.
 Cœlestia fœdera.] Celestial laws.
 84. Humanos ritus.] The manners of men.
 Exigere.] To reduce to one rule or stand-
 ard. The laws of men are of one sort, the
 laws of the gods of another; therefore said
 to be diversa, of a different kind.

85. Vetitus. A prohibited and criminal
 love.
 88. Arbitrium.] The will, the consent.
 89. Illi.] To my brother.
 90. Æolidæ.] Macareus, the son of Æolus,
 lay with his sister Canace, and had a son by
 her, who, when the nurse was carrying him
 out of the house, betrayed himself by his
 crying; wherefore Æolus being enraged, sent
 his daughter a sword for the incestuous Ma-
 careus to kill himself with; but he saved
 himself by flight. Byblis seems to collect
 a number of examples for the greater au-
 thority of the crime, and to lessen her own
 guilt.
 91. Sed hos.] Byblis reprehends herself, for
 letting examples of an unlawful love come in-
 to her mind.—Paravi.] Have I collected,

quò feror? Obscœnæ flammæ
discedite procul hinc: nec frater
ametur, nisi quâ est fas germanæ.
Tamen si ipse esset
prior captus amore mei, forsitan
possem indulgere furori illius.
Ergo ego ipsa petam, quem non
fueram rejectura petentem? poteris
ne loqui? poterisne fateri? amor coeget;
potero. Vel si pudor tenebit ora,
arcana littera fatchitur celatos
ignes. Hæc placet, hæc sententia
vincit dubiam mentem. Erigitur
in latus, que innixa sinistro cubito,
Viderit, inquit: fateamur insanos
amores. Hei mihi! quò labor?
quem ignem mea mens concipit?
et componit meditata verba trementi
manu. Dextra tenet ferrum;
altera tenet vacuum ceram. Incipit;
et dubitat: scribit; damnatque
tabellas: et notat; et delet; mutat;
culpatque, probatque; ponitque
sumtas in vicem. Ignorat quid velit:
quicquid videtur factura displicet.
Audacia est mista pudori in vultu.
Sorum fuerat scripta: visum est
delere sororem, que incidere talia
verba correctis ceris: Amans mittit
tibi hanc salutem, quam non est
habitura nisi tu dederis; pudet,
ah pudet edere nomen! et si quæris
quid cupiam; vellem, mea causa
posset agi sine meo nomine: nec
Byblis forem cognita, antè quàm
spes votorum fuisset certa. Et color,
et macies, et vultus, et humina sæpe
humida.

Quò feror? obscœnæ procul hinc discedite
flammæ:

Nec nisi quâ fas est germanæ, frater ametur.
Si tamen ipse mei captus prior esset amore,
Forsitan illius possem indulgere furori. 95

Ergo ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem,
Ipsa petam? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri?
Coget amor: potero. Vel, si pudor ora tenebit,
Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. [tem.
Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit sententia men-
in latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa sinistro,
Viderit: a insanos, inquit, fateamur amores.

Hei mihi! quò labor? quem mens mea concipit
ignem? 103

Et meditata manu componit verba trementi.
Dextra tenet ferrum: vacuum tenet altera ceram.
Incipit; b et dubitat; scribit; damnatque tabel-
las: [que;

Et notat; et delet; mutat; culpatque, probat-
Inque vicem sumtas ponit, positasque resumit.
Quid velit, ignorat: quicquid factura videtur,
Displicet. In vultu est audacia mista pudori.
Scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem.
Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris: 112
Quam, nisi tu dederis, non est habitura salu-
tem, [nomen!

Hanc tibi mittit amans, pudet, ah pudet edere
Et si, quid cupiam, quæris; sinè nomine vellem
Posset agi mea causa meo: nec cognita Byblis,
Antè forem quàm spes votorum certa fuisset.
Esse quidem læsi poterant tibi pectoris index,
Et color, et macies, et vultus, et humida sæpe

a Sedit, &c. &c.

b Incipit et dubitat: scribit damnatque: tabellas

Et notat, &c.

NOTES.

92. Obscœnæ.] Unnatural desires.

95. Quâ fas.] As far as is lawful and honest for a sister.

95. Indulgere.] To give way to.

96. Non rejectura.] I would not have repulsed

98. Coget.] Will compel me.

102. Viderit.] Let him consider of it: but as for me, I will make known my love to him.

103. Ignem.] The vehement flame, the strong passion.

104. Meditata.] Well weighed.

105. Ferrum.] A writing instrument made of iron.

Vacuum.] In which nothing was written.

Ceram.] They wrote upon waxen tables, and when they adopted any alteration, they used the blunt end of the instrument to lay the wax smooth: this was called Stylum vertere: when they marked the wax with the sharp point, it was called Sub acumen styli subiere.

108. Sumtas.] The writing table.

Ponit.] She lays down.

112. Correctis.] Being amended the last time.—Incidere.] To write or mark in.

114. Amans.] A maid fallen in love.

117. Votorum.] Of my hopes.

119. Color.] Pale complexion.

Vultus.] Sad countenance.

Lumina, nec causâ suspiria mota patenti; 120
 Et crebri amplexus; et quæ, si fortè notasti,
 Oscula sentiri non esse sororia possent. [bam,
 Ipsa tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habe-
 Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci,
 (Sunt mihi Dî testes) ut tandem sanior essem:
 Pugnâque diu violenta Cupidinis arma 126
 Effugere infelix; et plûs, quam ferre puellam
 Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri
 Cogor, opemque tuam timidis exposcere votis.
 Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem.
 Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur:
 Sed quæ, cùm tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse
 Expetit; et vinclo tecum propiore ligari. 133
 Jura senes nôrint: et, quid liceatque, nefasque,
 Fasque sit, inquirant; legumque examina ser-
 vent: 135

Conveniens Venus est annis temerariâ nostris.
 Quid liceat nescimus adhuc: et cuncta licere
 Credimus: et sequimur magnorum exempla
 Deorum. 138

Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ,
 Aut timor impediunt; tantùm absit causa timendi.
 Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furta tegemus.
 Est mihi libertas tecum a secreta loquendi;
 Et damus amplexus, et jungimus oscula coram.
 Quantum est quod desit! miserere fatentis a-
 morem, 144

Et non fassuræ, nisi cogeret ultimus ardor:
 (Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro.)
 Talia nequicquam pararantem, plena reliquit
 Cera manum: summoque in margine versus
 adhæsit.

Protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ;
 Quam tinxit lacrymis; linguam defecerat hu-
 mor, 150

crimina impressâ gemmâ: quam tinxit lacrymis: humor defecerat linguam;
 a secura.

NOTES.

122. Sororia.] Becoming a sister.
 123. Ipsa, &c.] She says she was forced
 to submit to love against her will.
 126. Pugnâque.] And I endeavoured to avoid.
 Violenta arma.] The powerful dart.
 128. Dura.] I being hardy.
 129. Timidis votis.] With fearful prayers.
 135. Examina.] The justice or severity of
 laws.
 136. Venus temeraria.] An inconsiderate,
 a rash or precipitate love.
 139. Reverentia.] Reverence.

141. Dulcia furta.] The sweet thefts.
 143. Coram.] Openly, in the sight of our
 father. Coram is used to some certain per-
 sons, but palam to all.
 144. Quantum, &c.] q. d. There is but a
 small matter wanting to satisfy our love.
 147. Perarantem.] Writing.
 148. Summoque.] In the outer part of the
 margin.—Adhæsit.] Was fixed: was written.
 149. Signat.] She seals.
 Crimina.] The criminal letter.
 Gemmâ.] With her seal ring.

que pudibunda vocavit unum
de suis famulis : et blandita pa-
vidum, dixit. Fidissime, fer has
nostro, et adjecit longo tempo-
re post, fratri. Cum daret, ta-
bellæ elapsæ manibus cecidère.
Turbata est omine : tamen ni-
sit. Minister nactus apta tempo-
ra adit, trahitque latentia
verba. Mæandrius juvenis at-
tonitus subita irâ, projicit ac-
ceptas tabellas, parte lectâ sibi,
vixque retinens manus ab ore
trepidantis ministri, ait, Os sce-
lerate auctor vitæ libidinis,
effuge, dum licet : qui, si tua
fata non traherent pudorem
nostrum secum, dedisses mihi
penas morte. Ille fugit pavi-
dus : que refert ferocia Cauni
dicta dominæ. Bybli, palles
audita repulsâ : et pectus pavet
obsessum glaciali frigore. Ta-
men ut mens rediit : furores
redire pariter : linguaque vix
dedit tales voces aëre icto : Et
merito : quid enim temeraria
feci indicium hujus vulneris ?
quid tam citò commisi verba,
quæ fuerant celanda, propera-
tis tabellis ? sententia animi
erat antè prætentanda mihi am-
biguis dictis. Debueram notare
aliqua parte veli, qualis aura
foret, ne non sequeretur eun-
tem ; que decurrere tuto mari :
quæ nunc implevi linteæ ventis
non exploratis. Igitur auferor
in scopulos, que submersa ob-
ruor toto Oceano ; neque mea
vela habent recursus. Quid, quod et
prohibebam indulgere meo amor
certis ominibus, tum
cùm cera excidit mihi jubenti ferre ;

Deque suis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit :
Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,
Dixit, et adjecit post longo tempore, fratri. 153
Cum daret, elapsæ manibus cecidère tabellæ.
Omine turbata est : misit tamen. Apta minister
Tempora nactus adit ; traditque latentia verba.
Attonitus subitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ,
Projicit acceptas, lecta a sibi parte, tabellas :
Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore mi-
nistri, 159

Dum licet, ô vitæ scelerate libidinis auctor,
Effuge, ait : qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem
Non traherent secum, penas mihi morte dedisses.
Ille fugit pavidus : dominæque ferocia Cauni
Dicta refert. Palles audita, Bybli, repulsâ :
Et pavet obsessum glaciali frigore pectus. 165
Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter rediére furores :
Linguaque vix tales icto dedit aëre voces :
Et meritò ; quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus
Indicium feci ? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt,
Tam citò commisi properatis verba tabellis ?
Antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis 171
Prætentanda mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem,
Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare
Debueram ; tutoque mari decurrere : quæ nunc
Non exploratis implevi linteæ ventis. 175
Auferor in scopulos igitur, submersaque toto
Obruor Oceano ; neque habent mea vela recur-
sus.

Quid, quòd et ominibus certis prohibebam amor
Indulgere meo ; tum cùm mihi ferre jubenti
Indulgere meo ; tum cùm mihi ferre jubenti
cùm cera excidit mihi jubenti ferre ;

a viz.

NOTES.

155. Omine.] By the unlucky omen.

Apta] A proper, convenient.

156. Adit.] To Caunus.

157. Juvenis.] Caunus, the grandson of Mæander. For Cyane, the daughter of Mæander, was the mother of Caunus.

159. Ab ore.] From the face.

161. Fata.] Thy death.—Pudorem.] Would not be a disgrace to us.

165. Frigore.] With fear ; the Consequent for the Antecedent.

167. Icto aëre.] The air being struck. For sounds are conveyed by the tremulous motion of the air.

168. Et meritò.] And I am deservedly thus treated.—Vulneris hujus.] Of this wound

which love has made in my breast.

169. Indicium feci] Have I made a discovery ?

170. Properatis.] Writ and sent in haste.

171. Ambiguis dictis.] In doubtful words, which might bear a double sense.

172. Ne non sequeretur.] Lest he should have an aversion for my suing him.

173. Veli.] A metaphor taken from the mariners, who, before they set sail, observe which way the wind sets

Qualis, &c.] What was the mind of Caunus.

175. Exploratis.] Not having sounded the mind of Caunus.

176. Scopulis.] Into the greatest anxieties.

178. Ominibus.] By predictions.

Excidit, et fecit spes nostras cera caducas? 18 Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas, 0 Sed potiùs mutanda dies? Deus ipse monebat; Signaque certa dabat, si non malè sana fuisset. Et tamen ipsa loqui, nec me committere ceræ Debueram; præsensque meos aperire furores. Vidisset lacrymas: vultus vidisset amantis: 186 Plura loqui poteram quàm quæ cepère tabellæ: Invito potui circumdare brachia collo: Amplectique pedes; affusaque poscere vitam, Et, si rejicerer, potui moritura videri Omnia fecissem. Quorum si singula duram 191 Flectere non poterant, potuissent omnia, mentem.

Forsitan et missi sit quædam culpa ministri. Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo, 194 Tempora: nec petiit horamque animumque vacantem.

[natus; idonea tempora: nec petiit horamque que vacantem animum. Hæc nocuere mihi. Neque enim de tigride Nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum, Aut adamanta gerit, nec lac bibit ille lænæ. Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia cœpti. Ulla mei capiam; dum spiritus iste manebit. Nam primum (si facta mihi revocare liceret) Non cœpisse fuit; cœpta expugnare, secundum est.

[quam] Quippe nec ille potest (ut jam mea vota relin. Non tamen ausorum semper memor esse meorum. Et, quia desierim, leviter voluisse videbor: 205 Aut etiam tentasse illum, insidiisque petisse. Vel certè non hoc, qui plurimus urit et ussit Pectora nostra, Deo, sed victa libidine credar. Denique jam nequeo nil commisisse nefandum. Et scripsi, et petii. Temerata est nostra voluntas. Ut nihil adjiciam, non possum innoxia dici.

pectora, sed libidine. Denique, jam nequeo commisisse nil nefandum. Et scripsi, et petii. Nostra voluntas est temerata. Ut adjiciam nihil, non possum dici innoxia.

NOTES.

180. Cera.] The waxed writing table.
 187. Cepère.] Were able to contain.
 189. Affusaque.] sc. At my brother's feet.
 193. Sit.] There may be.
 194. Aptè.] In a proper manner.
 Non legit.] He chose not.
 Idonea.] Convenient.
 195. Vacantem.] Free from other vexations.
 205. Quippe.] Byblis concludes, from many considerations, she had better go on than desist.
 204. Tamen.] A Leonine verse,

205. Leviter voluisse.] To have desired it but slightly.
 207. Plurimus.] Most passionately, violently.
 208. Deo.] By Cupid.
 209. Denique.] I have already committed a notorious crime, I cannot now be accounted guiltless.
 210. Temerata.] Defiled.
 211. Ut nihil.] If I should do no more than I have done.

Quod superest multum est in vota, parvum in crimina. Dixit, et (discordia incertæ mentis est tanta) cum pigeat tentasse, libet tentare: que exit modum; et infelix committit sæpe repelli. Mox ubi finis abest, ille fugit patriam, nefasque, que ponit nova mœnia in peregrinâ terrâ. Tum verò ferunt Miletida mœstam defecisse totâ mente. Tum verò deripuit vestem à pectore; que furibunda planxit suos lacertos. Jamque est palam demens; que satur inconcessam spem Veneris. Sinè qua denotat patriam, invisosque penitus; et sequitur vestigia propinquitatis. Utque Ismaricæ Bacchæ motæ tuo thyrsos, proles Semeleia, celebrant repetita triennia: non aliter Bubasides nurus vidère Byblida ululasse per latos agros; quibus illa relictis illa pererrat Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat: Jam Cragon, et Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat. Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus ignem. Pectus et ora lææ, caudam serpentis habebat. Deficiunt Silvæ: cum tu, lassata sequendo, Procidis; et, durâ positis tellure capillis, Bybli, taces; frondesque tuo premis ore caducas. Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis Tollere conantur: sæpe, ut moderetur amor, que adhibent solatia menti.

Quod superest, multum est in vota, in crimina parvum.
Dixit; et a (incertæ tanta est discordia mentis) Cum pigeat tentasse, libet tentare: modumque Exit; et infelix committit sæpe repelli. 215
Mox ubi finis abest; patriam fugit ille, nefasque, Inque peregrinâ ponit nova mœnia terrâ.
Tum verò mœstam totâ Miletida mente Defecisse ferunt. Tum verò à pectore vestem Deripuit; planxitque suos furibunda lacertos.
Jamque palam est demens; inconcessamque fatetur [penates, Spem Veneris. Sinè quâ patriam, invisosque Deserit; et profugi sequitur vestigia fratris.
Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleia, thyrsos Ismaricæ celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ: Byblida non aliter, latos ululasse per agros 226
Bubasides vidère nurus; quibus illa relictis Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat: [undas, Jam Cragon, et Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat.
Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus b ignem 230
Pectus et ora lææ, caudam serpentis habebat. Deficiunt Silvæ: cum tu, lassata sequendo, Procidis; et, durâ positis tellure capillis, Bybli, taces; frondesque tuo premis ore caducas.
Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis Tollere conantur: sæpe, ut moderetur amor, que adhibent solatia menti.
a incestæ. b hircum.

NOTES.

212. Vota.] In satisfying my desires.
213. Incertæ.] Of a wavering mind.
215. Committit.] Gives occasion to her often being repulsed.
216. Mox.] At last, when there was no end of Byblis's soliciting him to commit the foul deed, Caunus forsakes his country.
217. Peregrinâ, &c.] And built a city in Caria, which he called Caunus after his own name.
218. Miletida.] Byblis, the daughter of Miletus.
220. Planxitque.] He bent; plangere is properly to beat the breast.
222. Sinè quâ.] Her hopes being taken away.
224. Motæ.] Stirred up.
Proles Semeleia.] Bacchus.
Thyrsos.] With thy sacred rites.

225. Ismaricæ.] The Thracian women.
Triennia.] Trieterics; by the Greeks they were so called, because performed every third year.
227. Bubasides.] Which inhabit Caria: for Bubastes is a province of Caria.
228. Lelegas.] A warlike people of Caria.
Lyciamque.] A country of Asia-Minor, between Pamphylia and Caria.
229. Cragon.] A mountain.—Lymiren.] A city.—Xanthique.] A river of Lycia.
230. Chimæra.] Is a mountain in Lycia, which, like Etna in Sicily, sends forth smoke and globes of fire; which gave occasion for the poets to feign, that Chimæra was a monster, having his forepart like a lion, vomiting out flames, his middle and belly like a goat, and his hinder parts like a dragon.

Muta jacet, viridesque suis terit unguibus herbas
Byblis: et humectat lacrymarum gramina rivo.
Naidēs his venam, quæ nunquam arescere posset,
Supposuisse ferunt. Quid enim dare majus
habebant?

Protinus, ut secto piceæ de cortice guttæ,
Utve tenax grvida manat tellurē bitumen;
Utve sub adventum spirantis lene Favonī
Sole remollescit, quæ frigore constitit unda, 245
Sic lacrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis
Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quoque vallibus
illis

Nomen habet dominæ; nigrâque sub ilice ma-

Byblis jacet muta, quæ terit
virides herbas suis unguibus; et
humectat gramina rivo lacry-
marum. Ferunt Naidas suppo-
suisse venam his, quæ nunquam
posset arescere. Quid enim ha-
bebant majus dare? Protinus
ut guttæ manant de secto cor-
tice piceæ, utve tenax bitumen
manat gravidâ tellurē; utve
unda, quæ constitit frigore, re-
mollescit sole, sub adventum
Favonī spirantis lene, sic Phœ-
beia Byblis, consumpta suis la-
crymis, vertitur in fontem, qui
nunc quoque habet nomen do-
minæ illis vallibus, manatque
sub nigrâ ilice.

NOTES.

241. Majus habebant.] What had they
greater to give? q. d. nothing.

242. Protinus.] The poet exemplifies, by
a three-fold similitude, how Byblis was turn-
ed into a fountain.

Piceæ.] A pitch tree; when this tree is
cut, pitch immediately flows from the incision.

243. Bitumen.] Bituman is a sort of pitch
that grows in the earth.

244. Lene.] Gently.

245. Remollescit.] Becomes soft and liquid
again, melts.—Constitit frigore.] Was frozen.

246. Phœbeia.] Whose grandfather was
Phœbus.

EXP. FAB. X. The fable framed by Ovid on the unnatural love of Byblis,
no less displays his genius, than it shews his intimacy with the foibles of the
fair sex. In this fable he trespasses on that delicacy which we would choose
to preserve, however willing to recommend the instructions it offers for the
correction of the female heart, and to regulate it in the great concernment of
love.

FAB. XI. IPHIS EX VIRGINE IN PUERUM.

Lygdus commands his Wife Telethusa, should the infant of which she is with
Child be a Girl, to destroy it. Isis, who appears to her in a Dream, for-
bids her to obey, promising her Protection. Telethusa is delivered of a
Daughter, who was called Iphis, passed for a Son, and was afterwards
married to Ianthe; and Isis, to reward her Mother's Piety, transforms her
into a Man.

FAMA novi centum Cretæus forsitan urbes
Implēsset monstri; si non miracula nuper
Iphide mutata Crete propiora tulisset.
Proxima Gnoſſiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno

Fama novi monstri forsitan
implēsset centum Cretæas ur-
bes; si Crete non nuper tulisset
propiora miracula, Iphide mu-
tat. Nam tellus Phæstia, prox-
ima Gnoſſiaco regno, quondam

NOTES.

1. Cretæus.] The Cretensians, from Mile-
tus, the father of Byblis, who carried a co-
lony into Asia. Crete is an island famous for
having an hundred cities in it, from whence

it was named 'Ἐκατόπολις. At present it is
called Candia.

4. Phæstia.] The Phæstian Land, i. e. the
city Phæstus itself, in Crete.

progeniuit. Ligdum virum ignoto nomine, de ingenuâ plebe. Nec census in illo major sua nobilitate : sed vita fidesque fuit inculpata. Qui movit aures gravidæ conjugis his vocibus ; cùm partus prope jam adesset. Sunt duo quæ voveam : ut relevêre minimo labore ; utque parias marem. Altera sors est onerosior : et natura negat vires. Ergo, si fortè fœmina fuerit edita tuo partu, quod abominor : (invitus mando ; pietas ignosce) necetur. Dixerat : et lavêre vultum profusis lacrymis, tam qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur. Sed tamen Telethusa usque suum vanis Telethusa maritum sollicitat precibus ; ne spem sibi ponat in arcto. Certa sua est Ligdo sententia. Jamque ferendo Vix *b* erat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem : Cùm medio noctis spatio sub imagine somni 21 Inachis ante torum, pompâ comitata suorum, Aut stetit, aut visa est. Inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro, Et regale decus ; cum quâ latrator Anubis, 25 Sanctaque Bubastis, variusque coloribus Apis : Quique premit vocem, digitoque silentia suadet ;

a Fortuna.

b vexerat.

NOTES.

8. Conjugis.] Of his wife Telethusa.

10. Voveam.] I wish, I desire.

Ut relevêre.] That you may be delivered.

11. Onerosior.] More burdensome : q. d. Girls are very expensive : for you must not only give them a good education, but afterwards provide them a fortune also.

14. Necetur.] This was a barbarous custom practised by many Heathen, of killing such new-born infants as they did not like.

17. Usque.] Always.

18. Arcto.] In a narrow compass.

22. Inachis.] Io, the daughter of Inachus : the same that the Egyptians call Isis, and think to be the moon. Others suppose she was worshipped for Ceres, and others for Juno.

25. Lunaria.] Such was the image of Isis, whose lunar horns resembled the moon.

24. Cum spicis.] These are the emblems of Ceres, whom Isis represented.

25. Decus.] Either a sceptre or horned diadem.—Latrator.] Mercury was worshipped

by the Egyptians in the form of a dog ; signifying that he was the guard of Osiris and Isis, and was called Anubis.

26. Bubastis.] Diana was sacred to the Egyptians, especially in the city Bubastes.

Apis.] Some think that this is the same with Osiris, and not without reason : for he was by the Egyptians accounted a god, and worshipped under the form of an ox, with a black body, a white forehead, and a remarkable white spot on his back, double hairs on his tail, and his tongue was marked with a candiarius. He was not permitted to live beyond such a number of years, which having been completed, he was, by the priests, thrown into a fountain : and when they had mourned the usual time, they looked for another.

27. Quique, &c.] The God of silence, whom they called Harpocrates.

Digito.] For a little image of Harpocrates, with his finger upon his mouth, is an emblem of secrecy.

Sistraqueerant, nunquamquesatis quæsitus Osiris,

Plenaque somniferi serpens peregrina veneni.
Cum velut excussam somno, et manifesta videntem

Sic affata Dea est : Pars, ô Telethusa, mearum ;
Pone graves curas ; mandataque falle mariti.
Nec dubita, cum te partu Lucina levârit, [que
Tollerequicquiderit. Deasum auxiliaris, openi-
Exorata fero. Nec te coluisse quereris

Ingratum Numen. Monuit, thalamoque recessit.
Læta toro surgit, purasque ad sidera supplex
Cressa manus tollens, ratasint sua visa precatur.
Ut dolor increvit ; seque ipsum pondus in auras

Expulit, et nata est ignaro fœmina patri ;
Jussit ali mater, puerum mentita ; fidemque
Res habuit : neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix.
Vota pater solvit, nomenque imponit avitum.

Iphis avus fuerat. Gavisa est nomine mater,
Quod commune foret, nec quendam falleret illo.
Impercepta piâ mendacia fraude latebant.
Cultus erat pueri ; facies, quam sive puellæ,
Sive dares puero, fieret formosus uterque.

Tertius interea decimo successerat annus ;
Cum pater, Iphi, tibi flavam despondet Ianthen :
Inter Phæstiadas quæ laudatissima formæ
Dote fuit virgo. Dictæo nata Teleste.

Par ætas, par forma fuit : primasque magistris
Accepere artes, elementa ætatis, ab isdem.

nata Dictæo Teleste. *Ætas ambarum fuit par, forma fuit par* : que accepere primas artes, elementa ætatis, ab iisdem magistris.

que erant sistra, que Osiris nunquam satis quæsitus, que peregrina serpens plena somniferi veneni. Cum Dea sic affata est, velut excussam somno, et videntem manifesta. O Telethusa, pars mearum ; pone graves curas ; que falle mandata mariti. Nec dubita, cum Lucina levavit te partu, tollere quicquid erit. Sum auxiliaris Dea, que exorata fero opem. Nec querêris te coluisse ingratum Numen. Monuit, que recessit thalamo. Cressa surgit læta toro, que supplex tollens puras manus ad sidera precatur ut sua visa sint rata. Ut dolor increvit : que ipsum pondus expulit se in auras, et fœmina est nata ignaro patri ; mater jussit ali, mentita puerum, que res habuit fidem, neque erat conscia facti nisi nutrix. Pater solvit vota, que imponit nomen avitum. Avus fuerat Iphis. Mater gavisa est nomine, quod foret commune, nec falleret quendam illo. Mendacia latebant impercepta piâ fraude. Cultus erat pueri ; facies, quam sive dares puellæ, sive puero, uterque fieret formosus. Interea tertius annus successerat decimo : cum pater, Iphi, despondet tibi flavam Ianthen : quæ fuit virgo laudatissima inter Phæstiadas dote formæ,

NOTES.

28. Sistraque.] Σείστρον is a Greek noun, from *σειν*, to shake. It was a brazen rattle, by shaking of which they made a noise ; and used in performing the sacred rites of Isis.

Nunquamque, &c. Osiris is a god of the Egyptians, the husband of Isis, whom when lost, the Egyptians sought for with great sorrow ; and having found another, they made great rejoicings.

29. Plenaque.] During the sacred ceremonies of Isis, a serpent or asp was carried about ; by the bite of which men fell into a kind of stupor, and died.

30. Excussam.] Awaked.

32. Mariti.] Of Ligdus.

34. Tollere.] Bring it up. It was a custom among many of the Heathens, either to kill, or expose in the woods, those children they

did not choose to bring up.

Auxiliaris.] Assisting women in travail.

38. Cressa.] The woman of Crete, sc. Telethusa.

39.] Seque.] After she was delivered.

41. Fidemque, &c.] And it was thought to be true.

45. Commune.] To a boy, and to a girl.—For Iphis is a name for either a man or a woman.

46. Impercepta.] Not perceived, not suspected.

50. Flavum.] Yellow-haired.

51. Phæstiadas.] The women of the city of Crete.

52. Dictæo.] A man of Crete. For Dictæ is a mountain of Crete.

Hinc amor tetigit rude pectus
 ambarum : et tulit æquum vul-
 nus utrique : sed fiducia erat
 dispar. Ianthe expectat tempo-
 ra conjugii pactæque tædæ, que
 credit quam putat esse virum
 fore suum. Iphis amat, quâ des-
 perat posse frui, et hoc ipsum
 auget flammæ; que virgo ardet
 in virgine Vixque tenens lac-
 crymas; Quis exitus manet me?
 inquit, quam cura novæ Vene-
 ris, cognita nulli, quam prodi-
 giosa tenet? si Di vellent par-
 cere mihi; [debuerant perdere:
 si non et vellent perdere] sal-
 tem dedissent naturale malum
 et de more. Nec amor vaccæ
 urit vaccam, nec equarum e-
 quas. Aries urit oves: sua fœ-
 mina sequitur cervum. Sic et
 aves coeunt: interque cuncta
 animalia nulla fœmina est cor-
 repta fœmineo cupidine; Vel-
 lem forem nulla. Tamen ne
 Crete non ferat omnia mon-
 stra: filia Solis dilexit taurum,
 nempe fœmina marem. Meus
 amor est furiosior illo, si pro-
 fitemur verum. Tamen illa est
 accuta spem Veneris: tamen
 illa passa est bovem dolis et
 imagine vaccæ: et erat adulter
 qui deciperetur. Licet solertia
 confluat huc è toto orbe, licet
 Dædalus ipse revolet ceratis
 alis; quid faciet? num efficiet
 me puerum de virgine doctis
 artibus? num mutabit te Ian-
 the? quin firmas animum, que
 ipsa recolligis te, Iphi:

Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus: et
 æquum 55
 Vulnus utrique tulit: sed erat fiducia dispar.
 Conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tædæ:
 Quamque virum putat esse, suum fore credit
 Ianthe.

Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, et auget
 Hoc ipsum flammæ: ardetque in virgine virgo.
 Vixque tenens lacrymas: Quis me manet exi-
 tus? inquit, 61

Cognita quam nulli, quam prodigiosa, novæque
 Cura tenet Veneris? si Di mihi parcere vellent;
 [Perdere debuerant: si non a et perdere vellent;
 Naturale malum saltem et de more dedissent.

Nec vacam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equa-
 rum. 66

Urit oves aries: sequitur sua fœmina cervum.
 Sic et aves coeunt: interque animalia cuncta
 Fœmina fœmineo correpta cupidine nulla est;
 Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omniâ Crete
 Monstra ferat; taurum dilexit filia Solis, 71
 Fœmina nempe marem. Meus est furiosior illo,
 Si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta
 est

Spem Veneris: tamen illa dolis et imagine vaccæ
 Passa bovem est: et erat, qui deciperetur, adul-
 Huc licet è toto solertia confluat orbe, [ter.
 Ipse licet revolet ceratis Dædalus alis; 77

Quid faciet? num me puerum de virgine doctis
 Artibus efficiet? num te mutabit, Ianthe?
 Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi:

a me

NOTES.

55. Tetigit.] Moved.—Rude.] A mind
 unacquainted with love.

56. Dispar.] Difference. For Iphis doubted
 whether she could perform the office of a
 man. On the other hand, Ianthe was confi-
 dent that she could perform the part of a
 woman.

57. Pactæque.] Of the marriage agreed
 upon.

58. Quamque.] Iphis, whom Ianthe be-
 lieved to be a man, and that he would soon
 be her husband.

59. Auget.] She despaired of being able
 to enjoy the beloved virgin.

60. Ardetque.] A virgin is inflamed with
 the love of a virgin, which is greatly to be
 wondered at.

61. Quis exitus.] What will be the end of

my love, since I cannot be able to enjoy my
 beloved Ianthe?

65. Naturale.] A natural love, that I should
 love a man, not a maid.

70. Non ferat.] Should not produce.

71. Filia.] Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos.

75. Passa est.] Enjoyed. The story is, that
 Pasiphaë was enamoured of a bull, and con-
 trived to indulge her unnatural passion en-
 closed in an artificial cow.

76. Solertia.] Wit or invention.

Confluat.] Should meet together.

77. Dædalus.] For he had made the wood-
 en cow.

80. Quin.] Why are you not resolute?—
 Iphis speaks to herself.

Recolligis.] Why do you not recover your-
 self?

Consilique inopes et stultos excutis ignes? 81
 Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam)
 Et pete quod fas est: et ama quod fœmina de-
 bes. [rem.]

(Spes est quæ ^a capiat: spes est quæ pascatur amo-
 Hanc tibi res adimit: non te custodia caro 85
 Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura ^b mariti.

Non patris asperitas, nec se negat ipsa roganti.
 Nec tamen est potiunda tibi; nec, ut omnia fiant,
 Esse potes felix; ut Dique hominesque laborent.
 (Nunc quoque votorum pars ^c nulla est vana
 meorum: 90

Dique mihi faciles, quicquid valuere, dederunt.)
 Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, socerque
 futurus:

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis;
 Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tem-
 pus: 94

Luxque jugalis adest: ut jam mea fiat Ianthe,
 Nec mihi continget. Mediis sitiemus in undis.
 Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe,
 venitis [bæ?

Sacra; quibus qui ducat, abest; ubi nubimus am-
 Pressit ab his vocem: nec leniùs altera virgo
 Æstuat: utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur.
 Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modò tem-
 pora differt. [sæpe,

Nunc ficto languore moram trahit: ^d omnia
 Visaque causatur; sed jam consumserat omnem
 Materiam ficti; dilataque tempora tædæ
 Institerant: unusque dies restabat: at illa 105
 Crinalem capiti vittam natæque, sibi que

que excutis stultos ignes et in-
 opes consilii? Vide quid sis na-
 ta (nisi quoque decipis te ip-
 sam) et pete quod est fas: et
 ama quod fœmina debes. (Est
 spes quæ capiat: est spes quæ
 pascatur amorem.) Res adimit
 hæc tibi: non custodia arcet
 te ab caro amplexu, nec cura
 cauti mariti. Non asperitas pa-
 tris, nec ipsa negat se tibi ro-
 ganti. Tamen nec est potiunda
 tibi; nec ut omnia fiant, potes
 esse felix; ut Dique hominesque
 laborent. (Nunc quoque nulla
 pars meorum votorum est va-
 na; Dique faciles dederunt
 mihi, quicquid valere.) Quod-
 que ego volo, genitor vult, ipsa
 vult, que futurus socer: at na-
 tura, potentior omnibus istis
 non vult; quæ sola nocet mihi.
 Ecce optabile tempus venit;
 que jugalis lux adest: ut jam
 Ianthe fiat mea, nec continget
 mihi. Sitiemus in mediis un-
 dis. Quid pronuba Juno,
 quid Hymenæe, venitis ad hæc
 sacra; quibus abest qui ducat;
 ubi ambæ nubimus? pressit
 vocem ab his: nec altera virgo
 æstuat leniùs: que precatur
 Hymenæe ut venias celer.
 Telethusa timens quod hæc
 petit, modò differt tempora:
 nunc trahit moram ficto lan-
 guore; sæpe causatur omnia,
 visaque; sed jam consumserat
 omnem materiam ficti, que
 tempora tædæ dilata institerant,
 unusque dies restabat: at illa
 detrahit crinalem vittam capiti
 natæque, sibi que:

a faciat.

b magistri.

c una.

d omnia.

NOTES.

81. Excutis.] Cast away, reject.

82. Nisi te, &c.] Unless thou deceivest thyself also.

83. Pete.] Desire that which may be attained.

85. Hanc.] Necessity, and the quality of the sex, takes from you her whom you desire for a wife.

88. Nec.] Nor can you be able to enjoy her.

95. Luxque jugalis.] The day set for the marriage.

96. Mihi.] Because I cannot be able to enjoy her.—Mediis.] Like Tantalus, to whom the poet seems to allude.

97. Pronuba.] As Juno presided over wedlock, she always was invoked in lawful mar-

riages.—Hymenæe.] The God of Marriage.

98. Sacra.] Marriage.

Nubimus.] Nubere is proper to women.

99. Pressit.] After this she held her peace.
Leniùs.] Less.

Virgo.] Ianthe, who believing her intended husband Iphis, to be a man, was excessively in love with him.

100. Hymenæe.] The God of Marriage.

102. Omina.] Forebodings.

103. Visaque.] And dreams.

Causatur.] She pretends or feigns.

104. Ficti.] Of false pretences.

Tædæ.] Torches were carried before new-married brides, commonly made of the pine-tree. Hence tæda signifies marriage.

105. Illa.] Telethusa.

et complexa aram capillis passis, inquit, Isi, quæ colis Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque, et Nilum digestum in septem cornua, precor fer opem, que medere nostro timori. Te Dea, te quondam vidi, que hæc tua insignia, que cognovi cuncta, comitesque, facesque, sonumque sistrorum; que notavi tua jussa memori animo: quod hæc videt lucem, quod ego ipsa non punior, est tuum consilium monitumque; misere-re duarum, que juva auxilio. Lacrymæ sunt secutæ verba. Dea visa est movisse suas aras (et moverat :) et fores templi tremuere, que cornua, imitata Lunam, fulserunt: que sonabile sistrum crepuit. Mater abit templo, non securâ quidem, tamen, læta fausto omine. Iphis comes sequitur euntem, majore gradu quàm solita, nec candor permanet in ore, et vires augentur, et ipse vultus est acrior, et brevior mensura incomp-tis capillis; plusque vigoris adest, quàm habuit fœmina; jam es puer, quæ nuper eras fœmina. Date munera templis: nec gaudete timidâ fide. Dant munera templis. Et addunt titulum; titulus habebat breve carmen. Iphis puer solvit dona, quæ fœmina voverat. Postera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis, cùm Venus, et Juno, que Hymenæus conveniunt ad socios ignes; que puer Iphis potitur suâ Ianthæ.

Detrahit: et passis aram complexa capillis: Isi, Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque, Quæ colis, et septem digestum in cornua Nilum; Fer precor, inquit, opem, nostroque medere timori. 110
Te, Dea, te quondam, tuaque hæc insignia vidi, Cunctaque cognovi, comitesque, facesque, sonumque 115
Sistrorum; memorique animo tua jussa notavi: Quod videt hæc lucem, quod non ego punior ipsa, Consilium, monitumque tuum est: miserere duarum, 115
Auxilioque juva. Lacrymæ sunt verba secutæ. Visa Dea est movisse suas (et moverat) aras: Et templi tremuere fores, imitataque Lunam Cornua fulserunt: crepuitque sonabile sistrum. Non securâ quidem; fausto tamen omine læta Mater abit templo. Sequitur comes Iphis euntem 121
Quàm solita est majore gradu, nec candor in ore Permanet, et vires augentur et acrior ipse est Vultus, et incomp-tis brevior mensura capillis; Plusque vigoris adest, habuit quàm fœmina; jam quæ [plis: 125
Fœmina nuper eras, puer es. Date munera tem- Nec timidâ gaudete fide. Dant munera templis. Addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat: 128
Dona puer solvit, quæ fœmina voverat, Iphis. Postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem: Cùm Venus, et Juno, sociosque Hymenæus ad ignes 131
Conveniunt; potiturque suâ puer Iphis Ianthæ.

NOTES.

108. Parætonium.] A town of Egypt, where Isis was more especially worshipped.

Mareotica.] A lake in Egypt, washing Alexandria.

Pharonque.] An island of Egypt, now joined by a bridge to Alexandria, famous for a large watch-tower, called Pharos; it is a sea-mark, and has lights kept constantly burning in it by night.

109. Cornua.] Ports, mouths. For the Nile empties itself into the sea by seven mouths.

111. Insignia.] For all these images were on the altar of Isis, which Telethusa saw in a dream.

114. Quod non, &c.] Heinsius suspects this hemistich, on account of the diversity of readings.

120. Fausto omine.] With the happy token.

128. Titulum.] *Ἱερὸν*.

131. Ignēs.] The sacrifices which were made at weddings to Juno, Hymenæus, and the gods of conjugal love.

EXP. FAB. XI. This Fable must have arisen from some such circumstances as our own memoirs may furnish us with, of persons concealing their sex, and for a long time carrying on the imposition, even to an unpardonable deception.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER X.

FAB. I. EURYDICES MORSES.

THE ARGUMENT.

Eurydice, the Wife of Orpheus, as she is diverting herself in a Field with some other Nymphs, is bit by a Serpent, of which she immediately dies.

INDE per immensum croceo velatus amictu
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus
ad oras

Tendit: et Orpheâ nequicquam voce vocatur.

Adfuit ille quidem: sed nec solennia verba,

Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.

Fax quoque, quam tenuit, lacrymoso stridula
fumo,

Utque^a fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes.

Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas

Dum nova Naiadum turbâ comitata vagatur,

Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto. 10

^a Usque fuit, nullosque, &c.

Inde Hymenæus velatus croceo amictu digreditur per immensum aëra, que tendit ad oras Ciconum: et vocatur Orpheâ voce nequicquam. Ille quidem adfuit: sed nec attulit solennia verba, nec lætos vultus, nec felix omen. Quoque fax, quam tenuit, fuit utque stridula lacrymoso fumo, invenit nullos ignes motibus. Exitus gravior auspicio: nam dum nova nupta, comitata turbâ Naiadum, vagatur per herbas, occidit, dente serpentis recepto in talum.

NOTES.

2. Ciconum.] On the borders of Thrace, where the people called the Cicones, dwelt, near Mount Ismarus, and the Bistonian Lake.

3. Nequicquam.] In vain. For it was an unfortunate marriage.

4. Solennia.] It was usual at weddings to

compliment the bride and bridegroom with such congratulatory expressions as these:—

Faustæ felicesque hæ sint nuptiæ!

6. Fax.] Five torches were usually carried before the new-married bride.

FAB. II. ORPHEUS APUD INFEROS. ANONYMUS QUIDAM, ITEM OLENUS
ET LETHÆA IN LAPIDES.

Orpheus, after having mourned for Eurydice, resolves to go in quest of her to Hell. Pluto and the Fates consent to her Return, on condition that Orpheus should not look at her till he was out of their Dominions. His curiosity gets

so much the better of him that he steals a Look, and she is snatched from him for ever. Ovid relates upon this Occasion, the Story of a Shepherd, who was turned into a Rock by a Look of Cerberus; and the Fable of Olenus and Lethæa, who were transformed into Stones.

Quam postquam Rhodopæus
vates deflevit satis ad superas
aurs : ne non tentaret et um-
bras, ausus est descendere ad
Styga Tænariâ portâ. Perque
leves populos, simulacraque
functa sepulchris, adiit Perse-
phoneu : dominumque umbra-
rum tenentem inamœna regna :
pulsisque nervis ad carmina,
sic ait : O Numinâ mundi po-
siti sub terrâ, in quem quic-
quid creamur mortale recidi-
mus : si licet, et positis am-
bagibus falsi oris sinitis loqui
vera : non descendi huc ut vi-
derem opaca Tartara, nec uti
vincirem terna guttura Medu-
sæi monstri villosa colubris.
Conjux est causa viæ : in quam
vipera calcata diffudit vene-
num : abstulitque crescentes
annos. Volui posse pati ; nec
negabo me tentasse : amor
vicit. Hic Deus est bene notus
in superâ orâ. Dubito an sit
et hic : sed tamen auguror esse
et hic. Quæ si fama veteris
rapinæ non est mentita, amor
junct vos quoque. Ego oro
per hæc loca plena timoris, per
hoc ingens Chaos, silentiaque
vasti regni,

QUAM satis ad superas postquam Rhodopæus
aurs

Deflevit vates : ne non tentaret et umbras,
Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ,
Perque leves populos, simulacraque functa se-
pulchris,

Persephoneu adiit, inamœnaque regna tenentem
Umbrarum dominum : pulsisque ad carmina
nervis, 6

Sic ait : O positi sub terrâ Numina mundi,
In quem recidimus quicquid mortale creamur ;
Si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris
Vera loqui sinitis ; non huc, ut opaca viderem
Tartara, descendi ; nec uti villosa colubris 11

Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri.
Causa viæ conjux : in quam calcata venenum
Vipera diffudit ; crescentesque abstulit annos.
Posse pati volui : nec me tentasse negabo :

Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic bene notus in orâ
est. [esse.

An sit et hic, dubito ; sed et hic tamen auguror
Famaque^a si veteris non est mentita rapinæ,
Vos quoque junxit amor. Per ego hæc loca
plena timoris,

Per Chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni,

^a Famaque si veterem non est mentita rapinam
Vos quoque vicit amor.

NOTES.

1. Rhodopæus.] Orpheus, a Thracian poet. Rhodope is a very high mountain of Thrace.

3. Tænariâ.] Tænarius is a promontory in the province of Laconia, where they shew a cave, which they say is the entrance to hell.

4. Leves.] Having no bodies.

5. Persephoneu.] Proserpine or Hecate, who is called Persephone by the Greeks.

6. Dominum.] Pluto.

7. Positi.] Orpheus endeavours to persuade Pluto and Proserpine to let him have his wife Eurydice again.

Mundi.] This is a periphrasis of the shades below.

10. Opaca.] Obscure, dark.

12. Medusæi.] Of Cerberus, the three-headed dog of hell, who has snakes and ser-

pents from the hairs of his body, as Medusa has from the hairs of her head. Orpheus excuses himself, lest it should be thought he came to carry away Cerberus, as Hercules had done.

13. Conjux.] My wife Eurydice.

Venenum.] So called, as some think, because it passes through the veins.

15. Posse.] I would endeavour to bear the loss of my beloved wife ; but my love is so great, that it has compelled me to come down to this place.

17. Auguror.] I conjecture.

18. Rapinæ.] For Pluto falling in love with Proserpine, carried her off with him to hell. See Book V.

20. Chaos.] Through this great darkness.

Eurydice oro properata retexite fila.
 Omnia debemur vobis: paulumque morati,
Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.
Tendimus huc omnes; hæc est domus ultima: vos-
 Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. [que
 Hæc quoque, cùm justos matura peregeret an-
 nos,

Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.
 Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, cer-
 tum est

Nolle redire mihi. Letho gaudete duorum. 29
 Talia dicentem, nervosque ad verba moventem,
 Exsanguis flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam
 Captavit refugam: stupuitque Ixionis orbis.
 Nec carpsere jecur volucres; urnisque vacarunt
 Belides: inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo.
 Tum primùm lacrymis victarum carmine fama est
 Eumenidum maduisse genas: nec regia conjux
 Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare:

regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, sustinet negare oranti;

retexite properata fila Eurydi-
 ces. Debemur omnia vobis:
que morati paulum, properamus
ad unam sedem seriùs aut citiùs.
Omnes tendimus huc: hæc est ul-
tima domus: que vos tenetis
 longissima regna humani ge-
 neris. Hæc quoque, cùm
 matura peregerit justos annos,
 erit vestri juris. Quod si fata
 negant veniam pro conjuge,
 certum est mihi nolle redire.
 Gaudete letho duorum. Ex-
 sanguis animæ flebant dicen-
 tem talia, que moventem ner-
 vos ad verba. Nec Tantalus
 captavit refugam undam: que
 orbis Ixionis stupuit. Nec
 volucres carpsere jecur; que
 Belides vacarunt urnis, que
 Sisyphæ, sedisti in tuo saxo.
 Fama est, genas Eumenidum,
 victarum carmine, tum pri-
 mùm maduisse lacrymis. Nec

NOTES.

21. Retexite.] Unloose, unweave, that she
 may return to life again.

22. Omnia.] All must of necessity come
 to you.

26. Peregerit.] She shall have fulfilled.

27. Juris vestri.] In your power.

Usum.] The use and employment of my
 wife Eurydice.

28. Si fata, &c.] But if the Fates deny me
 this favour, I have taken a resolution never
 to return to the living, but to perish here with
 my wife.

29. Duorum.] Of me and Eurydice.

30. Talia.] So affecting was the prayer and
 song of Orpheus, that it moved the infernal
 deities themselves, and caused so great atten-
 tion in those who were tormented, that, for-
 getting their punishments, they melted into
 tears.

Nervosque—moventem.] And striking the
 strings of his lyre.

31. Tantalus.] Tantalus having been per-
 mitted to sit at table with the gods, discovered
 the secrets of Jupiter to men; for which rea-
 son he was thrust down to hell, and punished
 with thirst, though up to the chin in water;
 and with hunger, though apples hung over
 his head, which, when he endeavoured to
 catch them, still eluded his touch.

32. Captavit.] He caught at.

Stupuitque.] Remained immovable at the

hearing of Orpheus's song.

Ixionis.] Ixion, having accused Juno of a-
 dultery, was condemned to hell, there to be
 continually turned about upon a wheel, and
 whipped by the Furies.

33. Jecur.] Of Tityus, who having attempt-
 ed to debauch Latona, was stretched out into
 the length of nine acres, and is reported to
 have had a vulture continually preying upon
 his liver.—Vacarunt.] They were at rest
 from drawing water.

34. Belides.] These were the grand-daugh-
 ters of Belus, the fifty daughters of Danaus,
 who were married to so many cousins, and,
 by the command of their father Danaus, killed
 them on the wedding night, except Hyperm-
 nestra who spared Lynceus, for which they
 were cast down to hell, and sentenced to draw
 water in sieves.

Sisyphæ.] Sisyphus was the son of Æolus,
 who infesting the Isthmus with robberies, was
 thrust down to hell, and sentenced to roll a
 great stone up the side of a mountain, which,
 when it had almost reached the top, rolled
 down again into the valley.

36. Eumenidum.] Of the Furies, whose
 names are Megera, Tisiphone, and Alecto, so
 called by Antiphrasis, from *εὐμενής*, which
 signifies benevolent, or easily inclined.

Regia conjux.] Proserpine.

37. Qui Regit.] A Periphrasis of Pluto.

que vocant Eurydicen. Illa Eurydicenque vocant. Umbras erat illa recentes
 erat inter recentes umbras, et Inter: et incessit passu de vulnere tardo. 38
 Rhodopeius heros accipit hanc, Hanc simul et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros,
 et simul legem, ne flectat sua Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Avernas
 lumina retro, donec exierit A Exierit valles: aut irrita dona futura.
 vernas valles: aut dona futura Carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames,
 irrita. Acclivus trames carpitur Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ. 44
 per muta silentia, arduus, obs- Nec procul abfuerant telluris margine summæ.
 scurus, densus, opacâ caligine. Hic ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,
 summa telluris. Hic amans, Flexit amans oculos: et protinus illa relapsa est.
 metuens ne deficeret, avidus- Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere
 que videndi, flexit oculos: et ^a certans, 48
 protinus illa est relapsa. Que Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras. [quam
 intendens brachia, que certans Jamque iterum moriens non est de conjuge quic-
 prendi et prendere, infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras. Questa suo: quid enim ^b sese quereretur amatam?
 Jamque moriens iterum, non Supremaque vale, quod jam vix auribus ille
 est questa quicquam de suo Acciperet, dixit: revolutaque rursus eodem est.
 conjuge: enim quid quereretur Non aliter stupuit gemina nece conjugis Or-
 sese amatam? que dixit supre- pheus: 54
 mum vale, quod ille jam vix Quam tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas,
 acciperet auribus: que est rur- Colla canis vidit: quem non pavor antè reliquit
 sus revoluta eodem. Orpheus Quam natura prior, saxo per corpus oborto:
 stupuit gemina nece conjugis, Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri
 non aliter quam qui timidus Olenos esse nocens; tuque ô confisa figuræ,
 vidit tria colla canis, medio Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam 60
 portante catenas: quem pavor Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide.
 non reliquit antè quam prior Orantem, frustra que iterum transire volentem,
 natura, saxo oborto per corpus: Portitor arcuerat: septem tamen ille diebus
 que Olenos qui traxit crimen in Squalidus in ripâ, Cereris sinè munere, sedit.
 se, voluitque videri esse nocens; Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque alimenta
 tuque ô infelix Lethæa, confisa fuere. 65
 mæ figuræ; quondam junctis- tamen ille sedit squalidus in
 sima pectora, nunc lapides, ripâ, sinè munere Cereris, septem diebus. Cura, dolorque animi, lacrymæque fuere alimenta.

^a ceptans.^b nisi se.

NOTES.

58. Umbras,] Among the ghosts, an Anæstrophe.

43. Carpitur.] Orpheus came up from hell to earth by a very difficult path.

45. Margine.] From the edge.

Summæ.] Of the surface of the earth.

46. Hic.] Then Orpheus being afraid, lest his wife Eurydice should lose him, looked back at her.

55. Medio] sc. Collo. For the middlemost of the three necks of Cerberus was chained.

57. Natura prior.] sc. His human nature. For there is a story of a certain timorous person, who for fear of Hercules, fled into a cave: but looking out, and seeing Hercules dragging Cerberus along, was so terrified, that he became a stone.

58. Quique.] Another similitude. Orpheus was as much astonished as Olenus was, when he knew his wife Lethæa was to be punished; for having too great an opinion of her own beauty she had the presumption to prefer herself to the goddesses; he took her fault upon himself, and so was turned into a stone along with his wife.

61. Humida.] Ida in Phrygia is watered with many springs.

62. Orantem.] Orpheus praying.

63. Portitor.] Charon, who is chief porter to the infernal shades.

Arcuerat.] Had driven him away.

64. In ripâ.] Of the Stygian Lake.

Cereris.] Without any sustenance.

Esse Deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam
Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumque Aquilonibus
Hæmon.

Tertius æquoreis inclusum Piscibus annum
Finierat Titan, omnemque refugerat Orpheus
Fœmineam Venerem; seu quòd malè cesserat
illi;

Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat
Jungere se vati: multæ doliùre repulsæ.
Ille etiam Thracum populis fuit auctor, amorem
In teneros transferre mares: citraque juventam
Ætatis breve ver et primos carpere flores.

Questus Deos Erebi esse crudeles recipit se in altam Rhodopen, que Hæmon pulsum Aquilonibus. Tertius Titan finierat annum inclusum æquoreis Piscibus, que Orpheus refugerat omnem fœmineam Venerem: seu quòd cesserat malè illi; sive dederat fidem. Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere se vati: multæ repulsæ doliùre. Etiam ille fuit auctor populis Thracum, transferre amorem in teneros mares: et carpere primos flores citra juventam, breve ver ætatis.

NOTES.

67. Rhodopen, — Hæmon.] Mountains of Thrace that lay exposed to the north wind.

68. Inklusum piscibus.] Bounded by Pisces. For Pisces is the utmost bound of the Zodiac, and terminates the year. He therefore signifies three years to have passed after

the death of Eurydice, in which time Orpheus had not touched a woman.

70. Cesserat.] Had fallen out ill.

74. Teneros mares.] Youths.
Transferre.] The author of transferring.

EXP. FAB. II. Orpheus, who is the principal subject of this Fable, has been so eminently distinguished by the heathen mythologists, as to make it necessary to be somewhat particular respecting him. In his days poetry and music were little known in Greece; and as he was eminent for both, they said he was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope: moreover, that he charmed the beasts of the forest, and that even the trees were not insensible to the harmony of his lyre; all which figuratively express the power of his eloquence, which he employed for the improvement of mankind, and the harmony of his verse to soften their manners. He was so eminently distinguished as to be called the *Interpreter of the Gods*; and is said from the knowledge he had of the Egyptian theology, to have framed that of the Grecians; and to have been taught the knowledge of the true God by the Hebrews, while in Egypt.

Queen Eurydice, his wife, dying very young, he was so much affected by her loss, that he travelled into Thesprotia, where they made incantations to raise the ghosts of the departed; and being deceived by a phantom, was so disturbed on the occasion, that he renounced the society of mankind, and retired to the mountains of Thrace: this journey, and his separating himself from the world, gave rise to the report of his descent into Hell.

There is a strong similitude in this story to the scriptural account of the wife of Lot, since both husbands lost their wives through the breach of an express command. Some of the ancients affirm, that Orpheus first established the worship of the gods, especially Bacchus, while others attribute to him many of the improvements of his age. Upon the whole, he appears to have been a person of uncommon genius.

FAB. III. ATTIS IN PINUM.

Orpheus, retiring to Mount Rhodope, by the Power of his Music, draws after him all kinds of Creatures, Rocks and Trees, &c. The Pine, sacred to

Cybele, and only known since the Transformation of Attis her Favourite into that Tree, makes one of the Train.

Erat collis, que super collem
planissima area campi : quam
herbæ graminis faciebant viri-
dem. Umbra deerat loco. Quâ
parte postquam vates genitus
Dis resedit, et movit sonantia
fila : umbra venit loco. Arbos
Chaonis non absuit, non nemus
Heliadum, non esculus aliis
frondibus, nec molles tilia; nec
fagus et innuba laurus ; et fra-
giles coryli, et fraxinus utilis
hastis. Enodisque abies, que
ilex curvata glandibus, et ge-
nialis platanus, acerque impar
coloribus, que simul amnicolæ
salices, et aquatica lotos, que
buxus perpetuo virens, tenues-
que myricæ, et bicolor myrtus,
et tinus cærulea baccis : vos quo-
que flexipedes hederæ venistis,
et una pampinæ vites, et ulmi
amictæ vitibus : ornique, et
piceæ, que arbutus onerata ru-
benti pomo, et lentæ palmæ
præmia victoris ; et pinus suc-
cineta comas, hirsutaque ver-
tice, grata matri Deum : si-
quidem Cybeleius Attis exiit hominem hâc, que induruit illo trunco.

a placidissima.

b humilesque.

c ——— et uvâ

Amictæ vites, et amictæ vitibus ulmi :

NOTES.

1. Collis.] He describes the place where Orpheus was torn in pieces by the Bacchi.

Collemque super.] An Anastrophe.

4. Dis genitus.] Orpheus, the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

5. Chaonis.] That is, the Oak of Chaonia, called formerly Molossia, of which there was great plenty.

6. Heliadum.] Of the daughters of the Sun, which we read were transformed into poplar-trees, Lib. II. The son is called Helios by the Greeks. — Esculus.] It is a glandiferous tree, sacred to Jupiter.

7. Innuba.] So called, because the virgin Daphne, who was turned into a laurel, would never be married. See Book I. Fab. III.

9. Enodisque.] Without Knots.

10. Genialis.] Dedicated to Genius and pleasure ; for in summer-time its leaves serve

as a screen from the sun, and afford a shade to those who refresh themselves under its branches.

Acer.] The maple is a mottled tree.

11. Amnicolæque.] Growing nigh the rivers.

Aquatica.] The Lotos is a tree that delights in moist places, from whence, by the poet, it is called Aquatica.

12. Temesque.] Slender.

13. Myrtus.] It is a tree dedicated to Venus. — Tinus.] The tinea-tree.

15. Pampinæ.] Leafy.

16. Pomoque rubenti.] With red apples.

17. Lentæ.] Pliable. — Victoris.] Because conquerors were crowned with the palm.

18. Succineta. &c.] The pine-tree puts forth leaves only at the top.

19. Matri.] To Cybele.

EXP. FAB. III. The metamorphosis of Attis is so variously related, that it would be vain to attempt reconciling the different accounts. It is sufficient for our purpose to say he was a shepherd, with whom Cybele, (daughter to the king of the country,) fell in love ; but her father, to prevent her dishonour, had him slain ; in consequence of which she wandered in despair until she died.

A plague afterwards ravaged Phrygia, and the Oracle declared, that the inhabitants must search for, and pay funeral rites to the body of Attis, and institute divine honours to Cybele, before the pestilence could cease. This was done, and in time Cybele's name became great amongst the Heathens, insomuch, that she was called the *Mother of the Gods*. Her priests, it was said, were castrated to preserve them from irregularities, but were stigmatized notwithstanding, and odious for their crimes.

FAB. IV. CYPARISSUS IN CUPRESSUM.

Cyparissus, just as he is going to dispatch himself for having killed, by accident, a favourite Deer, is transformed into a Cypress by Apollo.

ADUIT huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus,
Nunc arbor, puer antè Deo dilectus ab illo,
Qui citharam nervis, et nervis temperat arcus.
Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva
Ingens cervus erat: lateque patentibus altis 5
Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras:
Cornua fulgebant auro: demissaque in armos
Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo.
Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris
Vincta movebatur; parilique ex ære nitebant
Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora bæccæ;
Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore 12
Deposito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla
Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere solebat.
Sed tamen ante alios, Cæ pulcherrime gentis,
Gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi. Tu pabula cervum
Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam: 17
Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores:
Nunc eques in tergo residens, huc latus et illuc
Mollia purpureis frænabas ora capistris. 20
Æstus erat, mediusque dies: Solisque vapore
Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancrî.
Fessus in herbosâ posuit sua corpora terrâ
Cervus: et arboreâ ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.
Hanc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto
Fixit: et, ut sævo morientem vulnere vidit, 26
Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phœbus

ducebat frigus ab arboreâ umbrâ. Puer Cyparissus imprudens fixit huic acuto jaculo; et, ut vidit morientem sævo vulnere, statuit velle mori. Quæ solatia non dixit Phœbus?

NOTES.

1. Imitata metas.] Grown to a point.

4. Carthæa.] Of the island Cea, one of the Cyclades.

8. Gemmata.] Adorned with jewels.

10. Parili.] Of an equal size.

12. Isque.] The buck or stag.

14. Quamlibet.] Although ever so great strangers.

15. Cæ.] Of Cea, an island in the Ægean Sea.—20. Capistris.] Reins. With which horses are in, and governed.

21.] Solisque.] He intimates, that the sun was then in Cancer, at which time the heats are most violent. Therefore it is a periphrasis of the month of June.

24. Ducebat.] He drew in, he took.

queadmonuit ut doletet leviter et pro materiâ. Illa tamen gemit : que petit hoc supremum munus à Superis : ut lugeat omni tempore. Jamque sanguine egesto per immensos fletus, membra cœperunt verti in viridem colorem ; et capilli qui modò pendebant nivèâ fronte, fieri horrida cæsaries, sumtoque rigore spectare sidereum cœlum gracili cacumine. Deus ingemuit, tristisque inquit, Lugebere nobis, lugebisque alios, æderisque dolentibus.

Dixit ? et ut leviter, pro materiâque doletet, Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen : munusque supremum 29
Hoc petit à Superis ; ut tempore lugeat omni. Jamque per immensos egesto sanguine fletus, In viridem verti cœperunt membra colorem ; Et modò, qui nivèâ pendebant fronte capilli, Horrida cæsaries fieri : sumtoque rigore Sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cœlum. 35
Ingenuit, tristisque Deus, Lugebere nobis, Lugebisque alios, aderisque dolentibus, inquit.

NOTES.

28. Materiâ.] According to the quality of the thing that was lost.

52. Egesto.] Being exhausted.

54. Sumtoque.] Having contracted hardness.

55. Sidereum cœlum.] The starry heaven.

37. Lugebisque.] For branches of the Cypress-Tree were, by the Romans, set before the doors of those houses where a dead corpse lay, lest any person should ignorantly go in and be polluted.

Dolentibus.] At funeral rites.

EXP. FAB. IV. The metamorphosis of Cyparissus into a Cypress, is founded on the resemblance the name in Greek has to that tree ; and the attention paid him by Apollo, shews that he was a person of taste in the Polite Arts and Poetry. The cypress-tree is known as an emblem of sorrow, to which the appearance of the tree itself gives countenance ; for its branches being destitute of leaves, and always drooping, have a melancholy aspect, never appearing erect, or with the ornaments of other trees.

FAB. V. JUPITER IN AQUILAM.

Jupiter is so much charmed with the Beauty of Ganymede, that he transforms himself into an Eagle to carry him off. He is taken up to Heaven, and made Cup-bearer to the Gods.

Vates attraxerat tale nemus, que sedebat medius in concilio ferarum, que turbæ volucrum. Ut satis tentavit chordas impulsas pollice ; et sentit varios modos concordare, quamvis sonarent diversa ; movet vocem hœc carmine. Musa parens, move nostra carmina ab Jove (omnia cedunt regno Jovis) Potestas Jovis est sæpe

TALE nemus vates attraxerat : inque ferarum

Concilio medius, turbæ volucrumque sedebat.

Ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas :

Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent, 4

Concordare modos ; hoc vocem carmine a movit.

Ab Jove, Musa parens, (cedunt Jovis omnia regno)

[testas

Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpe potestas a rupit.

NOTES.

5. Impulsas.] Struck. — Chordas.] The strings of a musical instrument.

4. Diversa.] Differently ; an Adjective for an Adverb. — Varios modos.] The different sounds which constitute harmony.

6. Musa.] Orpheus invokes his mother Calliope the Muse.

Cedunt.] All things are subject to the King of Heaven ; therefore begin my song from Jove.

Dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas,
 Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis.
 Nunc opus est levioꝛe lyrâ: puerosque canamus
 Dilectos Superis; inconcessisque puellas 11
 Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam.
 Rex Superûm Phrygii quondam Ganymedis a-
 more

Arsit: et inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse,
 Quàm quod erat, mallet. Nullâ tamen alite verti
 Dignatur; nisi quæ posset sua fulmina ferre. 16
 Nec mora: percusso mendacibus aëre pennis
 Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet,
 Invitâque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

dicta mihi prius. Cecini Gi-
 gantas graviore plectro, quæ
 victricia fulmina sparsa Phle-
 græis campis. Nunc est opus
 levioꝛe lyrâ; quæ canamus pue-
 ros dilectos Superis; quæ puel-
 las attonitas inconcessisignibus
 meruisse pœnam libidine. Rex
 Superûm quondam arsit amore
 Phrygii Ganymedis; et aliquid
 est inventum, quàm quod erat.
 Tamen dignatur verti nullâ
 alite, nisi quæ posset ferre sua
 fulmina. Nec mora: abripit
 Iliaden, aëre percusso menda-
 cibus pennis. Qui nunc quo-

que miscet pocula, quæ ministrat nectar Jovi, Junone invitâ.

NOTES.

8. Graviore.] In a deeper tone, such as is proper for war.

Plectro.] Plectrum is a musical instrument, which the Latins call Pecten, with which the strings are struck: so called of τοῦ πλάττειν, i. e. of striking.—Gigantas.] The battle of the Giants. See Lib. II.

9. Phlegræis.] When the Giants were killed with thunderbolts. In what part of the earth this was, writers are not agreed.

10. Levioꝛe.] In a softer sound, more adapted to love.

11. Inconcessisque.] Unlawful love.

13. Phrygi.] Of the Trojan. For Gany-
 mede was the son of Tros, a king of Phrygia,

and is said to have been carried away by Ju-
 piter, in the form of an eagle, and made his
 cup-bearer.

16. Fulmina.] The poet alludes to the con-
 stellation Aquila, which, as Statius says of
 the eagle, is said to hold a thunderbolt in his
 talons. Hence the eagle is called by many
 Jovis Armiger, and by Horace, Minister ful-
 minis ales.

18. Iliaden.] Ganymede, the grandson of
 Ilus.

19. Invitâque.] Against the consent of Ju-
 no, who took it very ill that her daughter
 Hebe should be turned out of the cup-bearer's
 place, to make way for Ganymede.

EXP. FAB. V. The rape of Ganymede, has its foundation in the following circumstances in history: Tros, king of Troy, having been successful against his neighbours, sent his son into Lydia, to offer sacrifices in the Temple of Jupiter; but this not being known to Tantalus, who had the eagle in his ensign, he caused Ganymede and his people to be arrested in the Temple, and thrown into prison, taking them for spies. The story of his being appointed Cup-bearer to the Gods, arose from his being employed in that station in the court of Lydia. The poets have placed him in the Heavens, where he forms the sign Aquarius. The rape of Ganymede was the occasion of that of Helen by Paris, the great grandson of Tros, who made this reprisal on Menelaus, king of Lacedemon, the great grandson of the ravisher of Ganymede. Agamemnon made use of this event to engage the Greeks and Trojans in the war so fatal to the latter.

FAB. VI. HYACINTHUS IN FLOREM.

Apollo playing with Hyacinthus, Boreas turns one of the Quoits out of its Course, which strikes the Youth on the head and kills him. From his Blood springs that Flower which still bears his name.

Amyclide, Phœbus quoque posuisset te in æthere: si tristia fata dedissent spatium ponendi. Tamen es æternus quâ licet, quotiesque Ver repellit Hyemem, que Aries succedit aquoso Piscis: toties tu oreris: que flores in viridi cespite. Meus genitor dilexit te ante alios: et Delphi positi in medio orbis caruerunt præsides: dum Deus frequentat Eurotan, immunitamque Sparten: nec citharæ, nec sagittæ sunt in honore. Ipse immemor sui non recusat ferre retia: non tenuisse canes, non isse comes per juga iniqui montis: que alit flammam longâ assuetudine. Jamque Titan erat ferè medius venientis et actæ noctis, que distabat utrinque pari spatio: levant corpora veste, et splendent succo pinguis olivæ, que ineunt certamina lati disci. Quem Phœbus misit prius libratum in æræ auras, et disjecit oppositas nubes pondere: Pondus recidit in solidam terram longo tempore post: et exhibuit artem junctam cum viribus. Protinus Tænarides imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, properabat tollere orbem: at illum dura repercussum subiecit in æræ tellus, in vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè ac puer ipse Deus: collapsosque excipit artus: Et modò te refovet: modò tristia vulnera siccant: Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis. Nil prosunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus. Ut si quis violas, rignove papaver in horto, modò siccant tristia vulnera: nunc sustinet fugientem animam herbis admotis. Artes prosunt nil. Vulnus erat immedicabile. Ut si quis infringat violas, ve papaver

a Dura repercussu subiecit ab æræ tellus, &c.

TE quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere Phœbus;

Tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.

Quâ licet, æternus tamen es: quotiesque repellit

Ver Hyemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso;

Tu toties oreris: viridique in cespite flores. 5

Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit: et orbis

In medio positi caruerunt præsides Delphi;

Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat

Sparten; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honoresagittæ.

Immemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat; 10

Non tenuisse canes; non per juga montis iniqui

Isse comes: longâque alit assuetudine flammam.

Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis et actæ

Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrinque;

Corpora veste levant, et succo pinguis olivi 15

Splendescunt, latique ineunt certamina disci.

Quem prius æræ libratum Phœbus in auras

Misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes:

Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram

Pondus; et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.

Protinus imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi, 21

Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum

Dura a repercussum subiecit in æræ tellus,

In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè

Ac puer ipse Deus: collapsosque excipit artus:

Et modò te refovet: modò tristia vulnera siccant:

Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.

Nil prosunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus.

Ut si quis violas, rignove papaver in horto,

NOTES.

1. Amyclide.] Hyacinthus, son of Amycla.

6. Meus genitor.] My father Apollo. Orpheus testifies that he was the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope.

7. Medio.] Delphos is a city of Bœotia, famous for the Oracle of Apollo, which by geographers is said to have been situated in the middle of the earth.

Præsides.] Apollo.

8. Eurotan.] A river of Laconia.

9. Sparten.] A city of the Lacedæmonians, which they would not encompass with walls, relying upon the courage of the youth as sufficient to defend it.

10. Sui.] Of his divinity.

12. Assuetudine.] By intimacy.

13. Medius, &c.] It was noon-tide.

Actæ.] Past.

14. Utrinque.] Both of the night past, and that which was coming.

15. Succo pinguis olivi.] Those that were going to wrestle anointed themselves with oil.

16. Disci.] The Discus was a round plate, of the thickness of three or four fingers, and little more than a foot broad, made of stone, iron, or brass, which they threw with a whirl into the air.

20. Exhibuit artem, &c.] Proves at once his strength and skill, by lodging it near the distant mark.

22. Tænarides.] Hyacinthus of Tænarus. See the notes above, Fab. II. Ver. 3.

25. Subject.] The hard earth caused the quoit to rebound.

Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis; 30
 Marcida demittant subito caput illa gravatum;
 Nec se sustineant; spectentque cacumine terram.
 Sic vultus moriens jacet; et defecta vigore
 Ipsa sibi est oneri cervix; humeroque recumbit.
 Laberis, Oebalide, primâ fraudate juventâ, 35
 Phœbus ait: videoque tuum mea crimina vulnus.
 Tu dolor es, facinusque meum. Mea dextera
 letho

Inscribenda tuo est. Ego sum tibi funeris auctor.
 Quæ mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse vocari
 Culpa potest. Nisi culpa potest, et amâsse vo-
 cari.

Atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret
 Reddere! Sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur,
 Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.
 Te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt;
 Flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros.
 Tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros
 Addat in hunc florem: folioque legatur eodem.
 Talia dum verò memorantur Apollinis ore,
 Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam,
 Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro 50
 Flos oritur; formamque capit quam lilia: si non
 Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis.
 Non satis hoc Phœbo est; is enim fuit auctor
 honoris.

Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit: et *ai ai* [est.
 Flos habet inscriptum: funestaque littera ducta
 Nec a genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon: ho-
 norque

Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum
 Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

pudet Sparten genuisse Hyacinthon: honorque durat in hoc ævi; que Hyacinthia redeunt
 annua celebranda pompâ prælatâ more priorum.

liliaque, hærentia fulvis virgis
 in riguo horto, illa marcida
 subito demittant gravatum ca-
 put: nec sustineant se; spec-
 tentque terram cacumine. Sic
 moriens vultus jacet; et cervix
 ipsa defecta vigore est oneri si-
 bi; que recumbit humero.
 Phœbus ait, Oebalide laberis,
 fraudate primâ juventâ: vide-
 oque tuum vulnus esse meo
 crimina. Tu es dolor, que
 meum facinus. Mea dextera
 est inscribenda tuo letho. Ego
 sum auctor funeris tibi. Ta-
 men quæ mea culpa? nisi si
 potest vocari culpa lusisse. Ni-
 si et amâsse potest vocari culpa.
 Atque utinam liceret reddere
 vitam pro te, tecumve! Sed
 quoniam tenemur fatali lege;
 eris semper mecum, que hære-
 bis in memori ore. Lyra
 pulsa nostrâ manu sonabit te,
 nostra carmina sonabunt te;
 que novus flos imitabere nos-
 tros gemitus scripto. Et illud
 tempus erit, quo fortissimus
 heros addat se in hunc florem;
 que legatur eodem folio. Dum
 talia memorantur vero ore
 Apollinis, ecce cruor, qui fusus
 humi signaverat herbam, desi-
 nit esse cruor: que flos oritur
 nitentior Tyrio ostro; que ca-
 pit formam, quam lilia: si non
 purpureus esset color huic, ar-
 genteus in illis. Hoc non est
 satis Phœbo. Enim is fuit
 auctor honoris. Ipse inscribit
 suos gemitus in foliis: et flos
 habet *ai ai* inscriptum: funes-
 taque littera est ducta. Nec

NOTES.

35. Laberis.] Thou diest.—Oebalide.] Hyacinthus of Oebalia, a city of Laconia.

42. Tenemur fatali lege.] We (the gods) are bound by the powerful laws of fate, i. e. are immortal, and cannot die. *Teneri legibus* is a law term, as in Virgil:

Patriæ teneor nec legibus ullis.

45. Scripto.] By the inscription. A flower called Hyacinthus (the Hyacinth) has letters inscribed on the leaves; that is to say, its

veins or fibres run so (as Pliny testifies) as to make the figure of the Greek letters *ai*, an interjection of grief. It also denotes the name of Ajax, as being the first syllable of that hero's name, in Greek *Αἴας*.

55. Ducta est.] Is drawn or written: for while letters are writing, they may properly be said to be drawing.

56. Sparten.] By another name Lacedæmon, a great city of Peloponnesus: it is put for the inhabitants.

EXP. FAB. VI. What is chiefly to be observed respecting this fable, is the idea the Pagans had of their gods, whom they frequently represented

as engaged in actions which lessened their dignity, and sometimes in the most infamous vices; which shews how ineffectual such religion must have been to influence the morality of their lives.

FAB. VII. & VIII. CYPRI INCOLÆ IN BOVES. PROPOETIDES IN LAPIDES.

Venus incensed at the Cerastæ for polluting the island Cyprus, which was sacred to her, with the inhuman sacrifices they offered to their gods, transforms them into bulls; and the Propœtides, as a punishment for their extravagant debaucheries, are metamorphosed into rocks.

At si fortè roges Amathunta
fœcundam metalli, an velit
genuisse Propœtidas; abnuat
æquè atque illos, quibus quon-
dam frons erat aspera gemino
cornu; unde etiam Cerastæ
traxère nomen. Ara Jovis
hospitis stabat ante fores ho-
rum, lugubris sceleris quam
si quis advena vidisset tinctam
sanguine; crederet lactentes
vitulos mactatos illie, Ama-
thusiacasve bidentes: hospes
erat cæsus. Alma Venus of-
fensa nefandis sacris, ipsa pa-
rabat deserere suas urbes, O-
phiusiaque arva. Sed quid
grata loca, quid meæ urbes
peccavère? quod crimen, dixit,
in illis? Potiùs impia gens
pendat pœnam in exilio, vel
nece: vel si quid medium mor-
tisque fugæque. Idque quid
potest esse nisi pœna versæ fi-
guræ? Dum dubitat quò mu-
tet eos; flexit vultum ad cor-
nua: et admonita est hæc posse
relinqui illis: et ue transfor-
mat grandia membra in torvos
juvencos. Tamen obscænæ
Propœtides ausæ sunt negare
Vencrem esse Deam: pro quo,
irâ Numinis, feruntur primæ
vulgasse sua corpora cum formâ.

AT si fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta me-
talli,
An genuisse velit Propœtidas; abnuat æquè
Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu
Frons erat; unde etiam Cerastæ
Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara, 5
Lugubris a sceleris: quam si quis sanguine tinc-
Advena vidisset; mactatos crederet illic [tam
Lactentes vitulos, Amathusiacasve bidentes:
Hospes erat cæsus. Sacris offensa nefandis,
Ipsa suas urbes Ophiusiaque arva parabat 10
Deserere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata,
quid urbes
Peccavère meæ? quod crimen, dixit, in illis?
Exilio pœnam potiùs gens impia pendat, [que.
Vel nece; vel si quid medium mortisque fugæ-
Idque quid esse potest, nisi versæ pœna figuræ?
Dum dubitat, quò mutet eos; ad cornua vultum
Flexit: et admonita est hæc illis posse relinqui:
Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra ju-
vencos. [ausæ
Sunt tamen obscænæ Venerem Propœtides
Esse negare Deam: pro quo sua, numinis irâ, 20
Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgasse feruntur.

a Illicibus celebris,

NOTES.

1. Amathunta.] Amathus is a city of Cy-
prus, abounding in metals.

2. Abnuat.] It would deny by a nod, would
reject them with the same indignation, as it
would the Cerastæ, who were a disgrace to it,
by their offering up strangers in sacrifice on
the altar:

5. Hospitis.] Hospitable, as presiding over
hospitality.

6. Lugubris sceleris.] Tragical wickedness.

8. Amathusiacasve.] Cyprian. For Cyprus
was called Amathusia.

Bidentes.] Sheep of two years old.

10. Ophiusia.] Cyprian.

15. Gens impia.] The Cerastæ.

14. Fugæque.] Of exile or punishment.

16. Cornua.] It is certain that the Cerastæ
took their names from *negata* horns. And
the island Cyprus itself was so called, because
it had many promontories like horns.

19. Tamen.] Although Venus had trans-
formed the Cerastæ into oxen, yet the Pro-
pœtides presumed to deny her being a god-
dess.

20. Pro.] For which reason or cause.

21. Vulgasse.] To have prostituted.

Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris,
In rigidum parvo silicem discrimine versæ.

Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque
oris induruit, versæ in rigidum
silicem parvo discrimine.

NOTES.

22. Cessit.] Departed, was fled.

who were so hardened that they blushed at nothing.

25. Discrimine.] By a small transition : for the statues of stone resembled the Propætides,

Versæ.] Changed, transformed; sc. *fucrunt*.

EXP. FAB. VII. & VIII. By the Metamorphosis of the Cerastæ into Bulls, is implied the inhuman disposition of the people to strangers, whom they sacrificed to their gods. The island was otherwise called Cerastis, from its figure, having many craggy promontories resembling horns, and from this equivocation in the name sprung the fable. The change of the Propætides into Rocks signifies the debauched and unabashed manner of their lives.

FAB. IX. PYGMALIONIS STATUA EBURNEA IN VIRGINEM.

Pygmalion, a famous Statuary, provoked by the dissolute Lives of the Proætitides, throws off all Fondness for the Sex, and resolves on a perpetual Celibacy. But afterwards, falling in Love with a Statue he had made, Venus, at his request, animates it ; upon which he marries his newly-inspired Mistress, and has a Son by her, who afterwards built the City of Paphos, which bears the name of its Founder.

QUAS quia Pygmalion ævum per crimen
agentes

Quas quia Pygmalion vide-
rat agentes ævum per crimen,
offensus vitiis, quæ natura de-
dit plurima fœminæ menti, vi-
vebat cœlebs sine conjuge : que
diu carebat consorte thalami.

Viderat, offensus vitiis, quæ plurima menti
Fœminæ Natura dedit, sinè conjuge cœlebs

Vivebat: thalamique diu consorte carebat.

Intereá niveum mira feliciter arte

[nasci Interea sculpsit niveum ebur
feliciter mirâ arte : que dedit

Sculpsit ebur; formamque dedit, quâ foemina

Nulla potest : operisque sui concepit amorem.

Virginis est veræ facies ; quam vivere credas :

Et, si non obstat reverentia, velle moveri.

Ars adeò latet arte suâ. Miratur, et haurit 10

Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes.

Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an sit.

Corpus, an illud ebur: nec ebur tamen esse fa-
tetur. [que:

[que : pus, an ebur : nec tamen fatetur
tenet- esse ebur. Dat oscula, que putat
reddi ; loquiturque ; tenetque.

Oscula dat, reddique putat: loquiturque; tenet-

NOTES.

1. Quas] The Propætides.

6. *Sculpsit ebur, &c.*] Made with wonderful art an ivory image.—*Quâ*] He intimates that the statue was very beautiful, so that it could not be equalled by nature.

10. Adeò] So that it seemed to be alive,
and not made of ivory.

Miratur.] sc. Statuam.

11. Simulati.] Made after the likeness of a virgin.

13. An illud ebur.] Although he touches the ivory statue and feels it, yet he can scarce persuade himself that it is ivory; it seems to have so much of life.

et credit digitos insidere tactis
 membris : et metuit ne livor
 veniat in pressos artus. Et
 modò adhibet blanditias : mo-
 dò fert illi munera grata puel-
 lis, conchas, teretesque lapillos,
 et parvas volucres, et flores
 mille colorum, liliaque, pictas-
 que pilas, et lacrymas Heliadum
 lapsas ab arbore. Quoque
 ornat artus vestibus : dat gem-
 mas digitis ; dat longa monilia
 collo. Leves baccæ pendent
 aure, redimicula pectore.—
 Cuncta decent ; nec nuda vi-
 detur minus formosa. Collo-
 cat hanc stratis tinctis Sidoni-
 de conchâ : appellatque sociam
 tori : que reponit acclinata col-
 la tanquam sinistra in mollibus
 plumis. Festa dies Veneri ce-
 leberrima totâ Cypro venerat,
 et juvencæ niveâ cervice, in-
 ductæ aurum pandis cornibus,
 ictæ conciderant : fœuraque fu-
 mabant : cùm Pygmalion func-
 tus munere constitit ad aras :
 et dixit timidè, Si Dî potestis
 dare cuncta ; opto mea conjux
 sit, (non ausus dicere, eburnea
 virgo) similis eburnæ. Aurea
 Venus, ut ipsa aderat suis fes-
 tis, sensit quid illa vota velint :
 et flamma est accensa ter,
 omen amici numinis : que
 duxit apicem per aëra. Ut re-
 diit ; ille petit simulacra suæ
 puellæ : incumbensque toto de-
 dit oscula : Visa est tepere.
 Admover os iterùm : quoque
 tentat pectora manibus ; Ebur
 tentatum mollescit : positoque rigore
 subsidit, ceditque digitis :
 ut Hymettia.

Et credit tactis digitos insidere membris : 15
 Et metuit pressos veniat ne livor in artus.
 Et modò blanditias adhibet : modò grata puellis
 Munera fert illi, conchas, teretesque lapillos,
 Et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum,
 Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et ab arbore lapsas 20
 Heliadum lacrymas. Ornat quoque vestibus
 artus :
 Dat digitis gemmas ; a dat longa monilia collo :
 Aure leves baccæ ; redimicula pectore pendent.
 Cuncta decent : nec nuda minus formosa videtur.
 Collocat hanc stratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis : 25
 Appellatque tori sociam : acclinataque colla
 Mollibus in plumis, tanquam sensura, reponit.
 Festa dies Veneri, totâ celeberrima Cypro,
 Venerat : et pandis inductæ cornibus aurum 29
 Conciderant ictæ niveâ cervice juvencæ : [aras
 Thuraque fumabant : cùm munere functus ad
 Constitit : et timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta potestis ;
 Sit conjux opto (non ausus, eburnea virgo,
 Dicere Pygmalion) similis mea, dixit, eburnæ.
 Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis, 35
 Vota quid illa velint : et, amici Numinis omen,
 Flamma ter accensa est ; apicemque per aëra
 duxit.
 Ut rediit, simulacra suæ petit ille puellæ :
 Incumbensque toro dedit oscula : Visatepere est.
 Admover os iterùm ; manibus quoque pectora
 tentat : 40
 Tentatum mollescit ebur : positoque rigore
 Subsidit digitis, ceditque : ut Hymettia sole
 tentatum mollescit : positoque rigore subsidit, ceditque digitis :
 a longoque, &c.

NOTES.

15. Insidere.] To make an impression, as though the flesh gave way to his fingers.

16. Metuit pressos, &c.] He is afraid lest the members being pressed by his fingers should become black and blue. For *livor* is a livid or blueish spot, that appears upon the flesh after it has received a blow. Which comes so near the colour of envious persons, that *livor* is often put for *invidia*.

22. Heliadum lacrymas.] Bracelets of amber, which flows from the poplar-trees into which Phaeton's sisters were turned. See Lib. II.

25. Baccæ.] Pearls. See Lib. II.

25. Sidonide.] Sidon was a famous city of

Phœnicia, from whence the finest purple came, which was produced from the Concha or Murex.—28. Totâ Cypro.] All over Cyprus. Cyprus is an island of the Mediterranean Sea, over against Cilicia and Syria, dedicated to Venus.

29. Cornibus inductæ aurum.] Gilded with gold.

31. Munere.] The sacrifice.

35. Aurea.] Beautiful. Homer, χρύσεα Ἀφροδίτη.

37. Apicemque.] The spiral point of the flame.

42. Hymettia.] Hymettus is a mountain of Attica, abounding with the finest honey.

Cera remollescit, tractataque pollice multas
Flectitur in facies, ipsoque fit utilis usu. 44
Dum stupet; et timidè gaudet; fallique vere-
tur;

Rursus amans, rursusque manu sua vota retrac-
Corpus erat: salient tentatæ pollice venæ.

Tum verò Paphius plenissima concipit heros
Verba; quibus Veneri grates agat: oraue tan-
dem 49

Ore suo non falsa premit: dataque oscula virgo
Sensit; et erubuit: timidumque ad lumina lu-
men

Attollens, pariter cum cœlo vidit amantem.
Conjugio quod fecit adest Dea. Jamque coactis
Cornibus in plenum novies lunaribus orbem, 54
Illa Paphon genuit: de quo tenet insula nomen.

cera remollescit sole, tractata-
que pollice flectitur in multas
facies, que fit utilis ipso usu.
Dum stupet et gaudet timidè,
que veretur falli; amans rur-
sus, rursusque, retractat sua
vota manu. Erat corpus: venæ
tentatæ pollice salient. Verò
tum Paphius heros concipit
plenissima verba; quibus agat
grates Veneri: que tandem
premit non falsa ora suo ore:
que virgo sensit data oscula;
et erubuit; que attollens timi-
dum lumen ad lumina, vidit
amantem pariter cum cœlo.
Dea adest conjugio quod fecit.
Jamque coactis lunaribus cor-
nibus novies in plenum orbem,
illa genuit Paphon: de quo in-
sula tenet nomen.

NOTES.

47. Corpus.] sc. Vivum.—Salient tentatæ.]
The pulse beats under his thumb.

48. Paphius.] Pygmalion. Paphos is a city
of Cyprus.—Plenissima verba, &c.] The

most copious, the warmest expressions of gra-
titude.—49. Oraue non falsa.] A real face.

45. Quo, &c.] For Cyprus is called Paphos,
from Paphos, the son of Pygmalion.

EXP. FAB. IX. From this Fable we are to understand, that Pygmalion having carefully formed the mind of a young princess, and guarded her against the reigning vices, married her; and that by him she had a son named Paphos.

FAB. X. MYRRHA IN ARBOREM SUI NOMINIS. ADONIS EX ILLA NASCITUR.

Myrrha, the Daughter of Cinyras and Cenchris, having conceived an incestuous Passion for her Father, and despairing of ever having it satisfied, attempts to hang herself. Her Nurse surprizes her, and prevents her Death. Myrrha, after repeated Entreaties and Assurances of her Assistance, discovers to her the cause of her Despair. The Nurse procures for her, by a Stratagem, the Enjoyment she desired; which her Father discovering, pursues his Daughter with a design to kill her: Upon this she flies his Dominions, is delivered of Adonis, and is afterwards transformed into a Tree.

EDITUS hâc ille est, qui, si sinè prole fuisset,
Inter felices Cinyras potuisset haberi.
Dira canam. Procul hinc natæ, procul este pa-
rentes:

Aut, mea si vestras mulcebunt carmina mentes,

Ille Cinyras est editus hâc,
qui si fuisset sinè prole, potu-
isset haberi inter felices. Can-
nam dira. Natæ este procul
hinc, parentes este procul: aut
si mea carmina mulcebunt ves-
tras mentes,

NOTES.

1. Hâc:] From her, i. e. Pygmalion's wife,
that had been a statue.

4. Aut mea si, &c.] Or if any verses should

afford you delight, imagine those things are
feigned, which are written concerning Myr-
rha, the daughter of Cinyras,

fides desit mihi in hæc parte ; Desit in hæc mihi parte fides ; nec credite factum :
 nec credite factum : vel si cre- Vel, si credetis, facti quoque credite pœnam. 6
 detis, credite quoque pœnam Si tamen admissum sinit hoc Natura videri,
 facti. Tamen si natura sinit Gentibus Ismariis, et nostro gratulor orbi :
 videri hoc admissum. gratulor Gratulor huic terræ, quò abest regionibus illis,
 Ismariis gentibus, et nostro or- Quæ tantum genuère nefas. Sit dives amomo,
 bi : gratulor huic terræ quæ d Cinnamaque, costumque suam, sudataque ligno
 abest illis regionibus, quæ ge- Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaia tellus :
 nuère tantum nefas. Sit Pan- Dum ferat et Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit
 chaia tellus dives amomo, que Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido, [arbos.
 ferat cinnamaque suam cos- Myrrha : facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto.
 tum, que thura sudata ligno, Stipite te Stygio, tumidisque adflavit Echidnis,
 que alios flores : dum ferat et E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem :
 Myrrham. Nova arbos non Hic amor est odio majus scelus. Undique lecti
 fuit tanti. Cupido ipse negat Te cupiunt proceres ; totoque Oriente juvenus
 sua tela nocuisse tibi, Myrrha : Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum
 que vindicat suas faces ab isto Elige, Myrrha, tibi ; dum ne sit in omnibus unus.
 crimine. Una soror è tribus ad- Illa quidem sentit ; fœdoque repugnat amori :
 flavit te Stygio stipite tumidis Et secum, Quò mente feror ? quid molior ? in-
 que Echidnis. Est scelus odisse quit. 23
 parentem : hic amor est scelus Di precor, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum,
 majus odio. Proceres lecti un- Hoc prohibete nefas : scelerique resistite tanto ;
 dique capiunt te, que juvenus Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare ne-
 toto oriente adest ad certamen gatur 26
 thalami. Elige, Myrrha. unum Hanc Venerem pietas ; coëuntque animalia nullo
 tibi ex omnibus, dum unus ne Cætera a delectu, nec habetur turpe juvenæ
 sit in omnibus. Illa quidem Ferre patrem tergo : fit equo sua filia conjux ;
 sentit ; que repugnat fœdo amo- Quasque creavit init pecudes caper : ipsaque
 ri : Et inquit secum, Quo feror 30
 mente ? quid molior ? precor, cuius
 Di, et pietas, sacrataque jura Di et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum, prohibete hoc nefas :
 parentum, prohibete hoc nefas : que resistite tanto sceleri ; si
 tamen hoc est scelus Sed enim pietas negatur damnare hanc
 pietas negatur damnare hanc Venerem : que cætera animalia
 Venerem : que cætera animalia coëunt nullo delectu, nec habe-
 coëunt nullo delectu, nec habe- tur turpe juvenæ ferre patrem
 tur turpe juvenæ ferre patrem tergo : sua filia fit conjux equo ;
 tergo : sua filia fit conjux equo ; caper init pecudes quas creavit :
 caper init pecudes quas creavit : que ales concipit ex illo semine
 que ales concipit ex illo semine cuius ipsa est concepta. Felices
 cuius ipsa est concepta. Felices quibus ista licent ! humana cu-
 quibus ista licent ! humana cu- ra dedit malignas leges ; et in-
 ra dedit malignas leges ; et in- vida jura negant quod Natura remittit.
 vida jura negant quod Natura remittit. Tamen feruntur esse gentes,
 a delicto.

NOTES.

8. Ismariis.] Thracian : For Orpheus, who sings these things, was a Thracian.

9. Abest.] Is far distant from.

10. Amomo.] A shrub of Armenia, having a very sweet smell.

11. Costum.] A shrub growing in Arabia, of a very grateful scent.

Sudata.] Distilling as it were by sweat.

12. Panchaia.] A very fruitful part of Arabia.

13. Tanti nova non fuit arbos.] The new tree makes no amends for incest, the crime to which it owes its birth.

14. Vindicat.] Clears from.

17. E tribus.] One of the three Furies,

Tisiphone, Alecto, or Megæra.

18. Lecti.] Chosen, the noblest.

20. Thalami ad certamen adest.] Come to court you for marriage, striving which shall obtain you.

30. Init.] Couples with.

33. Remittit.] Permits.

34. Invida.] Which seem to envy mankind, debarring them from these privileges that nature allows of.

Negant.] Prohibit.

Gentes.] These are the Troglodytæ, and various nations of the Ethiopians, who have their wives in common, and live after the manner of brutes.

In quibus et nato genitrix, et nata parenti 35
Jungitur; ^a et pietas geminato crescit amore.
Me miseram, quòd non nasci mihi contigit illic,
Fortunâque loci lædor! Quid in ista revolvor?
Spes interdictæ discedite. Dignus amari
Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni 40
Non essem Cinyræ; Cinyræ concumbere possem.
Nunc quia tani meus est, non est meus: ipsaque
damno

Est mihi proximitas: aliena potentior essem.
Ire libet procul hinc, patriosque relinquere fines,
Dum scelus effugiam. Retinet malus error a-
mantem; [quarque,

Ut præsens spectem Cinyram; tangamque lo-
Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditur ultrâ.
Ultrâ autem sperare aliquid potes, impia virgo?
Nec quot confundas et jura et nomina sentis?
Tune eris et matrix pellex, et adultera patris?
Tune soror gnati? genitrixque vocabere fratris?
Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores, 52
Quas facibus sævis oculos atque ora petentes
Noxia corda vident? At tu, dum corpore non es
Passa, nefas animo ne concipe: neve ^b potentis
Concubitu vetito naturæ pollue sædus. 56
Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque
Juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo!
Dixerat. At Cinyras, quem copia digna pro-
corum,

Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsâ, 60
Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti.
Illa silet primo: patriisque in vultibus hærens
Æstuat: et tepido suffundit lumina rore.
Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,
Flere vetat: siccatque genas; atque oscula jungit.

bus; et suffundit lumina tepido rore. Cinyras credens hæc esse virginei timoris vetat flare: que siccat genas, atque jungit oscula.

a — ut pietas gemino concreseat amore.

b parentis.

in quibus genitrix jungitur nato, et nata parenti; et pietas crescit amore geminato. Me miseram; quòd non contigit mihi nasci illic, que lædor fortunæ loci! Quid revolvor in ista? interdictæ spes discedite. Ille est dignus amari, sed ut pater. Ergo si non essem filia magni Cinyræ; possem concumbere Cinyræ. Nunc quia est tam meus, non est meus: ipsaque proximitas est mihi damno, aliena essem potentior. Libet ire procul hinc, que relinquere patrios fines, dum effugiam scelus. Malus error retinet amantem; ut præsens spectem Cinyram; tangamque, loquarque, admoveamque oscula, si nil conceditur ultrâ? autem sperare aliquid ultrâ potes, impia virgo? nec sentis quot jura et nomina confundas? tune eris et pellex matris et adultera patris? tune soror gnati? que vocabere genitrix fratris? nec metues sorores crinitas atro angue, quas noxia corda vident petentes oculos atque ora sævis facibus? at tu dum non es passa corpore, ne concipe nefas animo, neve pollue sædus potentis naturæ vetito concubitu. Puta velle, res ipsa vetat. Ille pius memorque juris. Et O vellem similis furor esset in illo! dixerat. At Cinyras, quem copia procorum facit dubitare quid faciat, scitatur ab ipsa, nominibus dictis, cujus mariti velit esse. Illa primò silet: que æstuat hærens in patriis vultibus.

NOTES

39. Interdictæ.] Forbidden by the laws.
40. Ille.] Cinyra, my father.
41. Cinyræ.] With Cinyras.
42. Quia meus est, &c.] Because he is my father, he cannot be my husband.
45. Error.] A dishonest love; the poets frequently use Error for Amor. The poets call it likewise furor and insania; and Anian-tes, i. e. they are in love; Amentes, mad persons, and male sani.
47. Nil ultrâ.] No greater familiarities.

52. Atro.] With black, dismal.
Sorores.] The Furies mentioned before.
57. Velle.] sc. Te.
Res ipsa.] The baseness of the action.
58. Juris.] Of the law, which forbids children to have to do with their parents.
61. Nominibus dictis.] Having mentioned the names of her lovers.
63. Rore tepido.] With warm tears.
64. Credens.] sc. Signa,

Myrrha gaudet nimium datis, consultaque qualem virum optet habere: dixit, similem tibi. At ille collaudat vocem non intellectam: et ait. Esto tam pia semper. Nomine pietatis dicto, virgo demisit vultus, conscia sceleris sibi. Erat medium noctis, que somnus solverat curas et pectora. At Cinyreia virgo pervigil capitur indomito igni; que retractat furiosa vota. Et modò desperat, modò vult tentare; pudetque et cupit; et non invenit quod agat. Utque ingens trabs saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga restat, est in dubio quò cadat, que timetur ab omni parte: Sic animus, labefactus vario vulnere, nutat levis huc atque illuc, que sumit momenta utroque, nec modus aut requies amoris reperitur nisi mors. Mors placet. Erigitur: que destinat innectere fauces laqueo: et zonâ revinctâ de summo poste, dixit, care Cinyra vale, que intellige causam mortis: et aptabat vincula pallenti collo. Ferunt murmura verborum pervenisse ad fidas aures nutricis servantis limen alumnae. Anus surgit, reseratque fores: que videns instrumenta mortis paratæ, conclamat eodem spatio, que ferit se, scinditque sinus; que dilaniat vincula erepta collo, tum denique vacavit flere; tum dare complexus, que requirere causam laquei. Virgo silet muta, que immota tuctur terram: et dolet conamina tardæ mortis deprehensa.

a corpora,

b minatur.

Myrrha datis nimium gaudet; consultaque qualem
Optet habere virum? similem tibi, dixit. At ille
Non intellectam vocem collaudat: et, esto
Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto
Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo. 70
Noctis erat medium; curasque et a pectora som-
Solverat. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil igni [nus
Carpitur indomito; furiosaque vota retractat.
Et modò desperat; modò vult tentare: pudetque
Et cupit; et quod agat non invenit. Utque
securi 75
Saucia trabs ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat,
Quò cadat in dubio est, omnique à parte b time-
Sic animus, variolabefactus vulnere, nutat [tur:
Huc levis atque illuc; momentaque sumit utroque. [moris.
Nec modus, aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur a-
Mors placet. Erigitur: laqueoque innectere
fauces 81
Destinat: et, zonâ summo de poste revinctâ,
Care vale Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis,
Dixit; et aptabat pallenti vincula collo.
Murmura verborum fidas nutricis ad aures 85
Pervenisse ferunt, limen servantis alumnae.
Surgit anus, reseratque fores: mortisque paratæ
Instrumenta videns, spatio conclamat eodem,
Seque ferit scinditque sinus, ereptaque collo
Vincula dilaniat, tum denique flere vacavit; 90
Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere causam.
Muta silet virgo, terramque immota tuctur:
Et deprensa dolet tardæ conamina mortis.

NOTES.

66. Datis.] sc. Osculis.
Consultaque.] And being asked.
70. Demisit vultus.] She cast her eyes down to the ground.
72. Igni carpitur indomito.] She is tormented with unconquerable love.
75. Furiosaque vota.] Her raging wishes.
75. Utque securi, &c.] By this simile the poet shews the dreadful perplexity of Myrrha's mind.
76. Saucia.] Almost severed.
Trabs.] A great tree.
Plaga novissima.] The last stroke.
77. Quo cadat.] Which way it should fall,

78. Vario vulnere.] With different passions.
80. Modus.] End, boundary.
82. Destinat.] She resolves.
86. Servantis.] Watching.
87. Reseratque.] And opens.
89 Sinus.] sc. Vestrum. As is usual in immoderate grief.
90. Tum &c.] After she had broken the girdle, she then had time to weep.
92. Muta.] As though she were dumb.
Tuctur.] She looks down upon.
95. Deprensa dolet.] Myrrha is sorry that her attempt to make away with herself had been discovered by the nurse,

Instat anus; canosque suos et inania nudans
 Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur,
 Ut sibi committat quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem
 Aversata, gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix:
 Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit: opem-
 que

Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra senec-
 Seu furor est; habeo quæ carmine sanet et her-
 Sive aliquis nocuit; magico lustrabere ritu. [tus.
 Sive est ira, Deum sacris placabilis ira. 102
 Quid rear ulterius? Certè fortuna domusque
 Sospes et in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, pa-
 terque.

Myrrha, patre audito, suspiria duxit ab imo
 Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum
 Mente nefas: aliquemque tamen præsentit a-
 morem. 107

Propositique tenax, quodcumque sit orat ut ipsi
 Indicet: et gremio lacrymantem tollit anili:
 Atque ita complectens infirmis membra lacertis,
 Sensimus, inquit, Amas: Et in hoc mea (pone
 timorem) 111

Sedulitas erit apta tibi: nec sentiet unquam
 Hoc pater. Exsiluit gremio furibunda, torum-
 que [dori

Ore premens, Discede, precor, miseroque pu-
 Parce, ait. Instanti, discede, aut desine, dixit,
 Quærere, quid doleam. Scelus est quod scire
 laboras. [tuque

Horret anus; tremulasque manus annisque me-
 Tendit: et ante pedes supplex procumbit a-
 lumnae. 118

Et modò blanditur; modò si non conscia fiat,
 Terret: et indicium laquei, ceptæque minatur
 Mortis: et officium a commissio spondet amori,
 a confesso.

Anus instat; que nudans suos
 canos, et inania ubera, precatur
 per cunas que prima alimenta,
 ut committat sibi quicquid do-
 let. Illa aversata rogantem ge-
 mit Nutrix est certa exquirere:
 nec spondere fidem solam.
 Inquit, dic; que sine me ferre
 open tibi. Mea senectus non
 est pigra. Seu est furor: habeo
 quæ sanet carmine et herbis.
 Sive aliquis nocuit; lustrabere
 magico ritu. Sive est ira, Deum
 ira placabilis sacris. Quid rear
 ulterius? Certè fortuna domus
 que est sospes et in cursu:
 genitrixque, paterque vivunt.
 Myrrha, patre audito, duxit
 suspiria ab imo pectore. Nec
 nutrix etiamnum concipit ul-
 lum nefas mente: que tamen
 præsentit aliquem amorem.
 Que tenax propositi, orat ut
 indicet ipsi quodcumque sit: et
 tollit lacrymantem anili gre-
 mio: atque complectens mem-
 bra infirmis lacertis, inquit ita;
 Sensimus, amas: (pone timo-
 rem) mea sedulitas erit apta
 tibi et in hoc; nec pater un-
 quam sentiet hoc. Furibunda
 exsiluit gremio, que premens
 torum ore, ait, precor discede;
 que parce misero pudori. In-
 stanti dixit, aut desine, aut
 desine quærere quid doleam.
 Quod laboras scire est scelus.
 Anus horret; que tendit manus
 tremulus annisque metuque: et
 supplex procumbit ante pedes
 alumnae. Et modò blanditur;
 modò terret, si non fiat con-
 scia: que minatur indicium la-
 quei et ceptæ mortis: et spon-
 det officium amori commissio.

NOTES.

96. Ut committat.] That she would reveal.

97. Aversata.] She being averse, turned her head aside.

98. Nec solam, &c.] She does not only promise secrecy, but assistance also.

99. Sine.] Permit.

100. Furor.] Madness caused by love.

101. Nocuit.] Has done you injury with magical verses and enchantments.

Lustrabere.] Thou shalt be purged or cleared.

104. Sospes et in cursu.] The fortune of

your family is secure and prosperous.

110. Nata.] Nurses used to call those virgins they brought up daughters, and were called by them mothers.

113. Furibunda.] All furious.

115. Instanti.] Urging (pressing) her, sc. nutrici.

120. Minatur, &c.] She threatened to tell her father that Myrrha had attempted to hang herself.

121. Spondet.] She promises to help her.

Illa extulit caput, que implevit
 pectora nutricis lacrymis obor-
 tis: que sæpè conata fateri,
 sæpè tenet vocem: que texit
 pudibunda ora vestibus: et
 dixit, ô matrem felicem con-
 juge! hactenus: et genuit.
 Tremor penetrat in gelidos ar-
 tus, ossaque nutricis; albaque
 canities stetit hirta toto vertice
 rigidis capillis (enim sensit.)
 Addidit et multa, ut excuteret
 diros amores, si posset. At vir-
 go scit se non moneri falsa, ta-
 men est certa mori; si non poti-
 tatur amato. Hæc ait, vive,
 potièrè tuo; non ausa dicere
 parente, conticuit: que firmat
 promissa numine. Pisæ matres
 celebrabant illa annua festa Ce-
 reris, quibus velatæ corpus ni-
 vèi veste dant spicea sarta,
 primitias suarum frugum: que
 numerant Venerem que viriles
 tactus esse in vetitis per novem
 noctes. Cenchreis conjux regis
 abest in illà turbâ: que fre-
 quentat arcana sacra. Ergo
 dum lectus vacuus legitimâ
 conjuge, malè sedula nutrix
 nacta Cinyram gravem vino,
 exponit veros amores. mentito
 nomine: et laudat faciem. An-
 nis virginis quæsitis, ait, est par
 Myrrhæ. Quam postquam juss-
 a est adducere, ut que rediit
 domum, dixit, mea alumna
 Gaude: vicinus. Infelix virgo
 non sensit lætitiâ toto cor-
 pore; præsaque pectora mœrent.
 Sed tamen et gaudet; Tanta est discordia mentis!
 Erat tempus quo cuncta silent, que Bootes flexerat plaustrum inter Triones obliquo temone.

b Et.

NOTES.

126. Hactenus.] sc. Locuta est.
 Genuit.] She fetched a deep sigh.
 127. Sensit.] She understood the unlawful
 love of Myrrha.
 128. Stetit.] Stood upright, or an end.
 129. Excuteret.] That she would shake off
 this horrid passion.
 130. Addidit.] She said.—Scit, &c.] She
 knew what the nurse said to be true.
 133. Nunine.] By an oath.
 135. Velatæ corpora.] Having their bodies
 veiled.
 Nivèa veste.] With a white garment, such
 as matrons used in the sacrifice of Ceres, to
 signify the purity of their minds.
 138. In vetitis.] Among those things that

were forbidden by the laws.

139. Arcanaque.] So they were called.
 141. Malè sedula.] Wickedly officious.
 145. Quæsitis.] By Cinyra.
 144. Par.] Equal, just of the age of.
 147. Præsaque.] sc. Malorum.
 148. Tanta, &c.] As Myrrha was both
 glad and sorry at the same time.
 149. Tempus. He describes midnight,
 which, *quod cuncta silent*, is called *conticinium*.
 —Triones.] Seven stars near the North Pole,
 which from their number were called Septen-
 triones. Bores were anciently called Teri-
 ones, and thence Triones, because in plough-
 ing they cut the ground with a plough-share.
 150. Bootes.] A constellation.

Ad facinus venit illa suum. Fugit aurea cœlo
Luna: tegunt nigræ latitantia sidera nubes;
Nox caret igne suo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus;
Erigoneque pio sacrata parentis amore. 154

Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata: ter omen
Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit. [dorem.

It tamen: et tenebræ minuunt noxque atra pu-
Nutricisque manum lævâ tenet; altera motu
Cæcum iter explorat. Thalami jam limina
tangit; 159

Jamque fores aperit; jam ducitur intus: at illi
Poplite succiduo genua intremuere; fugitique
Et color, et sanguis, animusque relinquit euntem.
Quoque suo propior sceleri magis horret, et ausi
Pœnitet; et vellet non cognita posse reverti.

Cunctantem longæva manu deducit; et alto,
Admotam lecto cùm traderet, Accipe, dixit; 166
Ista tua est, Cinyra. Devotaque corpora junxit.
Accipit obscœno genitor sua viscera lecto;
Virgineosque metus levat; hortaturque timen-
tem. 169

Forsitan ætatis quoque nomine, Filia, dicat;
Dicat et illa, Pater: sceleri ne nomina desint.
Plena patris thalamis excedit: et in pia diro
Semina fert utero; conceptaque crimina portat.
Postera nox facinus geminat; nec finis in illâ
est. [mantem

Cùm tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere a-
Post tot concubitus, illato lumine vidit 176
Et scelus et natam. Verbisque dolore retentis,
Pendenti nitidum vaginâ deripit ensem.
Myrrha fugit, tenebris et cæcæ munere noctis

Verbis retentis dolore, deripit nitidum ensem pendenti vaginâ. Myrrha fugit, intercepta neci
tenebris et munere cæcæ noctis:

NOTES,

151. Aurea.] Fair and bright.

152. Latitantia.] That they might not be-
hold so great an impiety.

153. Igne suo.] Its proper light, that of
the stars, &c.—Tegis.] That thou mightest
not behold so great an impiety.

155. Ter, &c.] As she was led to her fa-
ther's bed, she stumbled thrice, which seemed
to be a warning against her intended crime.

156. Funereus.] Funereal, fatal; it being
a bird of ill omen.

159. Cæcum.] Obscure. He expresses the
manner of those that walk in the dark.

160. Intus.] Within the chamber.

161 Succiduo.] Weak and tottering with
fear.

165. Longæva.] The old nurse.

167. Devota.] Abominable, execrable.

168. Viscera.] His daughter.

170. Ætatis nomine.] Upon account of her
age, for Cinyras was an old man.

171. Nomina.] sc. Pia et omni veneratione
digna.

172. Plena.] sc. Semine; i. e. she was with
child by her father.

175. Avidus cognoscere.] Being eager to
know.

178. Deripit.] He draws out hastily.

aque vagato per latos agros, relinquit palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit. Perque novem erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ, Cùm tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæa. Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti, Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ, Est tales *c* complexa preces : O si qua patetis Numina confessis ; merui, nec triste recuso 187 Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuæque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis : Mutatæque mihi vitamque necemque negate. Numen confessis aliquod patet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuere Deos : nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit ; ruptosque obliqua perungues Porrigitur radix, longi firmamina trunci : [dullâ Ossaque robur agunt : mediâque manente me-Sanguis it in succos : in magnos brachia ramos ; In parvos digiti : duratur cortice pellis. [arbor ; Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat Pectoraque obruerat ; collumque operire para-bat ; 199 Non tulit illa moram : venientique obvia ligno Subsedit : mersitque suos in cortice vultus. Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus, 202 Flet tamen : et tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. Est honor et lacrymis : stillataque cortice Myrrha Nomen herile tenet, nulloque tacebitur ævo. At malè conceptus sub robore creverat infans ;

aque vagato per latos agros, relinquit palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit. Perque novem erravit redeuntis cornua Lunæ, Cùm tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæa. Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti, Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ, Est tales *c* complexa preces : O si qua patetis Numina confessis ; merui, nec triste recuso 187 Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes, Mortuæque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis : Mutatæque mihi vitamque necemque negate. Numen confessis aliquod patet. Ultima certè Vota suos habuere Deos : nam crura loquentis Terra supervenit ; ruptosque obliqua perungues Porrigitur radix, longi firmamina trunci : [dullâ Ossaque robur agunt : mediâque manente me-Sanguis it in succos : in magnos brachia ramos ; In parvos digiti : duratur cortice pellis. [arbor ; Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat Pectoraque obruerat ; collumque operire para-bat ; 199 Non tulit illa moram : venientique obvia ligno Subsedit : mersitque suos in cortice vultus. Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus, 202 Flet tamen : et tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. Est honor et lacrymis : stillataque cortice Myrrha Nomen herile tenet, nulloque tacebitur ævo. At malè conceptus sub robore creverat infans ;

NOTES.

180. Intercepta.] Snatched away.
 181. Panchæa.] Arabian.
 182. Per novem, &c.] Nine months.
 183. Sabæa.] The Sabæans were a people of Arabia Felix, among whom frankincense and myrrh grew in great abundance.
 184. Nescia voti.] Not knowing what to wish for.
 186. Tales complexa preces.] She made such prayers.—Patetis, &c.] If you give ear to those that confess their crimes.
 189. Ambobus—regnis.] Both of the dead and living.
 190. Mutatæ.] Transformed. For she wished she may be so changed as neither to live nor die.
 191. Ultima vota.] The last prayers.
 192. Suos, &c.] Favourable, propitious.
 194. Porrigitur.] Is stretched forth.

195. Ossaque robur agunt.] Her bones are changed into wood more gross than their size.
 197. Digiti.] sc. Eunt.
 Duratur cortice pellis.] Her skin is changed into a hard bark.
 198. Gravem.] Big with child ; for she was not yet delivered.
 199. Obruerat.] Had covered.
 200. Non tulit, &c.] She had not patience to stay till the bark could cover her neck and head.—Venienti, &c.] But she met the growing bark half way by inclining her head, and so hid her face.
 201. Subsedit.] She sunk down.
 202. Corpore.] With the flesh.
 204. Est honor.] Is valuable, much esteemed.—Stillataque.] Distilled from the tree.
 206. Malè.] Incestuously.—Infans.] Adonis.

Quærebatque viam, quâ se, genitrice relictâ, 207
 Exsereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter.
 Tendit onus matrem: nec habent sua verba do-
 Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari. [lores:
 Nitenti tamen est similis; curvataque crebros
 Dat gemitus arbor; lacrymisque cadentibus hu-
 Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes; [met.
 Admovitque manus: et verba puerpera dixit.
 Arbor agit rimas; et fissâ cortice vivum
 Reddit onus; vagitque puer: quem mollibus
 herbis 216

Naiades impositum, lacrymis unxere parentis;
 Laudaret faciem Livor quoque. Qualia namque
 Corpora nudorum tabulâ pinguntur Amorum
 Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus,
 Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme, pharetras.

Sed ne cultus faciat discrimina, adde leves pharetras huic, aut deme illis.

NOTES.

208. Exsereret.] He might get-out.
 209. Tendit.] Extends and stretches out.
 214. Verba puerpera.] Words that would
 help a person in child-birth, which would
 ease a woman in travail.
 215. Agit rimas.] Is cleft and opened.
 Vivum onus.] A live child.

217. Lacrymis.] Myrrh dropped from the
 bark.
 218. Livor, &c.] Envy; he had a face,
 which even Envy itself could not but com-
 mend.
 219. Amorum.] Of Cupids, who are painted
 naked with quivers.

FAB. XI. ADONIDEM DILIGIT VENUS.

Adonis is brought up by the Naiads. His Beauty is almost as fatal to Venus,
 as Cinyras's imagined Charms were to Myrrha; and the Goddess's Passion
 makes her traverse the same Wilds in pursuit of the Youth's Love, as his
 Mother had done in flying her Father's Fury.

LABITUR occultè, fallitque, volatilis ætas :
 Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore
 Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nupèr,
 Nupèr erat genitus; modò formosissimus infans;
 Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est.
 Jam placet et Veneri, matrisque ulciscitur ignes.
 Namque pharetratus dum dat puer oscula matri,
 Inscius extanti distrinxit arundine pectus. 8

*Volatilis ætas labitur occultè,
 fallitque: et nihil est velocius
 annis. Ille natus suo sorore
 avoque, que nupèr conditus ar-
 bore, erat nupèr genitus: modò
 formosissimus infans: jam est
 juvenis, jam vir, jam formosior
 se ipso: et jam placet Veneri,
 que ulciscitur ignes matris.
 Namque dum pharetratus puer
 dat oscula matri, inscius dis-
 trinxit pectus extanti arundine.*

NOTES.

2. Sorore.] Myrrha.
 5. Avoque.] Cinyras.
 6. Ignès.] The criminal passion of his mo-
 ther Myrrha. For Venus had, in anger,
 caused her to fall in love with her father
 Cinyras.

7. Pharetratus puer.] Cupid adorned with
 his quiver.
 8. Inscius.] Unknowingly, against his will.
 Distrinxit.] Gave her a slight wound.
 Extanti.] The arrow hanging out of the
 quiver.

Dea læsa reppulit natum manu : vulnus erat actum altiùs specie : primoque fefellerat ipsam. Jam capta formâ viri non curat Cythereia littora : non repetit Paphon cinetam alto æquore, piscosamque Cnidon, ve Amathunta gravidam metallis. Et abstinet cœlo : *Adonis præfertur cœlo*. Tenet hunc : est comes huic, assuetaque semper indulgere sibi in umbrâ, que augere formam colendo. Vagatur nuda genu, que succincta vestem ritu Dianæ per juga, per sylvas, dumosa que saxa ; Hortaturque canes, que agitat animalia tutæ prædæ, aut pronos lepores, aut cervum celsum in cornua, aut damas : abstinet à fortibus apris. Que vitat lupos raptores, et ursos armatos unguibus, et leones saturatos cæde armenti. Quoque, Adoni, monet te, ut timeas hos (si possit prodesse quid monendo.) *Inquit, esto fortis fugacibus : audacia non est tuta in audaces.*

Læsa manu natum Dea reppulit, altiùs actum
Vulnus erat specie : primoque fefellerat ipsam.
Capta viri formâ, non jam Cythereia curat
Littora : non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinc-
tam, [metallis.
Piscosamque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta
Abstinet et cœlo ; *Cœlo præfertur Adonis.*
Hunc tenet : huic comes est : assuetaque semper
in umbrâ 15
Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo.
Per juga, per sylvas, dumosaque saxa vagatur
Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ ;
Hortaturque canes ; tutæque animalia prædæ,
Aut a pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cer-
vum, 20
Aut agitat damas : à fortibus abstinet apris,
Raptoresque lupos, armatosque unguibus ursos
Vitat, et armenti saturatos cæde leones. [nendo
Te quoque ut hos timeas, (si quid prodesse mo-
Possit,) Adoni, monet. *Fortisque fugacibus esto,*
Inquit : in audaces non est audacia tuta. 26

a pavidos.

NOTES.

9. Aliùs specie.] Deeper than it seemed to be.

11. Cythereia.] Cythera is an island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Venus, whence Venus is called Cythæra.

12. Paphon.] See note on Fab. IX. ver. 48. and 55.

13. Cnidon.] This is a peninsula of Caria,

dedicated to Venus.

Gravidamque.] Abounding.

Amathunta.] See note on Fab. VII. ver. 1.

18. Succincta, &c.] Having her garments tucked up to her knees.

20. Pronos.] Prone to flight.

Celsus in cornua.] Having lofty horns.

25. Fugacibus.] Against timorous beasts.

EXP. FAB. X. & XI. The incestuous love of Myrrha, which Ovid has given us so particularly, is thus explained, Her father Cinyras, having drunk too freely, fell asleep in a very indecent posture; of this she acquainted her husband Ammon his son, and he made it known to the old man, who was so much offended as to curse his daughter-in-law and her son Adonis. Myrrha thus loaded with the execrations of a parent, which perhaps she drew on herself from an indecent curiosity, retired to Arabia, where she brought up her son, which gave Ovid an opportunity to say she was delivered of him there. The story of her metamorphosis arose from the likeness of her name in Arabic to that of the myrrh tree. This Fable, as well as others of Ovid, may have taken their rise from some of the transactions recorded in the holy Scriptures; and so nearly does the present correspond with what is there written respecting the Patriarch Lot and his daughters, that one cannot but suppose it the same, though under a different guise.

FAB. XII. VENUS & ADONIS.

After the Chase, Venus invites Adonis to a Poplar Shade, where she acquaints him of his Danger in hunting Lions, Wild Boars, and such like terrible Creatures. She, on this Occasion, relates the Revenge she had taken of Hippomenes and Atalanta, who were transformed into Lions.

PARCE meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo: Juvenis parce esse temerarius meo periclo; ne lacesse feras, quibus arma dedit Natura, lacesse; ne tua gloria stet magno tibi. Stet tibi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas, Non ætas, nec facies, nec quæ Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movère, leones, movère Venerem, movet leones, setigerosque sues, oculosque animosque ferarum. setigerosque sues, oculosque animosque ferarum. Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri: apri habent fulmen in aduncis dentibus: est impetus et vasta leonibus ira: ira fulvis leonibus: que genus Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa roganti est invisum mihi. Ait, dicam Dicam, ait; et veteris monstrum mirabere culpæ, monstrum veteris culpæ, sed Sed labor insolitus jam me lassavit; et ecce labor insolitus jam lassavit me; et ecce populus opportuna Opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ: blanditur suâ umbrâ: que cespes Datque torum. cespes. Libet hâc requiescere tecum, [ipsum: Et requievit, humo; pressitque et gramen et Inque sinu juvenis positâ cervice renidens: requievit: pressitque et gramen et Sic ait: ac mediis interserit oscula verbis. 15 ipsum, que renidens, cervice positâ in sinu juvenis ait sic: ac interserit in mediis verbis.

NOTES.

1. Parce.] Do not be.
4. Nec facies, &c.] Youth, beauty, shape, and those endowments that charm me, will not move wild beasts to pity.
5. Sues.] Wild boars.
- Animosque oculosque.] Can neither charm their eyes, nor change their posture.
6. Fulmen.] The tusks of wild boars are here compared to thunderbolts, which no thing can withstand.
15. Ipsum.] Adonis; For she made him sit down.
14. Renidens.] Some read *reclivis*.

FAB. XIII. HIPPOMENES ET ATALANTA IN LEONES.

Atalanta, Daughter of Schœneus, was so Beautiful, that her Charms daily drew crowds of Suitors. Having consulted the Oracle whether she should Marry, she was answered that an husband would certainly be fatal to her. This made her offer to run with her Lovers, promising that she herself would be the Victor's Prize, but on condition that immediate Death should be the Fate of the Vanquished. As she excelled in Running, her Design succeeded, and several young Heroes perished in the attempt. Hippomenes fired with her Beauty, was not in the least daunted at their Miscarriage, but boldly enters the List, after imploring the aid of Venus. Atalanta is struck with his Beauty, and extremely embarrassed whether she should yield to the Charms of the Youth, or the dissuasions of the Oracle. Hippomenes, to detain her in the Race, throws in her way some Golden Apples which Venus had given him; so reaches the Goal.

before her, and carries off his beauteous Prize. Venus, to revenge his ingratitude to her, raises his desire so violently, that he pollutes one of Cybele's Groves with the embraces of his newly won Mistress; and they are both changed into the Lions which draw that Goddess's Car.

Forsitan audieris aliquam superâsse veloces viros certamine cursûs. Ille rumor non fuit fabula: eum superabat. Nec possis dicere esset præstantior laude pedum, ne bono formæ. Deus dixit huic scitanti de conjuge, Atalanta, nihil opus est conjuge tibi. Fuge usum conjugis. Tamen nec effugies: que carebis te ipsâ viva. Territa sorte Dei vivit innuba per opacas sylvas: et fugat instantem turbam procorum violenti conditione: inquit, Nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit, Victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum. Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur; Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto. [est] Illa quidem immitis: sed (tanta potentia formæ venit ad hanc legem temeraria turba procorum. Sederat Hippomenes cursûs spectator iniqui: 16 Et, petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula conjux? Dixerat: ac ninios juvenum damnârat amores. Ut faciem, et posito corpus velamine vidit, Quale meum, vel quale tuum, si fœmina fias; Obstupuit: tollensque manus, Ignoscite, dixit, Quos modò culpavi: nondum mihi præmia nota, Quæ peteretis, erant. Laudando concipit ignem: Et, ne quis juvenum currat velocius, optat; Invidiæque timet. Sed cur certaminis hujus 25 Intentata mihi fortuna relinquitur, inquit? Audentes Deus ipse juvat. Dum talia secum Deum ipse juvat audentes, Dum

NOTES.

1. Aliquam.] A certain woman.
2. Rumor, &c.] That report was not false.
5. Deus.] Apollo.
7. Teque ipsa viva carebis.] Your shape shall be altered while alive; for she was turned into a lioness.
8. Sorte.] By the oracle, by the answer of Apollo.—Innuba.] An unmarried virgin.
9. Procorum.] Of suitors courting her for a wife.—Violenta conditione.] She deterred them from soliciting her to marry, by the hard conditions which she proposed to them.
10. Potiunda.] To be enjoyed.
11. Pedibus contendite mecum.] Run a race with me.
12. Præmia, &c.] I will willingly marry him that shall out-run me.
14. Immitis.] Was cruel.
19. Posito velamine.] Her garments being laid aside.
22. Culpavi.] I blamed, condemned.
25. Concipit ignem.] He fell in love with.
24. Ne quis, &c.] Hippomenes being in love with Atalanta is fearful lest another should win the prize.
25. Invidiâ.] And envies others on the same account.
27. Audentes.] Audacious fortuna juvat. Virg.

Exigit Hippomenes: passu volat alite virgo.
 Quæ quanquam Scythicâ non seciùs ire sagittâ
 Aonio visa est juveni; tamen ille decorem 30
 Miratur magis: et cursus facit ipse a decorem.
 Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis:
 Tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, quæque
 Poplitibus suberant picto genualia limbo: 34
 Inque puellari corpus candore ruborem [velum
 Traxerat; haud alitèr, quàm cùm super atria
 Candida purpureum similtas inficit umbras.
 Dum notat hæc hospes, decursa novissima meta
 Et tegitur festâ victrix Atalanta coronâ. [est:
 Dant gemitum victi: penduntque ex fœdere
 pœnas: 40

Non tamen eventu juvenum deterritus horum
 Constitit in medio: vultusque in virgine fixo,
 Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes?
 Mecum confer, ait. Seu me fortuna potentem
 Fecerit; à tanto non indignabere vinci. 45
 Namque mihi genitor Megareus, Onchestius illi;
 Est Neptunus avus; pronepos ego regis aquarum.
 Nec virtus citra genus est. Seu vincar, habebis
 Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen.
 Talia dicentem molli Schœnciâ vultu 50
 Aspicit et dubitat, superari an vincere malit.
 Atque ita; Quis Deus hunc formosis, inquit,
 iniquus
 Perdere vult? charæque jubet discrimine vitæ
 Conjugium petere hoc? Non sum, me iudice,
 tanti; 54

Deus iniquus formosis, vult perdere hunc? que jubet petere hoc conjugium discrimine charæ vitæ? Non sum tanti, me iudice.

a decoram.

NOTES:

26. Passu alite.] With a swift pace, as if she flew.

30. Aonio.] Aonia is a part of Bœotia. Hence it is Aonius juvenis, for Hippomenes the Bœotian.—Decorem.] Her beauty.

32. Refert.] Blows back.

Talaria.] Her winged sandals, *πτεδῖλα*.

34. Gennalia.] Garters.

37. Similtas inficit umbras.] Changes the shadow, tinges it with a purple colour; for the rays of the sun passing through any coloured transparent body, gives that colour to such bodies as the rays fall upon.

38. Hospes.] Hippomenes.

Decursa novissima meta.] She came to the end of the race.

Hippomenes exigit talia secum: virgo volat alite passu.
 Quæ quanquam visa est Aonio juveni ire non seciùs Scythica sagittâ; tamen ille miratur decorem magis; et ipse cursus facit decorem. Aura oblata citis plantis refert talaria: que crines jactantur per eburnea terga, que genualia quæ suberant poplitibus picto limbo: inque corpus traxerat ruborem puellari candore. Haud aliter quàm cùm purpureum velum inficit similtas umbras super candida atria. Dum hospes notat hæc, novissima meta est decursa: et Atalanta victrix tegitur festâ coronâ. Victi dant gemitum; penduntque pœnas ex fœdere: tamen non deterritus eventu horum juvenum, constitit in medio; vultusque fixo in virgine, ait, Quid quæris facilem titulum superando inertes? confer mecum. Seu fortuna fecerit me potentem, non indignabere vinci à tanto. Namque Megareus: genitor mihi, Onchestius illi; Neptunus est avus: ego pronepos regis aquarum. Nec virtus est citra genus. Seu vincar, habebis magnum et memorabile nomen Hippomene victo. Schœnciâ aspicit dicentem talia molli vultu: et dubitat an malit superari, an vincere. Atque inquit ita, Quis

40. Penduntque.] They suffer.

Ex fœdere.] According to agreement.

45. Facilem titulum.] Glory easily gotten.

45. Tanto.] By so renowned a person.

48. Nec virtus, &c.] Nor do I degenerate from the virtue of my ancestors.

50. Molli vultu.] With a mild, pleasing look.—Schœnciâ.] Atalanta, the daughter of King Schœneus.

52. Atque ita.] sc. *Secum ait*. For what follows is a struggle and deliberation of affections, and not a verbal speech.

53. Discrimine.] With the hazard.

54. Non sum, &c.] I am not of so much consequence, that so beautiful a youth should lose his life upon my account.

Nec tangor formâ. Tamen quæ poteram tangi hæc. Sed quod adhuc est puer. Ipse non movet me, sed ætas. Quid, quod virtus mest, et mens interrita lethi? quid, quod numeratur quartus ab æquoreâ origine? quid, quod amat, que putat nostra connubia tanti, ut pereat; si dura Fors negarit me illi? hospes abi dum licet; que relinque cruentos thalamos. Meum conjugium est crudele. Nulla nolet nubere tibi, et potes optari à sapiente puella. Tamen cur est cura tui mihi, tot jam peremptis ante? viderit: intereat: quoniam non est admonitus cæde tot procorum, agiturque in tædia vitæ. Hic occidet igitur, quia voluit vivere mecum? que patietur indignam necem pretium amoris? nostra victoria non erit ferendæ invidiæ. Sed non est mea culpa. Utinam velles desistere? Aut quoniam es demens, utinam esses velocior! At quàm virgineus vultus est in puerili ore! Ah, miser Hippomene, nollem fuissem visa tibi: Eras dignus vivere. Quod si essem felicior; nec importuna fata negarent conjugium mihi; eras unus, cum quo possem sociare cubilia. Dixerat: utque rudis, que tacta primo Cupidine, ignorans quid facit, amat, et non sentit amorem. Jam populusque paterque poscuat solitos cursus; cum Hippomenes, Neptunia proles, invocet me sollicitâ voce. Ait, comprecor, Cythereia adsit nostris ausis; et adjuvet ignes quos dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me;

Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hæc quæ tangi. [scil ætas.] Sed quod adhuc puer est. Non me movet ipse, Quid, quod inest virtus, et mens interrita lethi? Quid, quod ab æquoreâ numeratur origine quartus? [tra, Quid, quod amat, tantique putat connubia nos- Ut pereat; si me Fors illi dura negarit? 60 Dum licet, hospes, abi thalamosque relinque cruentos.] Conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla Nolet: et optari potes à sapiente puellâ. Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremptis? 64 Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde procorum Admonitus non est; agiturque in tædia vitæ. Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum? Indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris? Non erat invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ. 69 Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles! Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses! At quàm virgineus puerili vultus in ore est! Ah, miser Hippomene, nollem tibi visa fuissem! Vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem; Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent; Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem. 76 Dixerat: utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta, Quid facit ignorans, amat, et non sentit amorem. Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque paterque; Cum me sollicitâ, proles Neptunia, voce [ausis Invocat Hippomenes. Cythereia, comprecor, Adsit, ait, nostris: et quos dedit adjuvet ignes. Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas:

b Quid? quod adhuc est? non, &c. c Ah.

NOTES.

55a. Nec formâ tangor.] Nor am I so much affected with his beauty.

56. Sed.] sc. Tangor: i. e. I am loved.

57. Interrita lethi.] That is not terrified by the fear of death.

58. Quid, &c.] An Anaphora.

Ab æquorea origine.] From Neptune, the God of the Sea.

61. Dum licet, &c.] O stranger! quit your attempt while you may. An Apostrophe to Hippomenes.

62. Nulla, &c.] There is no virgin but would be glad to have you for a husband.

65. Viderit.] sc. Hippomenes.

69. Non erit, &c.] Envy will be amazed at

our victory.

72. Virgineus vultus.] A face as fair as a virgin's.

75. Importuna. Hard to be entreated.

76. Cum quo, &c.] With whom I would willingly be joined in wedlock.

77. Rudis.] Ignorant of love, Cupidine.] With love.

Tacta.] Smitten, struck.

80. Neptunia proles.] Hippomenes, the great grandson of Neptune.

82. Dedit.] Hath inspired me with. Ignis.] The love.

83. Aura non invida.] The gale that favoured the cause of Hippomenes.

Motaque sum fateor. Nec opis mora longa
dabatur.

Est ager, indigenæ Tamasenum nomine dicunt;
Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quam mihi prisci
Sacravère senes: templisque accedere dotem
Hanc jussère meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo;
Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.
Hinc tria forte meâ veniens decerpta ferebam
Aurea poma manu: nullique videnda, nisi ipsi,
Hippomenen adii; docuique quis usus in illis.
Signa tubæ dederant: cum carcere pronus ut-
erque

Emicat, et summam celeri pede libat arenam.
Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,
Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas. 96
Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,
Verbaque dicentium, Nunc, nunc incumbere
tempus,

Hippomene: propera. Nunc viribus utere totis.
Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium Megareïus heros
Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schœneïa dictis.
O quoties, cum jam posset transire, morata est;
Spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit! 103
Aridus è lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, [uum
Metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus
Fœtibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit.
Obstupuit virgo; nitidique cupidine pomi
Declinat cursus; aurumque volubile tollit.
Præterit Hippomenes. Resonant spectacula
plausu.

que fateor, sum mota. Nec
longa mora opis dabatur. Est
ager, indigenæ dicunt [Tamase-
num nomine; optima pars
Cypriæ telluris: quam prisci
senes sacravère mihi: que jus-
sère hanc dotem accedere meis
templis. Arbor nitet in me-
dio arvo. Fulva comam, ra-
mis crepitantibus fulvo auro.
Veniens forte ferebam hinc
tria aurea poma decerpta mea
manu: que videnda nulli, nisi
ipsi, adii Hippomenen; que
docui quis usus in illis. Tubæ
dederant signa: cum uterque
pronus emicat carcere. et libat
summam arenam celeri pede.
Putes illos posse radere freta
sicco pede, et percurrere stan-
tes aristas canæ segetis. Cla-
morque, favorque, verbaque ad-
jiciunt animos juveni, dicen-
tium, Hippomene, nunc, nunc
tempus (est) incumbere: pro-
pera. Nunc utere totis viribus.
Pelle moram: vinces. Dubi-
um (erat) Megareïus heros
magis gaudeat, an Schœneïa
virgo his dictis. O quoties
morata est, cum jam posset
transire; que diu invita reliquit
spectatos vultus! Aridus anhe-
litus veniebat è lasso ore: me-
taque erat longe. Tum deni-
que Neptunia proles misit
unum de tribus arboreis fœti-
bus. Virgo obstupuit; que de-
clinat cursus cupidine nitidi
pomi: que tollit volubile au-
rum. Hippomenes præterit.
Spectacula resonant plausu,

NOTES.

84. Nec opis mora.] Nor was there time to delay my assistance long.

85. Est ager, &c.] The goddess describes the field where she gathered those golden apples. Tamasenum.] Rather Tamaseum.

89. Fulva comam.] Having golden leaves.

92. Quis usus.] What the use of them was.

93. Carcere.] The starting place.

94. Emicat.] Springs forth.

Libat.] Touches lightly.

95. Posse, &c.] A poetical hyperbole, by which the great swiftness of Atalanta is signified.

96. Stantes aristas.] The ears of standing corn. Ariste are so called from *areo*, to be dry.

98. Incumbere.] For Incumbendi.

100. Megareïus.] Hippomenes. See above, ver. 46. Namque mihi genitor Megareus, &c.

101. Virgo Schœneïa.] Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus.

102. O quoties, &c.] From hence Venus concludes that Atalanta was in love with Hippomenes.

104. Aridus.] Dry and difficult, panting, which shews that Hippomenes was tired.

105. Metaque.] The goal to which they were to run.

106. Fœtibus arboreis.] Of the apples.

108. Aurumque volubile.] The golden apple that rolled.

109. Plausu.] Of those that favoured Hippomenes.

Illâ corrigit moram quæ cessata
tempora celeri cursu : atque
iterum relinquit juvenem post
terga. Et remorata rursus jac-
tu secundi poni, consequitur,
quæ transit virum. Ultima pars
cursûs restabat : nunc, inquit,
Dea auctor muneris, ades : quæ
juveniliter jecit nitidum aurum
ab obliquo in latus campi, quò
illa rediret tardius. Virgo visa
est dubitare an peteret : coëgi
tollere : et adjeci pondera malo
sublato : quæ impedi gravitate
oneris quæ pariter morâ.
Neve meus sermo sit tardior illo
cursu ; virgo est præterita :
victor duxit sua præmia. Dignane
fui cui ageret grates, cui
ferret hoporem thuris, Adoni ?
Immemor nec egit grates : nec
dedit mihi thura. Convertor
in subitam iram : quæ dolens
contemni, caveo exemplo ne
sim spernenda futuris : quæ ex-
hortor me ipsam in ambos.
Transibant templa quæ quon-
dam clarus Echion fecerat ex
voto matri Deum, abdita ne-
morosis sylvis : et longum iter
suasit requiescere. Illic in-
tempesta cupido concubitûs
occupat Hippomenen, concita
à nostro numine. Recessus
exigui luminis fuerat prope
templa, similis speluncæ, tec-
tus nativo pumice ; sacer præscâ
relligione ; quò sacerdos con-
tulerat multa lignea simulacra
veterum Deorum. Init hunc ;
et temerat sacraria vetito pro-
bro. Sacra retorserunt oculo-
los, turritaque mater,

Illâ moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu
Corrigit : atque iterum juvenem post terga re-
linquit. 111
Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,
Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima
cursûs [auctor :
Restabat : Nunc, inquit, ades, Dea muneris
Inque latus campi, quò tardius illa rediret, 115
Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum.
An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare : coëgi
Tollere ; et adjeci sublato pondera malo :
Impediique oneris pariter gravitate morâque.
Neve meus sermo cursu sit tardior illo ; 120
Præterita est virgo : duxit sua præmia victor.
Dignane cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem
Ferret, Adoni, fui ? Nec grates immemor egit :
Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in
iram : 124
Contemnique dolens, ne sim spernenda futuris,
Exemplo caveo : meque ipsam exhortor in
ambos. [chion
Templa Deum matri quæ quondam clarus E-
Fecerat ex voto, nemorosis abdita sylvis,
Transibant : et iter longum requiescere suasit.
Illic concubitûs intempesta cupido 130
Occupat Hippomenen, à numine concita nostro.
Luminis exigui fuerat prope templa recessus,
Speluncæ similis, nativo pumice tectus ;
Relligione sacer præscâ : quò multa sacerdos
Lignea contulerat veterum simulacra Deorum.
Hunc init ; et vetito temerat sacraria probro.
Sacra retorserunt oculos : turritaque mater,

NOTES.

110. Cessataque cursu.] In which Atalanta had ceased from running.

111. Corrigit.] She fetches up, atones for.

112. Remorata.] Was kept back, stopped.

114. Dea muneris auctor.] Venus who hast given me this present.

116. Juveniliter.] With force, like a young man ; by which is intimated that Hippomenes threw the apple a great way.

117. Coëgi.] I compelled her.

119. Impedi.] sc. Cursum.

121. Duxit.] Hippomenes being conqueror, married Atalanta.

122. Cui, &c.] To whom he should offer incense and be grateful.

123. Immemor.] Unmindful of the favour.

125. Contemni dolens.] Taking it ill that I was slighted.—Ne sim, &c.] That I may not be slighted for the future.

126. In ambos.] Against them both, Hippomenes and Atalanta.

127. Echion.] One of the companions of Cadmus.

131. A numine concita nostro.] Inflamed by me.

132. Recessus.] A place fit for retirement.

136. Init.] Enters into.

Temerat.] Profanes, defiles.

Probro.] With lust, a crime.

137. Sacra.] The statues of the gods.

Turrita mater.] Cybele the mother of the

An Stygiâ sontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ.
 Pœna levis visa est. Ergo modò lævia fulvæ
 Colla jubæ velant : digiti curvantur in unguēs :
 Ex humeris armi fiunt : in pectora totum 141
 Pondus abit : summæ caudâ verruntur arenæ.
 Iram vultus habet : pro verbis murmuræ reddunt :
 Pro thalamis celebrant sylvas ; aliisque timendi
 Dente premunt domito Cybeleïa fræna leones.
 Hos tu, chare mihi, cumque his genus omne
 ferarum, [bent,
 Quæ non terga fugæ, sed pugnæ pectora præ-
 Effuge : ne virtus tua sit damnosa duobus. 148

dubitavit, an mergeret sontes
 Stygiâ undâ. Pœna visa est le-
 vis. Ergo fulvæ jubæ velant
 colla modo lævia ; digiti curvan-
 tur in unguēs : armi fiunt ex
 humeris ; totum pondus abit in
 pectora : summæ arenæ verrun-
 tur caudâ. Vultus habet iram :
 reddunt murmura pro verbis :
 celebrant sylvas pro thalamis :
 que leones timendi aliis pre-
 munt Cybeleïa fræna domito
 dente. Tu, chare mihi, effuge
 hos, cumque his omne genus
 ferarum, quæ præbent pectora
 pugnæ, non præbent terga
 fugæ : ne tua virtus sit dam-
 nosa duobus.

NOTES.

gods, called Turrigera or Turrita ; because, as
 Ovid elsewhere says, *Primis turres urbibus ille
 dedit*, and therefore she is represented crown-
 ed with towers.

138. Sontes.] The guilty Hippomenes and
 Atalanta.—Mergeret Stygiâ undâ.] She
 should plunge in the Stygian flood.

139. Modo lævia.] That were smooth a
 little before, and without any hairs.

141. In pectora.] The breasts of lions are
 stronger made than the rest of their body.

142. Verruntur.] Are swept.

145. Iram vultus habet.] The face of a lion
 has the appearance of anger, for they have a
 fierce aspect.

145. Cybeleïa.] The chariot of Cybele, the
 mother of the gods, is said to be drawn by lions.

146. Tu chare mihi.] My dear Adonis.

147. Quæ non, &c.] That do not flee from.

Sed pugnæ pectora præbent.] That resist.

148. Duobus.] sc. *Nobis*. Both to thee
 and me.

EXP. FAB. XII. & XIII. These two Fables contain little else than the re-
 lation of some historical facts, which have been fully set forth in the Argu-
 ments ; it is needless to say more, than that the latter contains another in-
 stance of the power of gold ; as Hippomenes by his Golden Apples, as ef-
 fectually found the way to his mistress's heart, as did Jupiter by his Golden
 Shower, an entrance into the tower in which Danaë was concealed. So
 powerful is its influence in love affairs, as well as in political intrigues.

FAB XIV. & XV. ADONIS. CRUOR IN FLOREM PURPUREUM. MENTHE
 NYMPHA IN HERBAM MENTHAM.

Adonis, pursuing a Wild Boar, is killed by the Beast ; and Venus changes
 his Blood into a Crimson-coloured Flower.

ILLA quidem monuit ; junctisque per aëra
 cygnis
 Carpit iter : sed stat monitis contraria virtus.
 Fortè suem latebris vestigia certa secuti
 Illa quidem monuit, que car-
 pit iter per aëra junctis cygnis :
 sed virtus stat contraria moni-
 tis. Fortè canes secuti certa
 vestigia excivère suem latebris :

NOTES.

1. Illa.] Venus—Junctisque cygnis.] The
 chariot of Venus is said to be drawn by swans.

2. Sed stat, &c.] But the courage of Adonis

led him to act contrary to the admonitions of
 Venus.

3. Suem.] A wild boar,

que Cinyreus juvenis fixerat
 parantem exire sylvis obliquo
 ictu. Protinus excussit venabula, tincta suo sanguine, pando
 rostro : que trux aper insequitur
 trepidum et petentem
 tuta, que abdidit totos dentes
 sub inguine, et stravit moribundum
 fulvâ arenâ. Cytherea vecta levi
 curru medias Cytherea per auras,
 Cypron olorinis alis. Agnovit
 longè gemitum morientis : et albas
 Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit
 ab alto Exanimem, ^b inquesuo jactantem sanguine corpus ;
 Desiliit : pariterque sinus, pariterque capillos
 Rupit, et indignis percussit pectora palmis. 16
 Quæstaque cum fati, At non tamen omnia vestri
 Juris erunt, inquit. Luctus monumenta manebunt
 Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque mortis imago
 Annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri. 20
 At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam
 Fœmineos artus in olentes vertere menthas,
 Persephone, licuit ? nobis Cinyreus heros
 Invidiæ mutatus erit ? Sic fata, cruorem
 Nectare odorato spargit : qui tactus ab illo
 Intumuit : sic ut pluvio pellucida cœlo 26
 Surgere bulla solet. Nec plena longior horâ
 Facta mora est ; cùm flos é sanguine concolor
 ortus,
 Qualem, ^c quæ lento celant sub cortice granum,
 Punica ferre solent: brevis est tamen usus in illo.
 Namque malè hærentem, et nimîâ levitate caducum 31

^a tortosque vel fixosque.

^b Semanimen.

^c — quæ lento celantur cortice, grana.

NOTES.

1. Excivère.] Roused.
5. Juvenis, &c.] Adonis, the son of Cinyra by Myrrha.
6. Pando.] Bent backwards, crooked.
7. Tuta.] sc. Loca.
8. Trux.] Terrible, fierce.
9. Abdidit.] Hid, buried.
- Moribundum.] Expiring.
16. Rupit.] She tore.—Indignis.] Undeservedly ; adjective for an adverb.
20. Annua simulamina.] Simulacra. For every year the Adonia sacra ; i. e. the sacred rites of Adonis were celebrated : Adonis was

bewailed, and the lamentation of Venus was represented.

21. At, &c.] Mynthe was a nymph who was turned into the herb Mint, through the displeasure of Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, because her husband Pluto intrigued with her.

26. Pellucida bulla.] A transparent bubble, which proceeds from water, and soon disappears.

27. Plenâ horâ.] Than a full hour.

28. Concolor.] Of the same colour with blood, or of a purple colour.

30. Punica.] sc. Mala,

Excitant iidem, qui præstant nomina, venti. excitant malè hærentem, et
caducum nimîa levitate.

NOTES.

32. Præstant nomina.] The flower Anemone was so called from *τὸν ἀνέμου*, as much as to say, the Flower of the Wind. It is said it never opens but when the wind blows.

EXP. FAB. XIV. & XV. As Ovid in his account of the Amours of Venus and Adonis, has omitted some circumstances preserved by the ancients, we shall introduce them here. Mars, jealous of the passion Venus had for Adonis, implored the assistance of Diana, who, to gratify his resentment, sent the boar that killed the youth; or, as others relate it, Apollo himself assumed the form of that Animal: on Adonis's descending to the kingdom of Pluto, Proserpine fell in love with him, and refused to let him return, notwithstanding the repeated orders of Jupiter; who, lest he should offend the goddesses, left the decision of this affair to Calliope: and she, in order to oblige them both, decreed that Adonis should spend one part of his time with the Queen of Hell, and the other with Venus. The determination of this affair took up a year, and so offended Venus, that she engaged the women of Thrace to kill Orpheus, Calliope's son, as related by Ovid.

Adonis, who was passionately fond of hunting, when engaged in that exercise in the forest of Mount Libanus, was wounded in the groin by a wild Boar; this accident so much affected Astarte, that she became inconsolable, and made the city of Byblos echo with her lamentations, and all Syria to put on mourning. To render the memory of the young prince immortal, feasts were dedicated to him to be renewed every year: to this practice the ancients owe most of their gods. Monsieur Banier, in his dissertation on the feasts of Adonis, observes, that the Syrians after having mourned several days for the youth, rejoiced as if he had been raised from the dead; whence it is presumed his wound did not prove mortal: for his recovery he was indebted to Coctus the physician; this was considered as a prodigy, and celebrated by the Syrians in a second feast named the Return. This double solemnity was continued the remainder of his life, and even after his death, and spread from Syria and the Isle of Cyprus, into Judea, Asia Minor, and several other countries.

Many of the learned authors supposed that Adonis and Osiris were one; and that by the affliction of Venus was represented that of Isis lamenting the death of her husband.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,
 LIBER XI.

FAB. I. & II. ORPHEUS IN BACCHICIS SACRIS DILACERATUR. THRACIÆ
 MULIERES IN ARBORES.

THE ARGUMENT.

While Orpheus plays on Mount Rhodope, the women of Thrace celebrate their Orgies. They take the opportunity of that ceremony to revenge his Indifference for their Sex; and, in the Fury these Rites inspire them with, beat him to Death. His head and Lyre are carried down the Hebrus into the Sea, and thrown on the Island Lesbos. A serpent going to feed on his Head, just cast ashore, is changed into a Stone; and the Bacchantes who killed him are transformed into Trees.

Dum Threicius vates ducit **C**ARMINE dum tali sylvas, animosque ferarum,
 sylvas, animosque ferarum, et Threicius vates, et saxa sequentia ducit;
 sequentia saxa tali carmine; Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis
 ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis
 pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
 pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
 cernunt de vertice tumuli Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis. 5
 cernunt de vertice tumuli Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis. 5
 E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
 E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
 En, ait, en hic est nostri contemptor: et hastam
 En, ait, en hic est nostri contemptor: et hastam
 Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.
 Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.
 Quæ foliis præsuta notam sinè ^a vulnere fecit.
 Quæ foliis præsuta notam sinè ^a vulnere fecit.
 Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso 10
 Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso 10
 Aëre concentu victus vocisque lyræque est;
 Aëre concentu victus vocisque lyræque est;
 Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,
 Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,

a sanguine.

NOTES.

1. *Animosque ferarum.*] We may suppose the minds of uncivilized men to have been cultivated and softened by Orpheus.
2. *Threicius vates.*] Orpheus.
3. *Nurus Ciconum.*] The Thracian Bacchantes, the Mænades.
- Lymphata.*] Being mad with rage.
- Ferinis velleribus.*] With shaggy skins of wild beasts.
8. *Vatis Apollinei.*] Of Orpheus.
- Vocalia.*] Sending forth a melodious sound.
9. *Foliis præsuta.*] The thyrsi or spears of the Bacchæ, adorned with ivy or vine leaves.
- Notam.*] A mark.
11. *Concentu.*] With the harmony.
12. *Supplex.*] As if to ask pardon.

Ante pedes jacuit, sed enim temeraria crescunt
Bella: modusque abiit; insanaque regnat Erin-
nys.

Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens
Clamor, et inflato Berecynthia tibia cornu,
Tympanaque, et plausus, et Bacchei ululatus
Obstrepuere sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa
Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis.

Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis
Innumeras volucres, anguesque, agmenque fe-
rarum,

Mænades Orphei titulum rapuere theatri:
Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris:
Et coeunt, ut aves: si quando luce vagantem
Noctis avem cernunt: structoque utrimque the-
Ceu matutinâ cervus periturus arena [atro,
Præda canum est: vatemque petunt; et fronde
virenti

Conjiciunt thyrsos non hæc in munera factos.
Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos,
Pars torquent silices. Neu desint tela furori; 30
Fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram:
Nec procul hinc multo fructum sudore parantes
Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni.

Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt
Arma sui: vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros
Sarculaque, rastrique graves, a longique ligones.

a curvique.

longique ligones, jacent dispersa per vacuos agros.

sed enim temeraria bella cres-
cunt: modusque abiit: insana-
que Erinnyes regnat. Cunctaque
tela forent mollita cantu: sed
ingens clamor, et Berecynthia
tibia inflato cornu, tympana-
que, plaususque, et Bacchei u-
lulatus obstrepuere sono citha-
ræ. Tum denique saxa rubu-
erunt sanguine vatis non ex-
auditi. Ac primum Mænades
rapuere innumeras volucres,
etiamnum attonitas voce ca-
nentis, anguesque, agmenque
ferarum, rapuere titulum Or-
phei theatri: Indè vertuntur in
Orphea cruentatis dextris: et
coeunt ut aves; si quando cern-
unt avem noctis vagantem lu-
ce: structoque utrimque the-
atro, ceu cervus periturus ma-
tutinâ arenâ est præda canum:
que petunt vatem; et conjici-
unt thyrsos fronde virenti, non
factos in hæc munera. Hæ tor-
quent glebas, illæ ramos direp-
tos arbore, Pars silices. Neu
tela desint furori; fortè boves
subigebant terram presso vo-
mere: nec procul hinc lacer-
tosi coloni, parantes fructum
multo sudore fodiebant dura
arva. Qui viso agmine fugiunt,
que relinquunt arma sui operis:
sarculaque, que graves rastri,

NOTES.

13. Ante pedes.] sc. Of Orpheus.
14. Bella temeraria.] The rash war.
Insanaque.] From the effect, because dis-
cord makes men mad and furious.
Erinmys.] The Goddess of Discord.
15. Mollita.] So softened, that they could
not any more hurt Orpheus.
16. Berecynthia.] Such as were used in
Berecynthus, a mountain of Phrygia, in per-
forming the sacred rites of Cybele, the mo-
ther of the gods.
17. Bacchei.] Of the Bacchanalia I have
spoken in Book III. In which the Bacchantes
carried javelins, and being crowned with vine
leaves and ivy, danced after a frantic manner
through the woods and mountains, filling all
places with a confused bawling, howling, and
sound of pipes and cymbals.
18. Obstrepuere. &c.] They made a noise
which drowned the sound of the lyre.
20. Attonitas.] Astonished or struck with
the sweetness of Orpheus's song.

22. Mænades.] The Bacchæ, so called from
μαίνεσθαι, i. e. to be frantic.
Titulum.] The glory.
Theatri.] Of the show or sight.
24. Coeunt.] They are gathered together,
they assemble.
25. Noctis avem.] The owl.
Structoque.] That is, he was torn in pieces
like a stag by dogs in the Amphitheatre at
Rome, where in the morning were exhibited
such public shows.
27. Petunt.] They set upon; they assault.
28. In munera.] For this use.
30. Torquent.] They cast, hurl.
31. Subigebant, &c.] Did plough.
32. Fructum.] Bread corn.
33. Lacertosi.] Sinewy.
34. Agmine.] Of the Bacchantes in their
furious mood.
35. Arma.] Rustic utensils.
36. Sarculaque.] Weeding hooks.
Rastrique.] Rakes or harrows.

Quæ postquam feræ rapuere, Quæ postquam rapuere feræ, cornuque minaci
 que divellere boves minaci cor- Divellere boves; ad vatis fata recurrunt : [muni
 nu; recurrunt ad fata vatis : Tendentemque manus, atque illo tempore pri-
 que sacrilegæ perimunt ten- Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem,
 dentem manus, atque primum Sacrilægæ perimunt. Perque os (prò Jupiter !)
 illo tempore dicentem irrita Auditum saxis, intellectumque ferarum [illud
 que (prò Jupiter !) anima ex- Sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit.
 halata recessit in ventos, per os Te mœstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,
 illud auditum saxis, intellec- Te rigidi silices, tua carmina sæpe secutæ 45
 tumque sensibus ferarum. Or- Flevêrant sylvæ : positis te frondibus arbos
 pheu, mœstæ volucres flevêrunt te, te turba ferarum, rigidi si-
 lices flevêrunt te, sylvæ sæpe Tonsa comam luxit : lacrymis quoque flumina
 secutæ tua carmina : arbos dicunt
 tonsa comam luxit te positis Increvisse suis : obscuraque carbasa pullo
 frondibus : quoque dicunt flumina Naiades et Dryades, passosque habuere capillos.
 minia increvisse suis lacrymis, Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre,
 que Naiades et Dryades habu- lyramque 50
 ere carbasa obscura pullo, que Excipis; et (mirum) medio dum labitur amne,
 capillos passos. Membra jacent Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua
 diversa locis. Hebre, excipis Murmurat exanimis : respondent flebile ripæ.
 caput lyramque : et (mirum) Jamque mare invectæ flumen popolare relin-
 dum labitur medio amne, lyra Et Methymnææ potiuntur littore Lesbi. [unt;
 queritur nescio quid flebile, Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis 56
 exanimis lingua murmurat fle- Os petit, et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.
 bile; ripæ respondent flebile. Tandem Phœbus adest; morsusque inferre pa-
 Quæ jam invectæ mare relin- rantem
 quunt popolare flumen; et Arcet; et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos
 potiuntur littore Methymnææ Congelat; et patulos (ut erant) indurat hiatus.
 Lesbi. Hic ferus anguis petit Umbra subit terras : et, quæ loca viderat antè,
 os expositum peregrinis arenis, Cuncta recognoscit. Quærensque per arva pi-
 et capillos sparsos stillanti rore. rum 62
 Tandem Phœbus adest; que Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplexitur ulnis.
 arcet parantem inferre morsus Hic modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo :
 et congelat apertos rictus ser- Nunc præcedentem sequitur, nunc prævius an-
 pentis in lapidem; et indurat teit : 65
 (uterant) patulos hiatus. Um-
 bra subit terras : et recognoscit
 cuncta loca quæ viderat ante.
 Quærensque per arva piorum
 invenit Eurydicen, que amplex-
 titur cupidis ulnis. Hic modò
 ambo spatiantur conjunctis
 passibus : nunc sequitur præcedentem, nunc prævius anteit :

NOTES.

37. Feræ.] Fierce.

38. Divellere.] They tore in pieces; it being the custom to tear in pieces the oxen offered in the sacrifices of the Bacchanalia.

Vatis fata.] The destruction of Orpheus.

40. Irrita dicentem.] He who but a little before had power to attract the woods, the savage beasts, and made even the stones follow him, did now, for the first time, endeavour to persuade in vain.

44. Te mœstæ, &c.] An apostrophe to Orpheus, full of complaint and pity.

48. Obscuraque carbasa.] Mourning, black garments.

50. Hebre.] A river of Thrace.

53. Respondent.] Echo.

54. Flumen popolare.] His native river.

55. Methymnææ.] Methymna is a city of the Lesbians, famous for the best wine.

61. Subit terras.] He went down to the lower regions.

62. Arva piorum.] The Elysian Fields.

64. Hic.] Here, among the ghosts.

Spatiantur.] They walk about.

Eurydicenque suam jam tutò respicit Orpheus.
 Non impunè tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyæus :
 Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,
 Protinus in sylvis matres Edonidas omnes,
 Quæ fecere nefas, tortâ radice ligavit.

Quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est,

Traxit: et in solidam detrusit acumine terram.

Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,

Crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,
 Plangitur; ac trepidans adstringit vincula motu:
 Sic ut quæque solo defixa cohæserat harum,
 Exsternata fugam frustrâ tentabat, at illam
 Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.

Dumque ubi sint digiti, dum pes ubi quærit, et unguis,

Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras.

Et conata femur mœrenti plangere dextrâ;

Robora percussit. Pectus quoque robora fiunt:

Robora sunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros

Esse putes ramos, et non fallère putando.

que jam Orpheus respicit suam Eurydicen tutò. Tamen Lyæus non sinit hoc scelus esse impunè: que dolens vate suorum sacrorum amisso, protinus ligavit omnes Edonidas matres quæ fecère nefas in sylvis, tortâ radice. Quippe traxit digitos pedum, in quantum quæque est secuta; et detrusit in solidam terram acumine. Utque volucris, ubi commisit, que sensit suum crus teneri laqueis quos callidus auceps abdidit, plangitur; ac trepidans adstringit vincula motu: sic, ut quæque harum cohæserat defixa solo, exsternata frustrâ tentabat fugam, ac lenta radix tenet illanz que coërcet exsultantem. Que dum quærit ubi sint digiti, et dum quærit ubi pes et unguis, aspicit lignum succedere in teretes suras. Et conata plangere femur mœrenti dextrâ percussit robora. Quoque pectus fiunt robora, humeri sunt robora. Que putes brachia porrecta esse veros ramos, et non fallère putando.

a longos quoque brachia verâ.

NOTES.

66. Eurydicen.] Whom before he had lost by looking back for her.

67. Non impunè, &c.] Did not let this crime go unpunished.—Lyæus.] Bacchus. Why he was so called, See Book IV.

68. Sacrorum vate.] Orpheus had composed some hymns in praise of Bacchus.

69. Matres Edonidas.] Bacchæ.

72. Traxit.] He stretched out, and turned into roots of trees.

75. Plangitur.] Claps its wings.

Trepidans, &c.] For the more they flutter, the faster they are bound.

77. Exsternata.] Affrighted.

78. Lenta.] Pliable.

Coërcet.] Holds fast.

80. Succedere.] Grow in the place of.

81. Mœrenti.] With a sorrowful.

84. Non fallère.] Nor would you be mistaken.

FAB. I. & II. The metamorphosis of the Serpent into a Stone, as mentioned in the Argument, is an episode introduced to embellish the history. However, several of the mythologists point it out as representing the punishment of one of the inhabitants of Lesbos, who attacking the reputation of Orpheus, was considered as a base ignorant fellow, in endeavouring to raise his reputation at the expense of the poet's; and to express the general opinion of his stupidity, it was said he was turned into a Stone. Orpheus's head, which was carried by the waves to Lesbos, was placed in the Temple of Apollo, where it is said to have given responses; and upon an explanation of one of the oracles delivered by it from a cave at Lesbos, to Philoctetes, by Diomedes and Neoptolemus, that hero was, we are told, prevailed on to repair to the Siege of Troy.

His Harp was also preserved in the same Temple; and so many wonders were reported to have been performed by it, that Neanthus, the son of the tyrant Pytharus, purchased it from the priests of Apollo; but in his hands,

instead of putting Trees, Rocks, and Mountains in motion, such was the effect, that the dogs of the village, where he made the experiment, tore him in pieces. The metamorphosis of the Women of Thrace into Trees, for the murder of Orpheus, emblematically shews that the greater part of the Bacchantes were punished, who committed that barbarous action, while theresthowled in the woods and caverns, where they hid themselves through dread of the chastisement they had earned.

FAB. III. CONTACTA AMIDA & ARENA PACTOLI IN AURUM.

Bacchus having punished the Thracian Women for the Death of Orpheus, leaves Thrace. His old Tutor Silenus gets Drunk, loses his Companions, and is brought by some Phrygian Peasants to Midas, who sends him back to Bacchus, and the God, in acknowledgement of this Kindness, promises him whatever Favour he should ask. Midas asks to turn every Thing that he touches into Gold: which is granted him: but he is soon sensible of his folly, and prays the God to have the power taken from him, who orders him to bathè in the Pactolus. Here he loses it, and this River has ever since had Golden Sands.

Nec hoc est satis Baccho. **N**EC satis hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque deserit agros: Quoque deserit ipsos agros; cumque meliore choro petit vineta sui Tymoli, Pactolonque: Cumque choro meliore, sui vineta Tymoli, Pactolonque petit: quamvis non aureus illo Tempore, nec ^a caris erat invidiosus arenis. ⁴ Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequentant hunc; At Silenus abest. Ruricolæ Phryges cepère titubantem annisque meroque; que traxere vinctum coronis ad regem Midam: cui Thracius Orpheus tradiderat Orgia cum Cecropio Eumolpo. Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, egit festum genialiter adventu hospitis per bis quinque dies, et noctes junctas ordine. Et jam undecimus Lucifer coëgerat sublime agmen stellarum, cum rex venit lætus in Lydos agros:

^a fulvis.

^b catenis,

NOTES.

1. Ipsos agros.] The fields of Thrace.
2. Choro meliore.] A more respectable company of Baccha: than those who had torn Orpheus in pieces.
- Sui.] Which he delighted in.
- Tymoli.] Tymolus, a mountain of Lydia.
3. Pactolonque.] A river of Lydia, abounding in golden sands.
5. Frequentant.] Surround.
7. Silenus.] Who Silenus was, we have shown in Book IV. ver. 27.
- Titubantem.] Reeling, staggering.
8. Midam.] A king of Phrygia, remarkable for wealth; and therefore he is said to have turned whatever he touched into gold.
9. Orgia.] The sacrifices of Bacchus.
- Tradiderat.] Had instructed.
- Cecropio.] King of Athens.
11. Genialiter.] Voluptuously and merrily.
13. Coëgerat.] Had gathered together. The meaning is, that the eleventh day was come.
14. Lucifer.] A star, which is the last that appears after day break, therefore is said by the poets to collect the other stars together.
- Lydos in agros.] Into Lydia.

Rex venit: et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.
 Huic Deus optanti gratum, sed inutile, fecit 16
 Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto:
 Ille malè usurus donis, ait, Effice quicquid
 Corpore contigero fulvum vertatur in aurum.
 Annuit optatis: nocituraque munera solvit 20
 Liber: et indoluit, quòd non meliora petisset.
 Lætus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros:
 Pollicitamque fidem tangendo singulâ tentat.
 Vixque sibi credens, non altâ fronde virentem
 Illice detraxit virgam; virga aurea facta est. 25
 Tollit humo saxum: saxum quoque palluit auro.
 Contigit et glebam: contactu gleba potenti
 Massa fit. Arentes Cercris decerpit aristas:
 Aurea messis erat. Dempsum tenet arbore
 pomum: 29

Hesperidas donâsse putes. Si postibus altis
 Admovit digitos: postes radiare videntur.
 Ille etiam liquidis palmas ubi laverat undis,
 Unda fluens palmis Danaën eludere posset.
 Vix spes ipse suas animo capit, aurea fingens
 Omnia. Gaudenti mensas posuère ministri 35
 Exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes.
 Tum verò, sive ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ
 Munera contigerat; Cerealia dona rigeabant:
 Sive dapes avido convellere dente parabat,
 Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant. 40
 Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis,
 Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres.
 Attonitus novitate malî, divesque, miserque,
 Effugere optat opes: et quæ modò voverat, odit.

aurum fluitare per rictus. Attonitus novitate malî, divesque, miserque, optat effugere opes:
 et odit quæ modò voverat.

et reddit Silenum juveni alum-
 no. Deus gaudens altore re-
 cepto, fecit gratum sed inutile
 arbitrium muneris huic optan-
 ti: Ille usurus donis malè, ait,
 Effice quicquid contigero cor-
 pore vertatur in fulvum aurum.
 Liber annuit optatis: que sol-
 vit nocitura munera: et indo-
 luit, quòd non petisset meliora.
 Berecynthius heros abit lætus,
 gaudetque malo: et tentat
 pollicitam fidem tangendo sin-
 gula. Que vix credens sibi,
 detraxit virgam virentem fronde
 non altâ illice: virga facta
 est aurea. Tollit saxum hu-
 mo, quoque saxum palluit au-
 ro. Et contigit glebam, et
 gleba fit massa potenti contac-
 tu. Decerpit arentes aristas
 Cercris: messis erat aurea. Te-
 net pomum demptum arbore:
 putes Hesperidas donâsse. Si
 admovit digitos altis postibus:
 postes videntur radiare. Etiam
 ubi ille laverat palmas liquidis
 undis, unda fluens palmis pos-
 set eludere Danaën. Ipse vix
 capit suas spes animo, fingens
 omnia aurea. Ministri posuère
 mensas exstructas dapibus gau-
 denti, nec egentes tostæ fru-
 gis. Verò tum, sive ille con-
 tingerat Cerealia munera suâ
 dextrâ; Cerealia dona rige-
 bant: sive parabat convellere
 dapes avido dente, dapes nite-
 bant fulva lamina dente admo-
 to. Miscuerat auctorem mu-
 neris puris undis, videres fusile

NOTES.

15. Rex.] Midas.—Juveni.] To Bacchus.
 17. Altore.] Silenus, his foster-father.
 18. Ille.] Midas.—Malè.] To his own
 hurt and destruction.
 20. Solvit.] Pays, he performs his promise.
 22. Berecynthius heros.] Midas, king of
 Phrygia, where the mountain Berecynthus is.
 23. Pollicitamque fidem.] The truth of
 what had been promised.—Tentat.] Tries.
 24. Non altâ.] Upon a low.
 28. Cercris.] Of bread. A metonymy.
 30. Hesperidas.] For the Hesperides are
 said to have gardens, the trees of which bore
 golden apples.
 31. Radiare.] To shine like gold.
 33. Danaën eludere.] It resembled the

golden shower into which Jupiter transformed
 himself, when he deceived Danaë.

34. Vix spes.] For Midas promised himself
 every thing that was great.

35. Posuère.] They set before him.

38. Munera.] Bread.

Rigebant.] The bread became hard and
 stiff; for it was turned into gold.

39. Convellere dente.] To chew.

41. Auctorem muneris.] Bacchus. Meto-
 nymically for wine.

42. Fusile.] Liquid, melted.

43. Divesque.] Because he abounded with
 gold.

44. Quæ modò, &c.] What he had wished
 for a little before,

Nulla copia relevat famem : Copia nulla famem relevat : sitis arida guttur 45
 arida sitis urit guttur, et me- Urit, et invisio meritus torquetur ab auro. [lens,
 ritus torquetur ab invisio auro. Ad cœlumque manus, et splendida brachia tol-
 Tollens manus et splendida brachia ad cœlum, inquit, Pa- Da veniam, Lenæe pater; peccavimus, inquit :
 ter Lenæe, da veniam; pecca- Sed miserere, precor, speciosoque eripe damno.
 vimus; sed precor miserere, Mite Deûm numen Bacchus peccasse fatentem
 que eripe specioso damno. Bac- Restituit, a pactamque fidem, data munera, solvit.
 chus, mite numen Deûm, res- Neve malè optato maneas circumlitus auro, 52
 tituit fatentem peccasse, que Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem;
 solvit pactam fidem, data mu- Perque jugum montis, labentibus obviis undis,
 nera. Neve maneas circum- Carpe viam; donec venias ad fluminis ortus. 55
 litus malè optato auro, ait, vade Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quâ plurimus exit,
 ad amnem vicinum magnis Subde caput: corpusque simul; simul elue cri-
 Sardibus; que carpe viam per men.
 jugum montis obviis labenti- Rex jussæ succedit aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit
 bus undis, donec venias ad Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.
 ortus fluminis. Que subde tuum Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ
 caput spumifero fonti, quâ Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis. 61
 exit plurimus, que eluc simul
 corpus, simul crimen. Rex
 succedit jussæ aquæ. Aurea
 vis tinxit flumen, et cessit in
 amnem de humano corpore.
 Quoque nunc arva rigent semine veteris venæ jam percepto, pallentia glebis madidis auro.
 a factique simul data munera solvit.

NOTES.

46. Meritus.] For out of covetousness he had required this gift from Bacchus.

Torquetur.] He is tormented.

48. Da veniam.] Forgive me.

Lenæe pater.] Bacchus, so called from *Ληνæ*, i. e. a wine press.

49. Speciosoque.] For though it seemed fair and good, it was nevertheless a great injury.

50. Mite numen.] Easy to be entreated.

51. Restituit.] He restored him to his former state.

Pactamque fidem, &c.] And relieves him from the oppression of that gift, which, pursuant to his promise, he had himself bestowed.

53. Amnem.] He means Pactolus, the river of Lydia, flowing from Mount Tmolus, by the town of Sardis.

59. Cessit.] Passed from. The poet ascribes a natural cause to the fable, according to his usual manner: for Pactolus is a river that has golden sands, as many others are said to have.

EXP. FAB. II. Of the gods of the Pagans, there were several classes, and the most inferior were the Satyrs and Silenus; the latter being no other than Satyrs advanced in years. Silenus, mentioned by Ovid, was born at Malea, inferior to the gods, but superior to man, not being subject to mortality. His figure, short, thick, and fleshy; bald, flat-nosed, and red-visaged; full of those marks that distinguish the drunkard; often represented sitting on an ass, so intoxicated as to be scarce able to keep himself from falling, or else reeling and staggering on foot, with a Thyrsus or Club in his hand to support him. He is most admirably described by Virgil in his VIth Eclogue. The ancients agree he was entrusted with the education of Bacchus; and however disgraceful the description we have given of Silenus, he had his lucid moments, and appeared the able philosopher and great captain. In the Argument, it is related how he came to be sent to Midas, and this gave him an opportunity of discoursing with him respecting the unknown world, which Plato and other philosophers have said so much of. By Plutarch he is said to have discoursed on Death and other moral subjects, so that he must have been of a most extraordinary composition. It is said he was the cotemporary and friend of Midas, who was

advantaged not a little in the good government of his kingdom, by the counsel of so wise and learned a philosopher. He is probably called the Foster-father of Bacchus, because of his introducing his worship into Phrygia, and is most commonly seen attended by the Bacchants and other ministers of the Orgies. The favour which Bacchus granted to Midas, for his attention to Silenus, you have in the close of the Argument.

FAB. IV. V. & VI. MIDÆ AURES IN ASINI AURES. CANNÆ VOCALES.
NEPTUNUS & APOLLO IN HOMINES.

Pan is so elated with the Praises of some Nymphs who had heard his Pipe, that he dares to challenge Apollo to play with him. The Mountain God Tmolus, who is chosen Judge of their performance, decides in favour of Apollo; and the whole Company approve his Judgment, except Midas, who, for his stupidity in preferring Pan, gets a Pair of Ass's ears: these he very carefully conceals till his Barber discovers them, who makes known his deformity in a very singular manner. Apollo and Neptune build the Walls of Troy for Laomedon, who refuses the Gods the Reward he had agreed for: Neptune punishes his Perjury by an Inundation of the Country. Laomedon is obliged to expose his Daughter to a Sea-Monster, to appease the Gods, who is released by Hercules; and Laomedon defrauds him likewise of a Set of Horses he had promised him.—The Hero sacks Troy in Revenge, carries off Hesione, and gives her in marriage to his Companion Telamon.

ILLE, perosus opes, sylvas et rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in an-
tris. [antè,
Pingue sed ingenium mansit: nocituraque, ut
Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis.
Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto
Tmolus in ascensu: clivoque extentus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina Nymphis,
Et leve ceratâ modulatur arundine carmen;
Ausus Apollineos præse contemnere cantus; 10
Judice sub Tmolo certâmen venit ad impar.
Monte suo senior judex consedit; et aures
Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cærula tantùm
Ille, perosus opes, colebat
sylvas, et rura, Panaque habi-
tantem semper in montanis an-
tris. Sed pingue ingenium
mansit: quæ præcordia stolidæ
mentis erant nocitura rursus
domino, ut antè. Nam Tmolus
arduus in alto ascensu riget,
prospiciens freta latè: quæ ex-
tentus utroque clivo, finitur
hinc Sardibus, illinc parvis Hy-
pæpis. Ibi dum Pan jactat sua
carmina teneris Nymphis, et
modulatur leve carmen ceratâ
arundine, ausus contemnere
Apollineos cantus præse, venit
ad impar certâmen sub judice
Tmolo. Senior judex consedit
suo monte, et liberat aures ar-
boribus. Tantùm cærula coma cingitur quercu,

NOTES.

1. Ille.] Midas.
Perosus opes.] Hating riches, by which he had been almost starved to death.
2. Panaque.] The god of shepherds, but one of the Plebeian gods.
3. Pingue.] Dull, stupid.
Nocitura ut antè.] Likely to prove destructive to him as before.
5. Nam freta, &c.] A description of

- Mount Tmolus.
7. Hypæpis.] Hypæpe is a city of Lydia.
9. Ceratâ.] Joined with wax.
11. Tmolo.] The poets attribute deities to the mountains, as well as to rivers and springs.
12. Aures, &c.] He removes the branches from his ears.

et glandes pendent circum cava tempora. Que is spectans Deum pecoris, in iudice, dixit, nulla mora est. Ille insonat agrestibus calamis : que delinit Midan Barbarico carmine (nam fortè aderat canenti.) Post hunc sacer Tmolus retorsit ora ad os Phœbi : sua sylvæ secuta est vultum. Ille, victus flavum caput Parnasside lauro, verrit humum palla saturata Tyrio murice : que à læva sustinet fidem instructam gemmis et Indis dentibus : altera manas tenuit plectrum. Ipse fuit status artificis. Tum sollicitat stamina docto pollice, dulcedine quorum Tmolus captus, jubet Pana submittere cannis citharæ. Judicium que sententia sancti montis placet omnibus. Tamen arguitur, atque vocatur injusta sermone Midæ unius. Nec Delius patitur stolidas aures retinere humanam figuram ; sed trahit in spatium, que implet albenibus villis ; imo facit instabiles, et dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt hominis. Damnatur in unam partem : que induit aures aselli gradientis lentè. Ille quidem celat, et tentat velare tempora onerata turpi pudore purpureis tiaris. Sed famulus, solitus rescare longos capillos ferro, viderat hoc. Qui cùm nec auderet prodere visum dedecus, cupiens efferre sub auras, tamen nec posset reticere, secedit ; que effodit humum : et refert parvâ voce, quales aures domini aspexerit ;

Cingitur : et pendent circum cava tempora glandes. 14
Isque Deum pecoris spectans, in iudice, dixit, Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille : Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti) Carmine delinit. Post hunc sacer ora retorsit Tmolus ad os Phœbi : vultum sua sylvæ secuta Ille, caput flavum lauro Parnasside vinctus, [est. Verrit humum Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ : 21
b Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinet à læva : tenuit manus altera plectrum. Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto Pollice sollicitat : quorum dulcedine captus 25 Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannis. Judicium sanctique placet sententia montis Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vo- Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures [catur Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram ; 30 Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albenibus implet ; Instabilesque imo facit, et dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt hominis. Partem damnatur in unam : Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli. Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore 35 Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris. Sed, solitus longos ferro rescare capillos, Viderat hoc famulus. Qui cùm nec prodere visum Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras, Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit ; humumque Effodit : et domini quales aspexerit aures, 41
b Distinctamque lyram.

NOTES.

15. Deum pecoris.] Pan.
18. Delinît.] He tickles (pleases) the ears of Midas.
Socer.] Minellius is of opinion, that we should read this verse, *Post hunc sacer ora retorsit Tmolus ad os Phæbi*, that the sense may be, *Tmolus sacer convertit se, audit Panem ore et vultu ad canentem Phæbum*.
20. Parnasside.] With Parnassian, with which Parnassus abounds.—Vinctus.] Having his yellow hairs crowned.
21. Verrit.] The poet intimates, that the robe of Apollo flowed on the ground.
Tyrio murice.] Of Tyrian purple.
l. Pallâ] A garment, having a long train.
22. Instructamque.] Adorned.
Dentibus Indis.] With ivory.
24. Stamina.] The strings.

25. Sollicitat.] He slightly touches, he strikes,
26. Cannis.] A pipe made of reeds.
28. Arguitur.] He is reprehended, blamed.
29. Delius.] Apollo.
30. Stolidas aures.] Ears without any judgment.
31. Trahit.] Draws out.
32. Instabilesque.] Moveable, as asses ears are.—Dat posse, &c.] He gives them the power of moving of themselves.
34. Lentè gradientis.] Moving slowly.
35. Ille.] Midas.
36. Velare.] To conceal and hide.
Tiaris.] Turbans ; coverings for the head, worn by Eastern kings.
37. Ferro.] With a pair of scissors. A metonymy.
39. Efferre.] To publish.

Voce refert parvâ; terræque immurmurat haus-
 Indiciūque suæ vocis tellure regestâ [tæ.
 Obruit: et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
 Creber arundinibustremulisibisurgere lucus 45
 Cœpit: et ut primū pleno maturuit anno,
 Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab Austro
 Obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.
 Ultus abīt Tmolo; liquidumque per aëra vectus
 Angustum circa pontum Nephelēidos Helles 50
 Laomedonteis Latoīus adstitit arvis.
 Dexterea Sigæi, Rhætæi læva profundi
 Ara Panomphæo vetūs est sacrata Tonanti.
 Indè novæ primū moliri mœnia Trojæ
 Laomedonta videt; susceptaque magna labore
 Crescere difficili; nec opes exposcere parvas. 56
 Cumque Tridentigero tumidi genitoreprofundi
 Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygioque tyranno
 Ædificant muros, pacto pro mœnibus auro.
 Stabat opus: pretium rex inficiatur; et addit
 Perfidia cumulum falsis perjuria verbis.
 Non impunè feres, rector maris inquit: et omnes
 Inclinauit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ.
 Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque
 Abstulit agricolis: et fluctibus obruit arva. 65
 Pœna neque hæc satis est: Regis quoque filia
 monstro [tam
 Poscitur æquoro. Quam dura ad saxa revinc-
 Vindicat Alcides: promissaque munera, dictos
 satis: quoque filia regis poscitur æquoreo monstro. Quam
 dura saxa: que poscit promissa munera, dictos

que immurmurat haustæ terræ.
 Que obruit indicium suæ vocis
 tellure regestâ; et discedit ta-
 citus scrobibus opertis. Lucus
 creber tremulis arundinibus
 cœpit surgere ibi; et. ut pri-
 mū maturuit pleno anno,
 prodidit agricolam. Nam mo-
 tus ab leni Austro refert obruta
 verba, que coarguit aures do-
 mini. Latoīus ultus abīt Tmo-
 lo: que vectus per liquidum
 aëra circa angustum pontum
 Nephelēidos Helles, adstitit
 Laomedonteis arvis. Vetūs ara
 sacrata est Panomphæo To-
 nanti, dextera Sigæi, læva pro-
 fundi Rhætæi. Indè videt Lao-
 medonta primū moliri mœnia
 novæ Trojæ, susceptaque mag-
 na crescere difficili labore; nec
 exposcere parvas opes. Que in-
 duitur mortalem formam cum
 Tridentigero genitore timidi
 profundi; que ædificant muros
 Phrygio tyranno auro pacto
 pro mœnibus. Opus stabat; rex
 inficiatur pretium; et addit cu-
 mulum perfidia perjuria falsis
 verbis. Rector maris inquit,
 Non feres impunè, et inclinauit
 omnes aquas ad littora avaræ
 Trojæ. Que convertit terras
 in formam freti, que abstulit
 opes agricolis; et obruit arva
 fluctibus. Neque hæc pœna est
 Alcides vindicat revinctam ad
 æ arcum.

NOTES.

41. Voce parvâ.] With a whisper.
 Haustæ.] Hollow.
 43. Regestâ.] Being thrown in again.
 44. Opertis scrobibus.] The hole being filled again.
 47. Prodidit agricolam.] Made known him who had made that hole.
 48. Obruta verba.] The words buried there.
 Dominique, &c.] Shewed plainly that the ears of Midas were ass's ears.
 50. Pontum Nephelēidos.] Of the daughter of Nephelē. Helle was the daughter of Athamas and Nephelē, and the sister of Phryxus. She was drowned in the sea called the Hellespont.
 51. Latoīus.] Apollo, the son of Latona.
 Arvis Laomedonteis.] The fields of Troy.
 52. Dextera.] An altar dedicated to Jupiter Panomphæus, was situated between the two promontories of Troy, having the Sigæan on

- the right hand, and the Rhætæan on the left.
 53. Panomphæo.] To Jupiter, so called, because he was worshipped by the voices of all men, of $\pi\alpha\nu$ and $\phi\mu\phi\eta$, or because he hears the voice of all men.
 55. Suscepta, &c.] Begun with great labour.
 57. Tridentigero.] With Neptune.
 58. Phrygio tyranno.] Laomedon.
 60. Stabat.] Was erected, was finished.
 Rex.] Laomedon.
 Inficiatur.] Denies, refuses to pay; for *inficari*, or *inficias ire*, is to deny.
 62. Rector maris.] Neptune.
 67. Æquoreo monstro.] A sea-monster.
 68. Vindicat.] Sets her at liberty, delivers her.—Dictos.] They bargained for the promised horses; for Hercules had agreed with him for these horses that were of the breed of the horses of the Sun.

equos; que mercede tanti operis negatâ, bis capit perjura mœnia superatæ Trojæ. Nec Telamon pars militiæ recessit sinè honore: que potitur Hesione datâ. Nam Peleus erat clarus divâ conjuge, nec ille superbit magis nomine avi quam socieri, siquidem haud contigit uni esse nepoti Jovis: Dea conjux contigit uni.

Poscit equos: tantique operis mercede negatâ
Bis perjura capit superatæ mœnia Trojæ. 70
Nec pars militiæ Telamon sinè honore recessit:
Hesioneque datâ potitur. Nam conjuge Peleus
Clarus erat Divâ. Nec avi magis ille superbit
Nomine, quàm socieri, siquidem Jovis esse nepoti 74
Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea centigit uni.

NOTES.

70. Bis perjura.] For Laomedon had twice violated his oath: first, in not paying Neptune and Apollo their wages for building the walls of Troy; and next Hercules, who set his daughter Hesione at liberty. From hence Horace calls it *Perjuram Domum*.

71. Telamon.] Son of Æacus, who begat Teucer by Hesione, daughter of Laomedon.

72. Peleus.] The brother of Telamon, the son of Æacus, and grandson of Jupiter, was the only man that merited to have a goddess

for his wife.

73. Divâ.] Thetis, by whom Peleus had Achilles.——Avi.] Of Jupiter.

74. Socieri.] Of Nereus; for Thetis was the daughter of Nereus.—Siquidem, &c.] For many were the grandsons of Jupiter.

75. Conjux, &c.] To have a goddess for a wife, happened only to Peleus. This cannot be true, unless Venus is considered as the concubine of Anchises, as she was the wife of Vulcan.

EXP. FAB. IV. V. & VI. Midas is said to be the son of Gordius and Cybele; to be possessed of great riches, and a perfect economist; so much so, that whatever he touched is said to have been turned into gold; and to express his fondness for wine, he is introduced into the company of Bacchus, whom it is said he honoured with a particular worship. Others will have it that Midas was the first that discovered gold in the river Pactolus, and thence the foundation of the Fable. Strabo says he possessed the mines in Mount Bermius. In his infancy, some ants were observed to put grains of wheat into his mouth as he lay in his cradle, a circumstance portending the riches and frugality of his future day. His approbation of Pan's abilities, in preference of Apollo's, shews that he was stupidly ignorant in other matters, (no uncommon lot) and highly merited the mark set upon him.

Laomedon, who reigned in Troy; was the first prince who undertook the enclosing that city with a wall, which he executed with such success, that it was said to be done by Apollo; and the strong banks which he was under the necessity of raising to keep out the sea, were considered as the work of Neptune: on their being ruined by a great tempest, it was reported the God of the Sea had revenged himself of Laomedon, for refusing him the gratuity agreed upon for the undertaking. Herodotus says, he was permitted to use the treasure of the Temple of Neptune, on a promise of returning it when in his power, which he never performed; and to appease the God, the oracle declared it was necessary to expose a virgin of the royal blood to the fury of a monster, which by lot fell upon Hesione, whose delivery was undertaken by Hercules, on a promise of a set of horses, which was not complied with, on which he plundered his city, killed Laomedon, and gave his kingdom to his son Podarces, who took the name of Priam. Hercules carried off Hesione and gave her in marriage to his friend Telamon, who had assisted him in the enterprize. But laying the marvellous aside, the Fable is easily explained. By the Monster we are to understand the inundation that broke from the sea, against which the Trojans were obliged to raise banks; and Hesione was the offered reward of him who should best succeed in the work. The six Horses

which were the demand of Hercules, were six vessels, as it may well be supposed the hero would not have engaged in so long and difficult a work for so trifling a gratuity. This event is said to have happened 55 years before the destruction of Troy.

FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. THETIS NYMPHA IN VARIAS FORMAS. DÆDALION IN VOLUCEM. LUPUS IN SAXUM.

Proteus foretells that Thetis should have a Son who would be more powerful than his father, and exceed him in valour. Jupiter, who was in Love with her, alarmed by this Prediction, yields her to Peleus. The Goddess flies his Addresses, by turning herself into various Shapes, till by the Advice of Proteus, he holds her fast, marries her, and has Achilles by her. Peleus goes afterwards to Ceyx, king of Trachinia, to expiate the Death of his Brother Phocus, whom he had killed. Ceyx is in a deep Melancholy, and relates to him how his Brother Dædalion, in the Transports of his Grief for his Daughter Chione, who had been killed for vying with Diana, had been transformed into an Hawk. During this Relation, Peleus is informed that a Wolf, Psamathe had sent to revenge Phocus's Death, is making havock of his Herds. He endeavours to avert the Goddess's Anger; but she is deaf to all his Prayers, till by Thetis's Intercession she is appeased, and turns the Wolf into a Stone.

NAMQUE senex Thetidi Proteus, ^a Dea,
dixerat, undæ,

Concipe: mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis
Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.

Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,
Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes
Jupiter, æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat: 6

In suaque Æaciden succedere vota nepotem
Jussit; et amplexus in virginis ire marinæ.

Est sinus Hæmonix curvos falcatus in arcus: 9
Brachia procurrunt. Ubi, si foret altior unda,
Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis.

Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet;
Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ.
Myrtea sylvâ subest bicoloribus obsita baccis.

Namque senex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, Dea undæ concipe: eris mater juveni, qui vincet acta patris fortibus actis: que vocabitur major illo. Ergo ne mundus haberet quicquam majus Jove, quamvis Jupiter senserat haud tepidos ignes sub pectore, vitat connubia æquoreæ Thetidis: que jussit Æaciden nepotem succedere in sua vota. et ire in amplexus marinæ virginis. Est sinus Hæmonix falcatus in curvos arcus: brachia procurrunt. Ubi, si altior unda foret, erat portus: æquor est inductum summis arenis. Habet solidum littus, quod nec servet vestigia; nec remoretur iter; nec pendeat

opertum algâ. Myrtea sylvâ subest obsita bicoloribus baccis.
^a prædixerat undæ.

NOTES.

2. Juveni.] To Achilles.
3. Acta.] Of his father Peleus.
5. Quamvis, &c.] Although Jupiter was in love with Thetis.
- Haud, &c.] Vehement (ardent) love.
7. Æaciden.] Pelens, the son of Æacus, the grandson of Jupiter. Æacus was born to Jupiter by Ægina, or Europa.
8. Virginis marinæ.] Of Thetis.
9. Est sinus Hæmonix.] He describes a cove in Thessaly, in which Thetis rested her-

self when weary.—Falcatus in arcus,] Formed in a curve like a sickle.

12. Brachia.] The eminences of the promontory.—Procurrunt.] Are stretched out into the sea.

13. Servet.] Would retain.

15. Remoretur.] Would retard.

Pendeat.] Suspended.

14. Myrtea sylvâ subest.] A wood planted with myrtle trees stands near it.

Obsita.] Adorned, shaded.

Est specus in medio: factus natura an arte ambiguum; tamen magis arte, quò, Theti nuda, sedens frænato delphine solebas sæpè venire. Illic ut jacebas victa somno, Peleus occupat te: et quoniam tentata repugnans precibus, parat vim, innectens colla ambobus lacertis. Quòd nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris Ad solitas artes; auso foret ille potitus. [nebat] Sed modò tu volucris: (tamen ille tenebat volucrem) nunc eras gravis arbor: Peleus hærebat in arbore. Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: Æacides territus illâ solvit brachia à corpore. Indè adorat Deos pelagi, vino fuso super æquora, et fibris pecoris, et fumo thuris. Donec Carpathius vates dixit, de medio gurgite, Æacide, potièrè petitis thalamis. Modò cùm sopita quiescet in gelido antro, tu innecte ignaram laqueis, que tenaci vinco. Nec mentita centum figuras decipiat te: sed preme quicquid erit: dum reformet quod fuit antè. Proteus dixerat hæc: et condidit vultum æquore, admisitque suos fluctus in novissima verba. Titan erat pronus, que tenebat Hesperium fretum inclinato remone: cùm pulchra Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto relicto. Peleus vix bene invaserat virgineos artus: illa novat formas donec sentit sua membra teneri; et brachia tendi in diversas partes. Tum demum ingenuit: que ait, Ne vincis sine numine:

Est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte, 15
Ambiguum; magis arte tamen; quò sæpè venire
Frænato Delphine sedens, Theti nuda, solebas.
Illic te Peleus, ut somno victa jacebas,
Occupat: et, quoniam precibus tentata repugnans,
Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis. 20
Quòd nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris
Ad solitas artes; auso foret ille potitus. [nebat]
Sed modò tu volucris; (volucrem tamen ille te-
Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Pe-
Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: illâ [leus.
Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit. 26
Indè Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso,
Et pecoris fibris, et fumo thuris adorat.
Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,
Æacide, dixit, thalamis potièrè petitis, 30
Tu modò, cùm gelido sopita quiescet in antro,
Ignaram laqueis vincoque innecte tenaci,
Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras:
Sed preme quicquid erit: dum, quod fuit antè,
reformat. 34
Dixerat hæc Proteus: et condidit æquore vultum,
Admisitque suos in verba novissimâ fluctus.
Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat 37
Hesperium temone fretum: cùm pulchra relicto
Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto.
Vix benè virgineos Peleus invaserat artus: 40
Illa novat formas: donec sua membra teneri
Sentit: et in partes diversas brachia tendi.
Tum demum ingenuit; Neque, ait, sinè numine vincis:

Tum demum ingenuit: que ait, Ne vincis sine numine:

NOTES.

17. Theti.] An apostrophe to Thetis,

19. Occupat.] He sets upon, seizes.

22. Ad solitas artes.] To transformations common to thee.—Auso potitus] Had succeeded in his attempt.

27. Vino, &c.] A ceremony used by those who invoke the goddess of the sea

28. Pecoris fibris.] That is to say, he studied to gain the favour of the sea gods by sacrifices.

29. Carpathius vates.] Proteus, who inhabits the Carpathian sea, called so from the island Carpathus.

30. Thalamis petitis.] The wished-for marriage.

32. Innecte.] Tie fast, bind.

33. Centum mentita figuras.] Changed into

an hundred false shapes; a finite number for an infinite one.

34. Preme.] Press hard, hold fast.

Quod fuit antè, reformet.] Till she returns to her true shape.

36. Suos.] Into the waves of the sea.

38. Temone.] With the chariot; a part for the whole; for the chariot of the Sun, when it tends to the West, seems to go down.

39. Nereis.] Thetis, the daughter of Nereus.

Consueta.] Her accustomed cave.

Ponto.] In the sea.

41. Donec, &c.] Till she perceived she was bound.

43. Numine.] By the assistance of the divinity of some gods.

Exhibita ^a estque Thetis. Confessam amplec-
titur heros,

Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille. 45

Felix et nato, felix et conjugē Peleus:

Et cui, si demus jugulati crimina Phoci,

Omnia contigerant. Fraternal sanguine sōtem,

Expulsumque domo patria Trachinia tellus 49

Accipit. Hic regnum sinē vi, sine cæde tenebat,

Lucifero genitore satus, patriumque nitorem

Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mœstus,

Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.

Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque viaque

Venit; et intravit, paucis comitantibus, urbem;

Quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armen-
ta trahebat, 56

Haud procul à muris sub opacâ valle reliquit;

Copia cū facta est adeundi prima tyranni:

Velamenta manu prætendens supplice, qui sit,

Quoque satus, memorat. Tantū sua crimina
celat. 60

Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit urbe vel agro

Se juvet. Hunc contrā placido Trachinius ore

Talibus alloquitur: Mediæ quoque ^b commoda
plebi [nemus.

Nostra patent, Peleu; nec inhospita regna te-

Adjicis huic animo, momenta potentia, clarum

Nomen, avumque Jovem. Nec tempora perde
precando. [videto,

Quod petis, omne feres. Tuaque hæc pro parte

Qualiacunque vides. Utinam meliora videres!

Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa dolores, 69

que Thetis est exhibita. Heros
amplectitur confessam, et poti-
tur votis: que implet ingenti
Achille. Pelus felix et nato,
et felix conjugē; et cui omnia
contigerant, si demas crimina
jugulati Phoci: Tellus Trachi-
nia accipit sōtem fraternal
sanguine, expulsumque domo
patriâ. Hic Ceyx, satus geni-
tore Lucifero, que ferens nito-
rem patrium ore, tenebat reg-
num sinē vi, sinē cæde; que
mœstus, illo tempore, que dissi-
mili sui, lugebat ademptum
fratrem. Quo postquam Æaci-
des fessus curâque viâque ve-
nit, et intravit urbem paucis
comitantibus; reliquit quos gre-
ges pecorum, que armenta quæ
trahebat secum, haud procul à
muris, sub opacâ valle; cū
prima copia adeundi tyranni
est facta; que prætendens ve-
lamenta supplice manu, memo-
rat qui sit, quoque satus. Tan-
tum celat sua crimina. Menti-
tusque causam fugæ, petit juvet
se urbe vel agro. Trachinius
contrā alloquitur hunc talibus:
Peleu, nostra commoda patent
quoque mediæ plebi; nec tene-
mus inhospita regna. Adjicis
clarum nomen, potentia mo-
menta, que Jovem avum huic
animo. Nec perde tempora
precando: feres omne, quod
petis. Videto hæc pro tuâ par-
te, qualiacunque vides. Utinam
videres meliora! et flebat. Pe-
leus comitesque rogant quæ causa moveat tantos dolores.

leus comitesque rogant quæ causa moveat tantos dolores.

^a Exhibuitque Thetis.

^b moenia.

NOTES.

44. Exhibita est.] And was turned into the shape of Thetis, i. e. her own.

47. Phoci.] Of his brother Phocus, slain by him.

48. Omnia.] Conducing to happiness.

49. Trachinia tellus.] A country of Thes-
saly.

51. Lucifero satus.] Ceyx was the son of Phosphorus, i. e. Lucifer, and the husband of Halcyone,—Nitorem.] Of Lucifer, for it is a very bright and radiant star.

53. Dissimilisque.] For he always before had a cheerful countenance, but now a sorrowful one.

Fratrem.] Dædalion, turned into a Hawk.

54. Æacides.] Peleus, the son of Ææus.

56. Tyranni.] Of king Ceyx.

59. Velamenta,] An olive branch, which was carried by foreigners bringing peace.

60. Sua crimina.] The murder of his brother Phocus.

61. Mentitusque.] He conceals the true cause of his flight, and relates a false one.

62. Hunc.] Peleus.

Trachinius.] Ceyx, king of the Trachinians.

63. Mediæ plebi.] To the meanest of the commoners.

64. Inhospita.] Inhospitable.

65. Momenta potentia, &c.] Powerful motives. By this speech Ceyx declares he was beneficent to all.

67. Feres.] You shall have, you shall receive.

68. Meliora.] Better, more happy.

Quibus ille profatur : Forsitan putetis hanc volucem, quæ vivit raptò, et terret omnes aves, semper habuisse pennas. [Fuit vir : et tanta est constantia animi, quantum] Acer erat quæ ferox bello, quæ paratus ad vim, Dædalion nomine ; creatus illo genitore, qui vocat Auroram, quæ exit novissimus cælo. Pax est culta mihi, quæ cura tenendæ pacis, conjugii quæ fuit mihi : fera bella placebant fratri : Virtus illius subegit reges, gentesque : quæ nunc mutata agit Thïsbeas columbas ; Chione erat nata huic : quæ dotatissima formâ, placuit mille procis, nubilis bis septem annis. Fortè Phæbus quæ creatus Maïa revertentes, ille suis Delphis, hic Cyllenæo vertice, pariter vidère hanc, pariter traxère calorem. Apollo differt spem Veneris in tempora noctis : ille non tulit moras, quæ tangit os virginis virgâ movente saporem. Illa jacet potenti tactu : quæ patitur vim Dei. Nox sparserat cælum astris : Phæbus simulat anum : quæ sumit præcepta gaudia. Ut venter maturus complevit sua tempora, Autolycus nascitur versuta propago de stirpe alipedis Dei, ingeniosus ad omne furtum : qui non degener patriæ artis assuerat facere, *candida de nigris et atra de candentibus*. Philammon clarus est gemellos)

Et Peleus comitesque rogant. Quibus ille profatur : [omnes] Forsitan hanc volucem, raptò quæ vivit, et Terret aves, semper pennas habuisse putetis. [Vir fuit : et tanta est animi constantia, " quantum] Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus, Nomine Dædalion ; illo genitore creatus, 75 Qui vocat Auroram, cæloque novissimus exit. Culta mihi pax est : pacis mihi cura tenendæ Conjugii quæ fuit : fratri fera bella placebant. Illius virtus reges, gentesque subegit : 79 Quæ nunc Thïsbeas agit mutata columbas. Nata erat huic Chione : quæ dotatissima formâ Mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilis annis. Fortè revertentes Phæbus, Maïaque creatus, Ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Vidère hanc pariter, pariter traxère calorem. 85 Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo : Non tulit ille moras, virgâque movente soporem Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti : Vimque Dei patitur. Nox cælum sparserat astris. Phæbus anum simulat ; præceptaque gaudia su- Ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter ; [mit. Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago 92 Nascitur è Phæbo, furtum ingeniosus ad omne : Qui facere assuerat, patriæ non degener artis, *Candida de nigris et de candentibus atra*. 95 Nascitur è Phæbo (namque est enixa gemellos) Carmine vocali clarus, citharâque Philammon.

vocali carmine, citharâque, nascitur è Phæbo (namque enixa

a semper.

NOTES.

75. Illo genitore.] Born to the father that is common to me: that is Lucifer, who is the first that quits his station at the approach of morning.

76. Novissimus.] Last of all.

77. Tenendæ.] Of preserving, maintaining.

80. Thïsbeas.] By way of Synecdoche, here understand the Thïsbean doves for any doves. Thïsbe is a town of Bæotia, abounding in doves.—Agitat.] Vexes, pursues. For hawks do very much harass doves.

81. Chione.] Who perhaps had his name from χιών, snow.

83. Maïaque creatus.] Mercury.

84. Ille.] Phæbus.

Delphis.] sc. Revertens.—Hic.] Mercury. Vertice Cyllenæo.] From Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury is supposed to have been born.

85. Hanc.] Chione.

Traxère calorem.] They both fell in love with her at the same time.

87. Tulit.] He did not bear.—Ille.] Mercury.

Movente soporem.] Causing sleep.

88. Virginis.] Of Chione.

89. Dei.] Of Mercury.

90. Phæbus.] The gods and goddesses, when they would not be known, put on the form of old women.

92. Alipedis.] Of Mercury having wings on his feet.—Versuta.] Crafty, cunning: who knew how to change white into black.

94. Patriæ, &c.] Κακὸν κόρακος κακὸν ὦον, like Mercury his father.

95. Candida.] This is usually said of crafty persons.

Quid peperisse duos, et Dis placuisse duobus;
Et forti genitore, et progenitore Tonanti [*tis?*]
Esse satam prodest? *An obest quoque gloria mul-*
Obfuit huic certè, quæ se præferre Dianæ 101
Sustinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit. At illi
Ira ferox mota est: Factisque placebimus, inquit.
Nec mora; curvavit cornu: nervoque sagittam
Impulit; et meritam trajecit arundine linguam.
Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba se-
quuntur: 100

Conantemque loqui cum sanguine vita reliquit.
Quem (misera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque do-
Corde tuli, fratrique pio solatia dixi: [*lorem*]
Quæ pater haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura
Ponti, 110

Accipit: et natam delamentatur adeptam.
Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi
In medios fuit ire rogos: quater indè repulsus
Concita membra fugæ mandat: similisque ju-
venco

Spicula crabronum ^a pressâ cervice gerenti, 115
Quâ via nulla, ruit. Jam tum mihi currere visus
Plus homine est: alasque pedes sumpsisse putares
[Effugit ergo omnes: veloxque cupidine lethi]
Vertice Parnassi ponitur. Miseratus Apollo,
Cùm se Dædalion saxo misisset ab alto,
Fecit avem, et subitis pendentem sustulit alis;
Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus ha-
Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires [*mos,*]
Et nunc accipiter, nulli satis æquus, in omnes
Sævit aves; aliisque dolens fit causa dolendi. 125

tutem, majores vires corpore. Et nunc accipiter, satis æquus nulli, sævit in omnes aves; que
dolens, fit causa dolendi aliis. ^a lasâ.

NOTES.

99. Progenitore.] Of her grandfather Jupiter, who was the father of Lucifer.

102. Illi.] Diana.

103. Factisque.] This is a sarcasm; as if Diana, being angry, had said ironically, if I can not please myself by my beauty, however, I will by my deeds.

104. Curvavit cornu.] She bent a bow made of horn. A metonymy.

105. Arundine.] An arrow made of a reed.

106. Tentataque.] Which Chione endeavoured to utter.—Sequuntur.] sc. Linguam.

111. Delamentatur.] Laments greatly: as we use *deamare*, to love very much.

112. Ardentem.] Now laid upon a funeral pile.—Impetus, &c.] He would have thrown

himself into the fire.

115. Crabronum.] Of Wasps or Hornets, which are very troublesome to cattle.

117. Alasque.] For his transformation into a bird was now begun.

118. Cupidine lethi.] With a desire to die.

119. Vertice, &c.] He goes up to the top of Mount Parnassus.

120. Saxo.] From the rock.

121. Avem.] i. e. an Hawk.

Subitis.] Sprung up of a sudden.

122. Oraque adunca.] A crooked beak.

123. Majores.] Larger than are fit for such a small body.

124. Nullis satis æquus.] For the hawk lives upon prey.

Quæ miracula dum genitus
 Lucifero narrat de suo conser-
 te; Phocæus Anetor, custos ar-
 menti, advolat, festinus anhelo
 cursu. Ait heu Peleu, Peleu
 adsum tibi nuncius, magnæ
 cladis! Peleus jubet edere,
 quodcunque ferat; [ipse Tra-
 chinius heros pendet, et trepi-
 dat metu.] Ille refert; appule-
 ram fessos juvencos ad curva
 littora, cum Sol altissimus me-
 dio orbe respiceret tantum,
 quantum videret superesse.
 Pars boûm inclinarat genua
 fulvis arenis, que jacens spec-
 tabat campos latarum aqua-
 rum: pars errabat illuc et illuc
 tardis gradibus: alii nant, que
 exstant super æquora celso col-
 lo. Tempia subsunt mari, nec
 clara marmore nec auro; sed
 umbrosa densis trabibus, que
 vetusto loco. Nereïdes Nereus-
 que tenent. Navita edidit hos
 esse Deos templi, dum siccant
 retia littore. Palus est juncta
 huic, obsessa densis salictis,
 quam unda restagnantis maris
 fecit paludem. Indè lupus, va-
 stabellua, strepitans gravi stri-
 dore terret proxima loca, que
 exit palustribus sylvis, oblitus
 fulmineos rictus et spumis et
 spisso sanguine; suffusus lu-
 mina rubrà flammâ. Qui quan-
 quam sævit pariter rabieque
 fameque, acrior est rabie. Enim
 neque curat satiari jejunia di-
 ramque famem cæde boûm, sed
 vulnerat omne armentum, sternit-
 que omne hostiliter. Quo-
 que pars de nobis saucia funesto
 morsu, est data letho, dum defensamus,
 Littusque prima unda rubent sanguine, denugitæ-
 que paludes. Sed mora est damnosa, nec res remittit dubitare.

Quæ dum Lucifero genitus miracula narrat
 De consorte suo; cursu festinus anhelo
 Advolat armenti custos Phocæus Anetor.
 Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adsum
 Cladis, ait! Quodcunque ferat, jubet edere Pe-
 leus: 130
 [Pendet, et ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros.]
 Ille refert: Fessos ad littora curva juvencos
 Appuleram, medio cum Sol altissimus orbe
 Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret.
 Parsque boûm fulvis genua inclinârat arenis,
 Latarumque jacens campos spectabat aquarum
 Pars gradibus tardis illuc errabat, et illuc:
 Nant alii, celsoque exstant super æquora collo.
 Tempia mari subsunt, nec marmore clara, nec
 auro; 139
 Sed trabibus densis, lûcoque umbrosa vetusto.
 Nereïdes Nereusque tenent. Hos navita templi
 Edidit esse Deos, dum retia littore siccant.
 Juncta palus huic est densis obsessa salictis,
 Quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem.
 Indè fragore gravi strepitans loca proxima terret
 Bellua vasta lupus, sylvisque palustribus exit,
 Oblitus et spumis et spisso sanguine rictus 147
 Fulmineos; rubrà suffusus lumina flammâ.
 Qui, quanquam sævit pariter rabieque fameque,
 Acrior est rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat
 Cæde boûm, diramque famem satiari, sed omne
 Vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostiliter omne.
 Pars quoque de nobis funesto saucia morsu,
 Dum defensamus, letho est data. Sanguine littus
 Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes.,
 Sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit.

NOTES

126. Lucifero genitus.] Ceyx.
 127. Consorte.] His brother Dædalion.
 Cursu anhelo.] Out of breath with running.
 128. Phocæus.] Born in the country of
 Phocis.
 129. Peleu.] The repetition of the name is
 very proper for one that gives notice of a sud-
 den misfortune.
 131. Pendent.] Is perplexed.—Trepidat.]
 Trembles.—Trachinius heros.] Ceyx.
 152. Ille.] Anetor, the herdsman which
 Peleus had brought to Ceyx.
 156. Campos aquarum.] The sea.

159. Subsunt.] Are hard by, are near the
 sea.
 142. Edidit.] Said.
 143. Huic.] sc. Lûco (to this grove.)
 Salictis.] With willows.
 147. Ictus oblitus, &c.] Having his jaws
 stained.
 153. Fûnesto.] By a mortal, deadly.
 154. Defensamus.] We endeavour to defend.
 Letho est data.] Is killed.
 155. Demugitæque.] Echo with the bel-
 lowings of the wounded oxen.
 156. Remittit.] Does permit.

Dum superest aliquid, cuncti coëamus, et arma,
 Arma capessamus, conjunctaque tela feramus,
 Dixit agrestis. *a* Nec Pelea damna movebant:
 Sed memor admissi, Nereïda colligit orbam 160
 Damna *b* sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco.
 Induere arma viros, violentaque sumere tela
 Rex jubet Oetæus; cum quis simul ipse parabat
 Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excita tumultu
 Prosilit, et nondum totos ornata capillos, 165
 Disjicit *c* hos ipsos: colloque infusa mariti,
 Mittat ut auxilium sinè se, verbisque precatur
 Et lacrymis; animasque duas ut servet in unâ.
 Æacides illi; Pulchros, regina, piosque
 Pone metus: plena est promissi gratia vestri. 170
 Non placet arma mihi contra nova monstra
 moveri.

Numen adorandum pelagi est. Erat ardua tur-
 Arce focus summâ; fessis loca grata carinis.
 Adscendunt illuc, stratosque in littore tauros
 Cum gemitu aspiciunt, vâstatoresque eruento
 Ore ferum, longos infectum sanguine villos. 176
 Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti,
 Cæruleam Peleus Psamathen, ut finiat iram,
 Orat; opemque ferat. Nec vocibus illa rogantis
 Flectitur Æacidæ. Thetis hanc pro conjuge
 supplex

Acceptit veniam. Sed enim *d* irrevocatus ab acri

vocibus Æacidæ rogantis. Thetis supplex accepit hanc veniam pro conjuge. Sed enim lu-
 pus perstat irrevocatus ab acri *a* et. *b* suo, *c* Discidit. *d* revocatus.

NOTES.

157. Arma.] An Anadiplosis, adapted to an exhortation.

159. Agrestis.] The herdsman.

160. Admissi.] Of the crime^b committed, his brother's murder.—Nereïda.] Psamathe, the daughter of Nereus.

161. Sui.] Damna sui, for sua damna.

Mittere, &c.] To have a mind to revenge the death of her son Phocus, by killing the oxen.

165. Oetæus.] Ceyx, who was before called Trachinius, from the city Trachine, which Hercules built in Oetæ a mountain of Thes-saly.

168. In unâ.] The sequel shews, that the life of Halcyone depended on the life of Ceyx, for he being drowned in the sea, she died with grief.

169. Æacides.] Peleus, the son of Æacus: sc. inquit.—Illi.] To Halcyone.

Pulchros piosque.] Commendable, as being for her husband's safety.

Dum aliquid superest, cuncti
 coëamus, et capessamus arma,
 arma, que feramus conjuncta
 tela. Agrestis dixerat. Nec
 damna movebant Pelea: sed
 memor admissi, colligit Nereïda
 orbam mittere inferias damna
 sui Phoco extincto. Rex Oetæ-
 us jubet viros induere arma,
 que sumere violenta tela, cum
 quis ipse parabat ire simul. Sed
 conjux Halcyone excita tumultu
 prosilit, (ex *Gynæceō*) et,
 nondum ornata totos capillos,
 disjicit hos ipsos, que infusa
 collo mariti, precatur verbis et
 lachrymis ut mittat auxilium
 sine se, que ut servet duas ani-
 mas in unâ. Æacides ait illi,
 Regina, pone pulchros piosque
 metus, gratia vestri promissi
 est plena. Non placet mihi mo-
 veri arma contra nova monstra.
 Numen pelagi est adorandum.
 Erat ardua turris, atque focus
 in summâ arce, grata loca fes-
 sis carinis. Illuc ascendunt que
 aspiciunt cum gemitu tauros
 stratos in littore, vâstatoresque
 ferum cruento ore, infectum
 longos villos sanguine. Indè
 tendens manus in littora aperti
 ponti, Peleus orat cæruleam
 Psamathen, ut finiat iram; que
 ferat opem. Nec illa flectitur.

172. Numen.] Psamathe, a sea nymph whom I have bereaved of her son.

Ardua turris, &c.] An high watch-tower, which gives light by night for the use of ships.

173. Fessis carinis.] For the mariners seeing it, steered their ships into the port, and knew they were near land.

176. Ferum.] The wolf tearing the cattle of Peleus.

177. Indè.] From that tower.

In littora, &c.] Towards the shore.

Aperti.] Of the sea lying open far and wide.

178. Psamathen.] The nymph, the daughter of Nereus, the mother of Phocus, who who was slain by Peleus.

180. Flectitur.] Is moved.

Æacidæ rogantis.] Of Peleus entreating, for she was angry with him; and therefore was not at all moved by his prayers.

181. Sed enim, &c.] But the fierce wolf being untirified, and allured by the sweetness of the blood, made a dreadful slaughter.

cæde, asper dulcedine sanguinis; donec mutavit marmore inhærentem cervicæ laceræ juvenæ. Servavit corpus, que omnia præter colorem: color lapidis indicat illum jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri. Tamen nec fata sinunt Pelea consistere hæc terræ: sed exul vagus adit Magnetæ, et illic sumit purgamina cædis ab Hæmonio Acasto.

Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper; Donec inhærentem laceræ cervicæ juvenæ Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem Omnia servavit: Lapidis color indicat illum Jam non esse lupum, jam non debere timeri. 186 Nec tamen hæc profugum consistere Pelea terræ Fata sinunt: Magnetæ adit vagus exul, et illic Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acasto.

NOTES.

184. Marmore.] Into marble.

188. Magnetæ.] A people of Thessaly, famous for taming horses.

189. Hæmonio Acasto.] A king of Thessaly, the son of Peleus.

Purgamina.] Expiations.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. & IX. Thetis being exceedingly beautiful, was greatly admired by Jupiter, but being informed by Proteus, that she would have a son more powerful than the person who would be his father, thought it prudent to give up his pretensions to Peleus, whose addresses the princess endeavoured to elude, by changing herself into different forms; but by the advice of Proteus, Peleus bound her, having found her sleeping. That is, Thetis being addressed by several princes, had no inclination to submit to the entreaties of Peleus; but by the interposition of friends, all difficulties were removed, and the birth of Achilles was the consequence of their union. In this Fable, Ovid represents Peleus as the assassin of his brother Phocus (notwithstanding it has been asserted he was accidentally killed by a quoit, as they were at play) and obliged to retire from court, to make expiation for his brother's death in the kingdom of Trachinia, where Ceyx reigned; here he came acquainted with the history of Chione, the daughter of Dædalus, who was the favourite both of Apollo and Mercury, and is said to have borne each a son, which, perhaps, has no other foundation than the great difference of the dispositions of her two sons; for Autolycus was a cunning crafty robber, and for his thieveries was said to be the son of Mercury; the other, Philammon, a passionate lover of music, therefore said to have Apollo for his father: but Chione, priding herself in the dignity of her lovers, dared to prefer herself to Diana, for which the goddess pierced her tongue with an arrow, which occasioned her death, and was the cause of her father's throwing himself from the top of Parnassus, when he was transformed into a Sparrow-Hawk by Apollo.

Ovid in this Fable says, that while Ceyx is relating to Peleus the occasion of his distress, the shepherd Anetor came to acquaint him, that a Wolf, sent by the Nereïd Psamathe, the mother of Phocus, was destroying the country, and the flock brought by Peleus, in revenge for his entertaining the murderer of his son, which Peleus considering in that light, endeavoured to appease her with sacrifices, which were attended with success. The foundation of this fable is historical. Æacus had two wives, Egina and Psamathe; by the first he had two sons, Peleus and Telamon; and by the second, Phocus. Lycomedes, the king of Scyros and brother of Psamathe, resolved to revenge the death of his nephew, whom Peleus had killed; he therefore declared war against Ceyx for entertaining Peleus in his dominions. The captain who had the command of his troops ravaged the country, and carried off the flocks of Peleus. Prayers and entreaties were made use of to appease Lycomedes,

which had so good an effect, that he recalled his general; and to embellish the event, it was reported he had been changed into a Rock. A lively figure to shew that the progress of this commander, who had ravaged the country like a fierce beast, was stopped on a sudden.

FAB. X. JUSSU JUNONIS DEUM SOMNUM ADIT IRIS. CEYX ET HALCYONE
IN AVES SUI NOMINIS.

Ceyx, going to Claros, to consult the Oracle about his Brother's Death, is shipwrecked in the Voyage. Juno sends Iris to the God of Sleep, who, at her desire, dispatches Morpheus to Halcyone in a Dream, to inform her of the Death of her husband. She awakes in the Morning full of inquietude, goes to the Shore, and there sees Ceyx's Body thrown out of the Waves. While she in Despair is going to cast herself into the Sea, the Gods transform them both into King's-Fishers.

INTEREA fratrisque sui, fratremque secutis

Anxia prodigiis turbatus pectora Ceyx,
Consulat ut sacras hominum oblectamina sortes,
Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa pro-
fanus

Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.

Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam

Te facit Halcyone. Cui protinus intima frigus

Ossa receperunt; buxoque simillimus ora

Pallor obit: lacrymisque genæ maduère profusis.

Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit: 10

Singultuque piâs interrumpente querelas,

Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, charissime, mentem

Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei prius essesolebat?

Jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relictâ.

Jam via longa placet. Jam sum tibi charior

absens.

Interea Ceyx, turbatus anxia
pectora prodigiis sui fratris,
que secutis fratrem, parat ire
ad Clarium Deum, ut consulat
sacras sortes, oblectamina ho-

minum: nam profanus Phor-

bas cum Phlegyis faciebat Del-

phica templa invia. Tamen,

fidissima Halcyone, antè facit

te certam sui consilii. Cui

protinus intima ossa recepe-

runt frigus, que pallor similli-

mus buxo obit ora: que genæ

maduère lacrymis profusis. Co-

nata loqui ter, rigavit ora ter

fletibus: singultuque interrump-

ente piâs querelas, *proventes*

amore, dixit, Charissime, quæ

mea culpa vertit tuam mentem?

ubi est cura mei, quæ prius so-

lebat esse? Jam potes securus

abesse Halcyone relictâ. Jam

longa via placet. Jam sum charior tibi absens.

NOTES.

1. Interea.] The calamities which befel the family of Ceyx, so much disturb him, that he is introduced as going to the oracle to know the occasion of them.

Fratrisque.] Whose daughter, Chione, was suddenly slain with an arrow of Diana.

Fratremque.] His brother turned into an Hawk.

2. Turbatus anxia. &c.] Having a troubled anxious mind.

3. Sortes, &c.] To consult the oracle, which relieves men, who are in doubt, from anxious cares.

4. Clarium.] The temple of Apollo at Claros. Claros is a city of Ionia near Colophon, famous for the temple of Apollo.

Nam, &c.] Ceyx lived in Trachine in The-

saly; robbers had infested the road to Delphos, and for that reason he goes to Claros.

Profanus.] Sacrilegious

5. Phorbas.] Ceyx could not go to the oracle at Delphos; because Phorbas the Thessalian, the son of Lapitha, attempted with the Phlegyans, a fierce and sacrilegious people of Thessaly, to plunder the Delphian Temple.

6. Certam facit.] Acquaints.

7. Cui, &c.] Who presently began to tremble.

8. Receperunt frigus.] Grew cold with fear.

9. Obit.] Seizes (possesses.)

10. Rigavit.] Made wet; bedewed.

11. Piâs.] Proceeding from a pious mind.

12. Vertit.] Hath altered or changed.

13. Securus.] Without any care of me.

At (puto) iter est *carpiendum* At (puto) per terras iter est, tantumque dolebo;
 per terras, tantumque dolebo; Non etiam metuum; curæque timore carebunt.
 non etiam metuum; curæque carebunt timore. Æquora ter-
 rent me, et tristis imago ponti. Et laceras nuper tabulas in littore vidi;
 Et sæpe in tumulis sinè corpore nomina legi. 20
 Neve tuum fallax animus fiducia tangat;
 Quod socer Hippotades tibi sit; qui carcere fortes
 Contineat ventos; et, cum velit, æquora placet.
 Cum semel emissi tenuerunt æquora venti,
 Nil illis vetitum est; incommendataque tellus 25
 Omnis, et omne fretum. Cœli quoque nubila
 vexant:
 Excutiuntque feris rutilos concursibus ignes.
 Quo magis hos novi, (nam novi, et sæpe paternâ
 Parva domo vidi) magis hœc reor esse timendos.
 Quod tua si flecti precibus sententia nullis 30
 Chare, potest, conjux; nimiumque es certus
 eundi;
 Me quoque tolle simul. Certè jactabimur unâ:
 Nec, nisi quæ patiar, metuum; pariterque fere-
 mus
 Quicquid erit: pariter super æquora lata fere-
 Talibus Æolidos dictis lachrymisque movetur
 Sidereus conjux: neque enim minor ignis in
 ipso est. 36
 Sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus,
 Nec vult Halcyonem in partem adhibere pericli:
 Multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus.
 Nec tamen idcirco causam probat. Addidit illis
 Hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem.
 Addidit quoque hoc lenimen illis, quo solo flexit amantem.

NOTES.

16. At puto, &c.] As much as to say, You are not going a journey by land; I shall not only grieve for your absence, but be in fear too, for your being exposed to the dangers of the sea.

18. Tristis imago.] The rough surface of the sea.

20. Tumulis.] On the sepulchral stones.

Sinè corpore.] For the sepulchres were Cenotaphs; i. e. empty graves.

22. Hippotades.] Æolus, the grand-on of Trojan Hippota, was the son of Jupiter, by Selesta, the daughter of Hippota.

27. Placet.] Assuages.

25. Incommendata.] Not recommended, therefore not respected, as here, i. e. neither land nor sea is regarded by them.

Tellus omnis.] The whole orb of the earth is shaken by those winds.

27. Rutilos ignes.] The thunderbolts.

28. Paternâ domo.] For Halcyone was the daughter of Æolus, and married to Ceyx.

30. Flecti.] To be moved.

35. Æolidos.] Of his wife Halcyone, the daughter of Æolus.

36. Sidereus conjux.] Ceyx, the son of the star Lucifer.—[Ignis.] Love.

37. Dimittere, &c.] Lay aside his intended voyage.

40. Nec tamen, &c.] Yet he cannot make good his cause; i. e. he cannot convince her that he has any just occasion to go, and leave her at home.

Longa quidem nobis omnis mora : sed tibi juro
Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittent)
Antè reversurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem.

His ubi promissis spes est admota recursûs ; 45

Protinûs eductam navalibus æquore tingi,

Aptarique a suis pinum jubet armamentis.

Quâ rursus visâ, veluti præsaga futuri,

Horruit Halcyone : lachrymasque emisit obortas :

Amplexusque dedit ; tristique miserrima tandem

Ore, Vale, dixit : collapsaque corpore tota est.

Ast juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducant

Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos :

Æqualique ictu scindunt freta. Sustulit illa 54

Humentes oculos ; stantemque in puppe recurvâ,

Concussâque manu dantem sibi signa maritum

Prima videt : redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit

Longiûs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus ;

Dum licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum.

Hæc quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota vi-

Vela tamen spectat summo fluitantia malo. [deri ;

Ut nec vela videt ; vacuum petit anxia lectum :

Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque locusque

Halcyonæ lachrymas : et quæ pars admonet

absit.

Portubus exierant ; et moverat aura rudentes ;

Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos ; 66

Lectusque locusque renovat lachrymas Halcyonæ ; et admonet pars quæ absit. Exierant portubus ; et aura moverat rudentes ; et navita obvertit remos pendentes lateri :

a Ornarique.

NOTES.

43. Patrios ignes.] By the bright star Lucifer, which is my father.

44. Antè quàm, &c.] Before two months shall be past.—Reversurum.] scil. me.

45. Recursûs.] Of a quick return.

46. Æquore tingi.] To be launched into the sea.

47. Pinum.] The ship made of pine-tree : a metonymy.

48. Veluti, &c.] As if sensible before hand of some future calamity.

51. Collapsa, &c.] She fell on the ground in a swoon.

52. Quærente moras.] Being affected by his wife's tears, he departs with reluctance.

53. Ordinibus geminis.] It was a two-oared boat.—Ad fortia, &c.] He expresses the gesture of the rowers.

54. Æquali, &c.] For so the art of rowing requires.—Illa.] Halcyone.

57. Prima.] scil. signa ; she sees him waving his hand to her first, and then she returns the same sign, reddit notas,

Quidem omnis mora est longa nobis : sed juro tibi per patrios ignes (si modo fata remittent me) reversurum, antequam luna impleat orbem bis. Ubi spes recursûs est admota his promissis ; protinûs jubet pinum eductam navalibus tingi æquore aptarique suis armamentis. Quâ visâ, rursus Halcyone, veluti præsaga futuri, horruit ; et emisit lachrymas obortas : quæ dedit amplexus, quæ tandem miserrima dixit tristi ore, Vale : quæ tota est collapsa corpore. Ast juvenes, Ceyce quærente moras, reducant remos geminis ordinibus ad fortia pectora ; quæ scindunt freta æquali ictu. Illa sustulit humentes oculos, quæ prima vidit maritum stantem in recurvâ puppe, quæ dantem signa sibi concussa manu ; redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit longius, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus ; dum licet, insequitur fugientem pinum lumine. Quoque hæc, ut submota spatio haud poterat videri ; tamen spectat vela fluitantia summo malo. Ut nec videt vela ; anxia petit vacuum lectum : quæ ponit se toro.

Terra recessit.] To those that are under sail, the land seems to move, and they themselves to stand still.

59. Licet.] She is able, (she can.)

Lumine.] With her eyes.

61. Fluitantia.] Waving.

62. Vacuum.] Empty, solitary : for Ceyx was gone.

64. Et quæ, &c.] Et admonet, quæ pars absit, i. e. admonet illam de parte, quæ absit, a Græcism, where the antecedent is omitted in the preceding, and expressed in the relative clause.—Quæ pars.] For her husband, her better part, was absent.

65. Portubus exierant.] They had gotten out of the port.—Aura.] The wind.

Rudentes.] The ropes and cables of the ships are said rudere, i. e. to bray, on account of the noise which they made, being agitated by the wind. To bray, properly belongs to asses.

66. Obvertit lateri.] Turns the oars across the side of the ship, i. e. he puts out the oars

que locat cornua in summâ arbore; que deducit tota carbasa malo, que accipit venientes auras. Aut minus, aut certè medium æquor non amplius puppe secabatur; longèquè erat utraque tellus; Cùm mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit Fluctibus; et præceps spirare valentiùs Eurus. Ardua, jamdudum, demittite cornua, rector Clamat; et antennis totum subnectite velum. Hic jubet; impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ; Nec sinit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam. 76 Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos; Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare. Egerit hic fluctus; æquorque refundit in æquor: Hic rapit antennas. Quædum sinè lege geruntur; Aspera crescit hyems; omnique è parte feroces Bella gerunt venti; fretaque indignantia miscent. Ipse pavet; nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur Scire ratis rector; nec quid jubeatve, vetetve: Tanta mali moles, totaque potentior arte est. Quippe sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Undarum incursu gravis unda, tonitribus æther. Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur Pontus; et inductas aspergine^a tangere nubes.

Pontus erigitur fluctibus, que videtur æquare cœlum: et tangere inductas nubes aspergine.

^a tingere.

NOTES.

to prepare for rowing: and ver. 77, when the storm came on, they drew them in, *subducant remos*.

67. Cornuaque.] The yards of the sails.

Locat in summâ arbore.] He places and disposes on the top of the mast. This is commonly done when the wind blows right, and a fresh gale.—Malo.] The mast.

68. Carbasa.] The sails.

Deducit.] He spreads, unfurls.

70. Utraque.] Both that which Ceyx had sailed from, and which he was sailing to.

71. Sub.] About, a little before.

Albescere.] To become white, which is a sign of an approaching storm.

72. Præceps.] Violent.

Valentiùs.] More violently.

73. Ardua.] High.

75. Procellæ.] The force of the wind. Procella is a gust of wind with rain, so called, because *percellit*, i. e. it shakes all things.

76. Fragor.] The noise.

78. Munire latus.] The oars were thrust through port-holes in the side of the ship: when they were drawn in, it was necessary to secure these port-holes, so that the sea should be kept out, that is, *munire latus*.

Ventis vela negare.] To furl the sails.

79. Egerit.] From *egero*, *is*, *egessi*. Throws out. Here follows an elegant description of a storm.

80. Sinè lege.] Without order.

81. Hyems.] The storm.

Omnique è parte.] From every part, from the four quarters of the world, from the East, West, North, and South.

82. Venti, &c.] He had said the same thing in another place in other words: *Nunc Notus adversa prælia fronte gerit*.

Indignantia.] Swelling.

Miscent.] Confound, cause a tumult.

83. Nec se, &c.] The pilot declares that he does not know what condition they are in, or what directions to give.

85. Mali moles.] The weight, the greatness of the storm.

86. Quippe, &c.] For they make a noise.

Quippe sonant, &c.] The Latin poets are fond of the letters (s) and (r) in the description of a storm: the reason is obvious.

87. Incursu.] By the beating.

88. Erigitur.] Is lifted up, ascends.

89. Aspergine.] By the sprinkling, or the spray of the sea.

Et modò cùm fulvas ex imo verrit arenas. 90
 Concolor est illis: Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ;
 Sternitur interdum, spumisque sonantibus albet.
 Ipsa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
 Et modò sublimis veluti de vertice montis [tur.
 Despicere in valles, imumque Acheronta, vide-
 Nunc, ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor,
 Suspiciere inferno summum de gurgite cœlum.
 Sæpè dat ingentem fluctu latus icta fragorem:
 Nec leviùs pulsata sonat, quàm ferreus olim

Cùm laceras aries balistave concutit arces. 100
 Utque solent, sumptis incursu viribus, ire
 Pectore in arma feri, protentaque tela leones:
 Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coortis,
 Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis.
 Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ
 Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis.
 Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres:
 Inque fretum credas totum descendere cœlum:
 Inque plagas cœli tumefactum ascendere pontum.
 Vela madent nimbis; et cum cœlestibus undis
 Æquoræ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther;
 Cæcæque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque
 suisque.

Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lu-
 Fulmina; fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ.
 Dat quoque jam saltus intrâ cava texta carinæ
 Fluctus: et, ut miles munero præstantior omni,
 Cùm sæpe assiluit defensæ mœnibus urbis, 117
 Spe potitur tandem; laudisque accensus amore

que jam fluctus dat saltus intrâ cava texta carinæ; et, ut miles præstantior omni numero, cùm
 sæpe assiluit mœnibus defensæ urbis, tandem potitur spe; que accensus amore laudis
 & candescunt.

Et modò cùm verrit fulvas are-
 nas ex imo, est concolor illis;
 modò nigrior Stygiâ undâ: in-
 terdum sternitur, quæ albet so-
 nantibus spumis. Ipsa Trachi-
 nia puppis quoque agitur his
 vicibus: et modò sublimis vi-
 detur despicere in valles, velu-
 ti de vertice montis, imumque
 Acheronta. Nunc ubi curvum
 æquor circumstetit demissam,
 suspiciere summum cœlum de
 inferno gurgite. Sæpè latus ic-
 ta fluctu dat ingentem frago-
 rem: nec pulsata sonat leviùs,
 quàm olim ferreus aries, balis-
 tave cùm concutit laceras arces.
 Utque feri leones, viribus
 sumptis incursu, solent ire in
 arma pectore, protentaque tela;
 sic ubi unda admiserat se ventis
 coortis, ibat in arma ratis, quæ
 erat altior illis multo. Jam cu-
 nei labant, quæ rima patet spo-
 liata tegmine ceræ; præbetque
 viam lethalibus undis. Ecce
 largi imbres cadunt nubibus
 resolutis: quæ credas totum cœ-
 lum descendere in fretum: quæ
 pontum tumefactum ascendere
 in plagas cœli. Vela madent
 nimbis; et æquoræ aquæ mis-
 centur cum cœlestibus undis.
 Æther caret ignibus, cæcæque
 nox premitur tenebris hyemis-
 que suisque. Tamen micantia
 fulmina discutiunt has, præ-
 bentque lumen: undæ ardes-
 cunt fulmineis ignibus. Quo-

NOTES.

91. Concolor.] Is of the same colour as the sand itself.

92. Sternitur.] It is spread smooth.

93. Agitur.] Is agitated, tossed.

Vicibus.] By turns, at times.

95. Despicere.] To look down.

Imumque Acheronta.] The infernal regions. Acheron is one of the rivers of hell.

96. Curvum æquor.] The hollowed deep.

97. Suspiciere.] To look upward.

98. Latus icta.] The wave beating against the side of the ship.

99. Pulsata.] Being struck.

100. Aries.] A warlike instrument with which the Romans used to beat down walls; a battering ram.—Balistave.] Also a warlike instrument for slinging stones.

101. Incursu.] With a force,

102. Protenta.] Stretched out.

104. Arma.] The rigging of a ship.

105. Cunei.] The pins with which the planks of the ships were fastened together.

Ceræ.] Of the pitch.

106. Lethalibus.] Fatal, drowning waters.

112. Cæcæque.] Obscure, dark.

113. Discutiunt.] Dispel.

114. Ardescunt.] Blaze.

115. Intrâ cava, &c.] Within the hold of the ship.—Texta.] The ribs; so called from *texo*; for they are interwoven.

116. Numero.] Than the whole army.

117. Defensæ.] Defended during a siege.

117. Mœnibus assiluit.] Scaled the walls, assaulted.

118. Spe, &c.] At last obtains his desire, and gets into the city.

tamen unus occupat murum Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus :
inter mille viros : sic ubi acres Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardua fluctus, 120
fluctus pulsârunt ardua latera, Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ :
impetus decimæ undæ insurgens ruit vastius : nec prius ab- Nec prius absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,
sistit oppugnare fessam carinam, Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.
quàm descendat in mœnia navis velut captæ. Igitur pars Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum ;
tentabat adhuc invadere pinum ; Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud ^a segniùs
omnes, 125
Omnes trepidant haud segniùs, Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extrâ,
quàm urbs solet trepidare aliis fodientibus murum extrâ, at- Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus.
que aliis tenentibus intus. Ars Deficit ars ; animique cadunt : totidemque vi-
deficit ; animique cadunt, toti- dentur, ^b mortes.
demque mortes videntur ruere Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere
atque irrumpere, quot fluctus Non tenet hic lacrymas : stupet hic : vocat ille
veniunt. Hic non tenet lacry- beatos,
mas : hic stupet ; ille vocat eos Funera quos maneant : hic votis Numen adorat :
beatos, quos funera maneant ; hic adorât Numen votis ; que Brachiaque ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita
hic adorât Numen votis ; que tollens
tollens irrita brachia ad cœ- 132
lum, quod non videt, poscit opem ; fratresque parensque
opem ; fratresque parensque subeunt illi ; domus cum pig-
subeunt illi ; domus cum pig- noribus huic, et quod est relic-
noribus huic, et quod est relic- tum cuique.
tum cuique. Halcyone movet Halcyone Cœyca movet : Cœycis in ore 135
Cœyca ; nulla nisi Halcyone est in ore Cœycis ; et, cum deside-
in ore Cœycis ; et, cum deside- ret unam,
ret unam, tamen gaudet abesse. Nulla nisi Halcyone est : et, cum desideret unam,
Quoque vellet respicere ad oras Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad
patriæ, que vertere supremos oras
vultus in domum. Verùm nescit
[tus ;
Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vul-
Verùm ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus
Fervet : et inductâ piceis è nubibus umbrâ 140

a scelus.

b montes.

NOTES.

121. Vastius.] More forcible or violent.

Decimæ.] The tenth wave was fancied to be the largest ; for the number ten completes the series of units ; and from it flows all other nûmeration in a decuple progression : *decimus* therefore signifies not only the tenth but the greatest ; and hence also *Porta decumana*, the largest gate in the Roman camp.

122. Absistit.] Leaves off, ceases

123. Velut, &c.] Art similitude borrowed from cities that are taken by storm. It signifies the wave had made a breach in the ship.

124. Pinum.] The ship of pine.

125. Trepidant.] Are in fear, tremble.

Hand, &c.] No less. By a fine similitude he expresses the fright of mariners in a storm.

127. Tenentibus.] Defending.

128. Deficit ars.] Art gives place to the storm, being no longer able to resist it.

129. Non tenet, &c.] One weeps, another seems stupefied, &c.—Ille.] A third.

131. Funera.] Who were not deprived of the honour of a burial. For the ancients accounted the fate of those that perished by shipwreck to be most unhappy, if their bodies were not buried, and had not funeral rites performed to them ; for they thought, while their bodies were unburied, or floated on the sea, their souls were compelled to wander about the lake of Avernus, or on the Banks of Styx.

Ille, &c.] One makes vows to the gods. It was the custom of men when they were destitute of all hope, to betake themselves to prayers and vows ; to lift up their hands to heaven.

132. Subeunt.] Come into the mind.

134. Pignoribus.] His children.

139. Vertigine.] Rolling about in whirlpools.

140. Fervet.] Is troubled.

Piceis.] With black, gloomy.

Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago
 Frangitur incursu nimborum turbini arbor: [est.
 Frangitur et regimen: spoliisque animosa su-
 perstans 143
 Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas.
 Nec levis, quam si quis Athon Pindumve revul-
 sede suâ totos in apertum everterit æquor, [sos
 Præcipitata ruit: pariterque et pondere et ictu,
 Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna
 virorum,
 Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato
 Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinæ
 Trunca tenent. Tenet ipsa manu, quâ sceptra
 solebat, [que
 Fragmina navigii Ceyx: socerumque patrem-
 Invocat (heu!) frustra. Sed plurima nantis in ore
 Halcyone conjux: Illam meminitque refertque;
 Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,
 Optat; et exanimis manibus tumuletur amicis.
 Dum natat; absentem, quoties sinit hiscere
 fluctus, [undis.
 Nominat Halcyonem, ipsisque immurmurat
 Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
 Frangitur: et ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ.
 Lucifer obscurus, nec, quem cognoscere posses,
 Illâ nocte fuit: quoniamque excedere Olympo
 Non licuit, densis texit sua nubibus ora. 163
 Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum
 Dinumerat noctes: et jam, quas induat ille,
 Festinat vestes: jam quas, ubi venerit ille, 166
 et jam festinat vestes, quas ille induat; jam quas ipsa gerat ubi ille venerit,

NOTES.

142. Incursu.] With the force, the blow.
 Turbinis.] Of a violent gust of wind.
 Arbor.] The mast.
 143. Regimen.] The helm, the rudder.
 Superstans.] High above.
 144. Sinuatas.] The same as *curvum*, v. 96.
 145. Athon Pindumque.] Two mountains
 of Macedonia
 147. Præcipitata.] Forced by the winds.
 Ictu.] By the impulse or stroke.
 148. In ima.] To the bottom.
 149. Fato functa, &c.] Is dead.
 150. Membra carinæ.] The pieces of the
 ship.
 152. Socerumque.] Æolus.
 Patremque.] Lucifer.
 154. Halcyone conjux.] The name of his
 wife Halcyone.
 156. Exanimis.] Dead.
 Tumuletur.] May be buried.
 157. Hiscere.] To open his mouth.
 159. Arcus.] An arch of waters, an arched
 wave.
 160. Mersum, &c.] Overwhelmed and
 drowned.
 162. Excedere.] To come down, in order
 to help his son.
 163. Non licuit.] Could not; for the stars
 still remain in the heavens in the day as well
 as the night. -- Texit.] Covered, lest he should
 see his son perishing.
 164. Æolis.] Gen. *idos*, Halcyone, the
 daughter of Æolus, the wife of Ceyx.
 166. Festinat.] Makes haste, prepares the
 garments.

que promittit inanes reditus sibi. Illa quidem ferebat pia thura omnibus Superis : tamen colebat templa Junonis ante cunctos : que veniebat ad aras, pro viro, qui erat nullus. Que optabat, ut suus conjux foret sospes, utque rediret. que praeferret nullam sibi. At hoc solum de tot votis poterat contingere illi. At Dea non sustinet ultrà rogari pro functo morte ; utque arceat funestas manus aris ; dixit, Iri, fidissima nuncia meæ vocis. vise velociter soporiferam aulam Somni ; que jube mittat ad Halcyonem Somnia imagine Cœycis extincti, narrantia veros casus. Dixerat. Iris induitur velamina mille colorum, et signans cœlum arquato curvamine. petit tecta jussi regis latentia sub rupe.

Est spelunca prope Cimmerios longo recessu, cavus mons, domus et penetralia ignavi Somni : quo Phœbus oriens, mediusve, cadensve, nunquam potest adire radiis. Nebulæ mistæ caligine exhalantur humo : que crepuscula dubiæ lucis. Non vigil ales cristati oris ibi evocat Auroram cantibus : nec sollicitive canes, ve anser sagacior canibus rumpunt silentia voce.

Ipsa gerat : reditusque sibi promittit inanes. Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat : Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat : Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras. Utque foret sospes conjux suus, utque rediret, Optabat ; nullamque sibi praeferret. At illi Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum. At Dea non ultrà pro functo morte rogari Sustinet : utque manus funestas arceat aris : 175 Iri, meæ, dixit, fidissima nuncia vocis, Vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam ; Extinctique jube Cœycis imagine mittat Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia casus. Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum 180 Iris, et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis.

Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu, Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni : Quò nunquam radiis oriens, mediusve, cadensve, Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mistæ Exhalantur humo : dubiæque crepuscula lucis. Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris Evocat Auroram : nec voce silentia rumpunt Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser. 190

Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser, 190

NOTES.

168. Pia thura ferebat.] Did sacrifice religiously.

169. Junonia.] For Juno presided over matrimony.

170. Qui nullus erat.] The dead are said not to be.

172. Nullam.] No other woman.

175. Hoc solum.] Namely, that he should never prefer any other woman to her.

174. Dea.] Juno.

175. Funestas.] Polluted. When a man died, not only the house wherein he died, but his nearest relations, were all reckoned polluted, and such persons were not admitted to the altars of the gods, before they were purified.

176. Iri, &c.] Juno here, out of pity of Halcyone, dispatches her messenger Iris to Somnus the God of Sleep. that he might send an apparition to her in the shape of Ceyx, to acquaint her of her husband's fate,

Meæ vocis.] Of my words and commands.

177. Vise.] Visit.—Soporiferam.] Bringing drowsiness and sleep.

Somni.] Of the God of Sleep.

180. Mille colorum.] For Iris signifies the rainbow.

181. Arquato.] Nonius distinguishes between Arcum and Arquam ; one signifying an arch, and the other a rainbow.

182. Sub rupe latentia.] For the God of sleep should have a retired silent palace.

185. Cimmerios.] Near, or at the Cimmerian Bosphorus ; from whence arose the proverb, Cimmeriæ Tenebræ.

184. Ignavi.] Sluggish, slow, from the effect ; because it makes men slothful and sluggish.

185. Quò nunquam, &c.] For the rays of the sun drive away sleep, but darkness inclines to sleep.

187. Exhalantur.] Are exhaled.

Dubiæque, &c.] This is an explanation of Crepusculum, i. e. the twilight ; for Crepusculum is a doubtful or faint light.

Crepuscula.] scil. adsunt.

188. Vigil ales.] The Cock.

190. Sagacior anser.] The Goose is an animal remarkably watchful, and of particular esteem among the Romans : for in the year of Rome 565, the Gauls under Brennus, had taken Rome, all except the Capitol, whither some few under Manlius had retreated. The besiegers, under the protection of the night,

Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ.
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes : ^a per quem cum murmure
labens,

Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis. 195
Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent,
Innumeræque herbæ : quarum de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.
Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo totâ : custos in limine nullus. 200
At medio torus est, ebено sublimis in atrâ,
Plumeus, ^b atricolor, pullo velamine tectus,
Quo cubat ipse Deus, membris languore solutis.
Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
Sylva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas. 206
Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
Somnia dimovit : vestis fulgore reluxit
Sacra ^a domus : tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes
Vix oculos tollens ; iterumque iterumque rela-
bens, 210

Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento,
Excussit tandem sibi se : cubitoque levatus,
Quid veniat (cognôrat enim) scitatur. At illa :
Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deo-
rum, 214

Pax animi, quem cura fugit ; qui corda diurnis

Somne placidissime Deorum, pax animi, quem cura fugit ; qui mulces corda fessa diurnis
^a ——— querulo quæ murmure, &c. ^b unicolor. ^c Atrâ.

Non fera, non pecudes, non rami moti flamine, ve convicia humanæ linguæ reddunt sonum. Muta quies habitat. Tamen rivus aquæ Lethes exit ab imo Saxo : per quem unda labens cum murmure invitat somnos crepitantibus lapillis. Fœcunda papavera florent ante fores antri, innumeræque herbæ : de lacte quarum humida nox legit soporem, et spargit per opacasterras. Nulla janua quæ reddat stridorem verso cardine, totâ domo ; nullus custos in limine. At torus est medio, sublimis in atrâ ebено, plumeus, atricolor, tectus pullo velamine, quo Deus ipse cubat, membris solutis languore. Circa hunc vana Somnia jacent passim imitantia varias formas, totidem quot messis gerit aristas, sylva frondes, littus ejectas arenas. Quò simul virgo intravit, quæ dimovit obstantia somnia manibus ; sacra domus reluxit fulgore vestis : quæ Deus vix tollens oculos jacentes tarda gravitate, quæ relabens iterumque iterumque, percutiens summa pectora nutanti mento, tandem excussit se sibi : quæ levatus cubito, scitatur quid veniat (enim cognôrat.) At illa : Somne, quies rerum,

NOTES.

had well nigh climbed up to the summit of the rock, where the Romans had suspected no danger, when the geese perceived them, alarmed the garrison, and saved the citadel.

192. Convicia.] Quasi convicia, the murmurs.

193. Tamen.] Though still silence reigns all about, yet the poet admits the murmur of the purling Lethe, because such a sound invites to sleep.

194. Lethes.] The River of Forgetfulness.
195. Unda, &c.] Waters by their gentle murmurs compose to rest.

196. Fœcunda.] Fruitful, on account of their many seeds, which are very efficacious to cause sleep ; whence a Poppy is called sopiferous.

199. Versa stridorem, &c.] The poet by the (r's) and (s's) of this line would express

the disagreeable jar of a creaking rusty hinge.

200. Custos nullus.] For every being within the effluvia of this mansion is supposed to be buried in sleep.

201. Ebено.] Made of black ebony wood. Hêbenus, or Ebenus, is an Indian tree, whose wood is naturally black and very weighty.

202. Atricolor pullo velamine.] Because darkness is a friend to sleep.

207. Virgo.] Iris.

213. Cognorat enim.] For he knew her, or that she was come.—Scitatur.] Inquires.

At illa.] sc. respondit.

214. Somne, quies, &c.] This address to Somnus is exceedingly soft and poetical.

215. Quem cura fugit.] For they that are oppressed with cares cannot sleep.

ministeriis, reparasque labori; jube Somnia, quæ æquent veras formas imitamine, adeant Halcyonem, Herculeâ Trachine sub imagine regis; que fingant naufraga simulacra. Juno imperat hoc. Postquam peregit mandata Iris, abit. Enim neque poterat ulterius tolerare vim vaporis. Ut que sensit Somnum labi in artus, effugit; et remeat arcus per quos venerat modò. At pater excitat Morpheâ: è populo suorum natorum, artificem, simulatoremque figuræ. Non alter exprimit jussos incessus solertiùs illo, vultumque, modumque loquendi. Et adjicit vestes, et verba consuetissima cuique. Sed hic imitatur homines solos: alter fit fera, fit volucris, fit serpens longo corpore. Superi nominant Icelon, mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Est etiam tertius Phantasos diversæ artis. Ille transit feliciter in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque, que omnia quæ vacant animâ. Hi solent ostendere suos vultus regibus ducibusque nocte: alii pererrant populos plebemque. Senior Somnus præterit hos: que eligit Morpheâ unum è cunctis fratribus, qui peragat edita Thaumantidos:

Et rursus deposuit caput solum molli languore, que recondidit alto strato.

a sonumque.

Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori; Somnia; quæ veras æquent imitamine formas, Herculeâ Trachine jube, sub imagine regis, Halcyonem adeant: simulacraque naufraga fingant.

219

Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit Iris, abit. Neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum sensit in artus, Effugit; et remeat per quos modo venerat arcus.

At pater, è populo natorum mille suorum, Excitat artificem simulatoremque figuræ Morpheâ. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter [quendi: Exprimit incessus, vultumque a modumque lo-

Adjicit et vestes, et consuetissima cuique Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur: at alter Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens. Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis

Phantasos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque,

Quæque vacant animâ feliciter omnia transit. Regibus hi, ducibusque, suos ostendere vultus Nocte solent: populos alii plebemque pererrant.

Præterit hos senior: cunctisque è fratribus unum Morpheâ, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita,

Somnus

Eligit: et rursus molli languore solum

Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto.

NOTES.

216. Mulces.] Thou cherishest, soothest, or composest.—Reparas, *ue labori.*] And rest them for labour; *labori, poetice, for ad laborem.*

218. Herculeâ.] Built by Hercules.

Trachine.] The ablative of the third declension, according to the latin formation: because it ends in (e) short.—Regis.] Of Ceyx.

219. Simulacraque naufraga.] The representation of Ceyx, suffering shipwreck.

Fingant.] Let them represent.

221. Vaporis.] The drowsy vapour had almost overcome her.

223. Per quos arcus.] A Græcism. See the note on ver. 64.

224. At pater.] The God Somnus.

Populo natorum.] Of the company or multitude of dreams.—Mille.] He puts a determinate number for an indeterminate one.

225. Excitat.] This word supposes Morpheus to have been asleep, or at least affected deeply with the drowsy vapour mentioned above.

226. Morpheâ.] Morpheus, of $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha$,

i. e. form. He is called the Imitator of Forms.

231. Icelon.] Ἰκελόν *5, similis, Hom.*—Phobetora.] A terrifier, from φόβος , to affright.

233. Phantasos.] From φαντασία , *appareo*. So Morpheus assumes the forms of men: Icelos those of other animals which often affright people in their sleep, from whence he is called Phobetor, the Terrifier: and Phantasos represents to the fancy the figure of inanimate beings.

234. Vacant.] are without, are destitute.

235. Hi.] scil. *nati*, some of his sons, for Morpheus was not the only one, who took the human form, he had a multitude of sons of the same profession, that flew abroad every night, but Morpheus was the most dexterous.

238. Edita Thaumantidos.] The commands of Thaumantian Iris.

Somnus.] The God of Sleep.

239. Molli languore.] A pleasing delicious languor.

240. Alto.] Deep, where his head sunk deep in down.

Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis, 241
Per tenebras : intraque moræ breve tempus in
urt em

Pervenit Hæmoniam : positisque è corpore pen-
In faciem Ceycis abit : formâque sub illâ

Luridus, exsanguis similis, sinè vestibis ullis, 245

Conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur

Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis.

Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso,

Hæc ait : Agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux?

An mea mutata est facies nece? respice; nosces :

Inveniesque tuo pro conjuge conjugis umbram.

Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt. 252

Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me promittere noli.

Nubilis Ægæo deprendit in æquore navim

Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit. 255

Oraque nostra tuum frustrâ clamantia nomen

Implerunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor

Ambiguus : non ista vagis rumoribus audis.

Ipsæ ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo.

Surge, age : da lachrymas; lugubriaque indue :

nec me

[nis

Ille volat, alis facientibus nul-
los strepitus, per tenebras : in-
traque breve tempus moræ per-
venit in Hæmoniam urbem :

que pennis positis è corpore,
abit in faciem Ceycis : que sub
illâ formâ Luridus, similis ex-
sanguis, sinè ullis vestibus, stetit

ante torum miseræ conjugis.
Barba viri videtur uda. que
gravis unda fluere madidis ca-
pillis. Tum incumbens lecto,
fletu refuso super ora, ait

hæc : Miserrima conjux agnos-
cis Ceyca? an est inea facies
mutata nece? Respice; nosces :

inveniesque umbram conjugis
pro tuo conjuge. Halcyone, tua
vota tulerunt nil opis nobis.

Occidimus. Noli promittere
me tibi falsæ. Nubilis auster
deprendit navim in Ægæo æ-
quore, et solvit jactatam in-
genti flamine : que fluctus im-
plerunt nostra ora frustrâ cla-
mantia tuum nomen : Non

ambiguus auctor nunciat hæc
tibi : non audis ista vagis ru-
moribus. Ego ipse præsens,
naufragus, edo mea fata tibi.

Surge, age : da lacrymas : que
indue lugubria : nec mitte me
indeploratum sub inania Tar-
tara. Morpheus adjicit vocem

260

Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.

Adjicit his vocem Morpheus; quam conjugis illa

Crederet esse sui : fletus quoque fundere veros

Visus erat. Gestumque manus Ceycis habebant.

his, quam illa crederet esse sui conjugis : quoque visus erat fundere veros fletus. Que manus habebant gestum Ceycis.

NOTES.

243. Hæmoniam urbem.] A city of Thes-
saly, i. e. Trachina, for Thessaly and Thrace
are frequently put one for the other by the
Greek poets: in imitation of them the Latins
did the same.

244. Abit in faciem Ceycis.] Turns himself
into the shape of Ceyx.

245. Luridus.] Livid—the colour of a
corpse beginning to putrify.

Exsanguis.] Pale, like a dead corpse.

246. Conjugis.] Of Halcyone.

Uda.] Moist, dropping.

252. Tua vota.] Thy prayers.

253. Occidimus.] I am dead.

Falsæ.] Is a particle in this place, not an
adjective. Deceived, mistaken.

254. Ægæo æquore.] Writers do not agree,
as to this part of the Mediterranean sea,
whence it took its name. Some will have it
from Ægeus, the father of Theseus : others
from Egeon; and some from Egea, a queen of
the Amazons. Pliny derives it from a rock re-
sembling a goat, and thence from αἰγὶς αἰγρός,
&c. It is now commonly called the Archipelago.

255. Ingenti flamine.] With a storm.

Solvit.] Has broken, dashed it to pieces.

258. Ambiguus.] Doubtful.

Vagis.] Uncertain

259. Mea fata.] My death, my misfor-
tunes.

260. Lugubria.] scil. *velamina*. The souls
of the deceased loved to be lamented, to be
honoured, and to receive all funeral rites for
a reason mentioned before; and this notion
of the ancients was not without a good moral
lesson; for it encouraged the living to deserve
well of those who may survive them, and to
do as much service to mankind as they could,
while they staid upon earth.

261. Inania.] Does not signify empty in
this place, but airy; for Tartarus was full,
not of bodies, but of ghosts.

Tartara.] A deep place among the infernal
ghosts. The shades below.

264. Gestumque.] A gesticulation or ges-
ture; for gesture is properly the motion of
the hands.

Halcyone lacrymans ingemit, Ingemit Halcyone lacrymans, motatque lacertos
 motatque lacertos persomnum; Per somnum: corpusque petens amplectitur
 que petens corpus amplectitur auras. Exclamatque, mane; [unâ.
 Quò rapis te? Ibimus unâ. Exclamatque, Mane; Quò te rapis? Ibimus
 Turbata suâ voce specieque Voce suâ specieque viri turbata soporem 268
 viri, excutit soporem: et primò Excutit: et primò si sit circumspicit illic,
 circumspicit si sit illic, qui erat visus modò. Nam ministri moti Qui modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri
 voce intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam; Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam;
 percutit ora manu: laniatque à pectore vestes: Percutit ora manu: laniatque à pectore vestes:
 vestes à pectore; que ferit pectora ipsa. Nec curat solvere crinem solvere curat;
 crinem; scindit: et altrici roganti, quæ luctus causa roganti, 274
 altrici roganti, quæ causa luctus, ait, Scindit: et altrici, quæ luctus causa roganti, 274
 Halcyone est nulla, nulla est: ait: occidit unâ
 occidit unâ cum suo Ceyce. Cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba.
 Tollite solantia verba Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique; manusque
 Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique; manusque Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi.
 Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere, tetendi. Umbra^a fugit: sed et umbra tamen manifesta,
 Umbra^a fugit: sed et umbra tamen manifesta, virique 279
 vera mei. Non ille quidem, si quæris, habebat
 Assuetos^b vultus: nec quo priùs ore nitebat.
 Pallentem, nudumque, et adhuc humente capillo, Pallentem, nudumque, et adhuc humente capillo,
 Infelix vidi. Stetit hòc miserabilis ipso 282
 Infelix vidi. Stetit hòc miserabilis ipso
 Ecce loco: et quærit vestigia si qua supersint. Ecce loco: et quærit vestigia si qua supersint.
 Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam: Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinante timebam:
 Et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerè re rogabam. Et ne, me fugiens, ventos sequerè re rogabam.
 At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas, At certè vellem, quoniam periturus abibas,
 Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum Me quoque duxisses. Tecum fuit utile, tecum
 Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam Ire mihi. Neque enim de vitæ tempore quicquam
 Non simul egissem: nec mors discreta fuisset. 290
 Non simul egissem: nec mors discreta fuisset. 290
 Nunc absens pereò, jactor nunc fluctibus absens; Nunc absens pereò, jactor nunc fluctibus absens;
 Et, sinè me, te pontus habet. Crudelior ipso Et, sinè me, te pontus habet. Crudelior ipso
 Sit mihi mens pelago; si vitam ducere nitar Sit mihi mens pelago; si vitam ducere nitar
 Longiùs; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori. Longiùs; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.
 Sed neque pugnabo; nec te, miserande, relin- Sed neque pugnabo; nec te, miserande, relin-
 quam: 295
 quam: 295
 a fuit. b cultus,

NOTES.

265. Motat.] Throws out with vehemence, for *moto*, as, is the frequentative of *moveo*.

267. Quò te rapis.] Whither dost thee flee?

269. Excutit.] Shakes off.

Si.] *Si* for *an*, whether or no.

Illic.] Where her husband had been seen.

271. Ministri.] Her servants.

274. Altrici.] To her nurse, which the poets frequently represent as attendants to women of quality.

276. Solantia tollite verba.] Cease to comfort me.

281. Assuetos.] His wonted, accustomed,

usual.—Nec quo, &c.] The order; *nec nitebat ore, quo prius*. scil. *nitebat*.

282. Humente.] Moist, wet.

283. Hoc ipso loco.] She points to the spot where she thought she had seen him.

285. Hoc erat.] She now addresses herself most naturally to her lost husband.

289. Neque enim, &c.] I would have spent all the time of my life with thee; I should not have lost a minute.

291. Absens.] In body, not in mind.

293. Ducere longiùs.] To lengthen out.

294. Superesse.] To survive.

En tibi nunc saltem veniam comes, inque sepulchro,

Si non urnâ, tamen junget nos littera: si non Ossibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.

Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni Plangor: et attonito gemitus è corde trahuntur.

Manè erat: egreditur tectis ad littus: et illum Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem.

Dumque moratus ibi; dumque hîc retinacula solvit;

Hôc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit, Dumque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretum-

que
Prospicit; in liquidâ, spatio distante tuetur

Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aquâ; primoque quid illud

Esset erat dubium. Postquam paulò appulit Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat:

Qui foret, ignorans, qui naufragus, omine mota est:

Et tanquam ignoto lacrymam daret. Heu mi- Quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! fluctibus actum

Fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tue- Hôc minùs, et minùs est, amens, sua. Janique propinquæ

Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset, Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: et unâ

Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque tremen-

tes

Ad Ceyca manus, Sic ô charissime conjux, Sic ad me, miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis

Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras

en nunc saltem veniam comes tibi; que littera junget nos, si non in urnâ, tamen in sepulchro: si non tangam ossa meis ossibus, at nomen nomine. Dolor prohibet plura, que plangor intervenit omni verbo: et gemitus trahuntur è attonito corde. Erat manè: egreditur tectis ad littus: et mœsta repetit illum locum de quo spectârat euntem. Dumque moratur ibi, quæ dicit, dum hîc solvit retinacula; discedens dedit mihi oscula hîc littore, dumque reminiscitur notata acta, oculis, que fretum prospicit, tuetur nescio quid, quasi corpus distante spatio, in liquidâ aquâ:

que primo erat dubium quid illud esset. Postquam unda appulit paulò; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota est omine; et daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit. Heu miser, quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus.

Quod quò magis illa tuctur, hîc minùs et minùs amens, est sua. Jamque admotum propinquæ terræ, quod jam posset cognoscere, cernit: erat conjux. Exclamat, Ille est; et unâ lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Ceyca, ait, Sic ô charissime conjux, sic redis ad me, miserande? Moles facta manu adjacet undis: que frangit primas iras æquoris;

que primo erat dubium quid illud esset. Postquam unda appulit paulò; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota est omine; et daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit. Heu miser, quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus.

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que primo erat dubium quid illud esset. Postquam unda appulit paulò; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota est omine; et daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit. Heu miser, quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus.

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Quod quò magis illa tuctur, hîc minùs et minùs amens, est sua. Jamque admotum propinquæ terræ, quod jam posset cognoscere, cernit: erat conjux. Exclamat, Ille est; et unâ lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Ceyca, ait, Sic ô charissime conjux, sic redis ad me, miserande? Moles facta manu adjacet undis: que frangit primas iras æquoris;

que primo erat dubium quid illud esset. Postquam unda appulit paulò; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota est omine; et daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit. Heu miser, quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus.

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que primo erat dubium quid illud esset. Postquam unda appulit paulò; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat esse corpus: ignorans qui foret, quia naufragus, mota est omine; et daret lacrymam tanquam ignoto. Inquit. Heu miser, quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! corpus fit actum propius fluctibus.

Quod quò magis illa tuctur, hîc minùs et minùs amens, est sua. Jamque admotum propinquæ terræ, quod jam posset cognoscere, cernit: erat conjux. Exclamat, Ille est; et unâ lacerat ora, comas, vestem: tendensque trementes manus ad Ceyca, ait, Sic ô charissime conjux, sic redis ad me, miserande? Moles facta manu adjacet undis: que frangit primas iras æquoris;

NOTES.

296. Nunc saltem.] Now at least, in death.

Sepulchro.] In an empty one, a Cenotaph.

297. Littera.] An inscription on our tomb;

an epitaph; for the ancients raised tombs in

honour of the dead, even though their bodies

could not be found.

299. Prohibet.] Forbids, sc. loqui.

302. Euntem.] Her husband going away.

303. Dumque moratus, &c.] These are the

words of Halcyone, calling to mind the places

where Ceyx lately was, when he was ready to

depart, and took his farewell of her.

Retinacula.] The cables by which ships are

fastened to the shore.

305. Notata oculis.] Viewing or observing

with her eyes.—Reminiscitur.] Calls to mind,

Acta.] The exploits done by Ceyx.

Fretumque.] And the sea.

309. Corpus.] A body, an human body;

not his body, for she did not know that 'till

after: ver. 316.

310. Quia naufragus.] sc. erat.

312. Et est qua.] sc. Heu et misera.

315. Quo magis.] By how much the more.

Tuetur.] She views.

314. Hoc minùs.] Esse meum or suum, a

phrase very frequent with the poets, in Eng-

lish, scarce one's-self.

315. Admotum terræ.] Brought to shore.

316. Et unâ.] And with her exclamation.

318. Ceyca.] To the corpse of Ceyx.

320. Moles.] A bank or pier built in the

sea, a quay.

et quæ prædelassat incursus
 aquarum. Insilit huc, mirum-
 que fuit potuisse, volabat : per-
 cutiensque levem aëra pennis
 modò natis, miserabilis ales
 stringebat summas undas.
 Dumque volat, ora crepitantia
 tenui rostro dedere sonum si-
 millem mæsto, plenumque que-
 relæ. Verò ut tetigit mutum
 corpus et sinè sanguine corpus;
 Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
 Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.
 Senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undæ
 Tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat ; at ille
 Senserat. Et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo
 Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius isdem [tum
 Tunc quoque mansit amor, nec conjugiale solu-
 Fœdus in alitibus. Coëunt fiuntque parentes :
 Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem
 Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis. 337
 Tum via tuta maris : ventos custodit, et arcet
 Æolus egressu : præstatque nepotibus æquor.
 Tum via maris tuta : Æolus custodit ventos, et arcet egressu : præstatque æquor nepotibus.

NOTES.

521. Prædelassat.] Breaks the fury of the waves, before they reach the shipping:

522. Huc.] Thither, within that harbour made by hands.] Potuisse.] sc. Volare.

Volabat.] She flew, for she was now turned into a bird.

524. Stringebat, &c.] She skimmed along the surface of the water.

525. Mæsto.] scil. sono.

530. Senserit hoc, &c.] When two clauses in Latin are connected by the conjunction (an) that connexion is always mutual, though (an) be not expressed in the preceding clause : thus (an) is understood before *senserit* : in English the conjunction (whether) is always expressed in the preceding clause, and the following is

connected by (or) as will appear by example.

535. Alite.] Into birds.

536. Perque, &c. The Halcyons or King's Fishers are said to hatch their young in the winter season, when the sea is calm and navigable: they make their nests seven days before the winter; and they lay and hatch seven days more; during which fourteen days the sea is very calm. Whence Halcyonia, and Halcyon days.

537. Pendentibus æquore.] Floating on the sea.

539. Præstatque æquor.] Renders the sea smooth and safe for the young Halcyons.

Nepotibus.] For the young birds, his grand-children.

EXP. FAB. X. This Fable is written in strains of the true pathetic, and with an art that was peculiar to Ovid. The testimony of the ancients represent Ceyx, the king of Trachinia and cotemporary of Hercules, as a prince of consummate knowledge and great experience, and to whom those who were inclined to make atonement for murder resorted, as did Hercules and Peleus. Pausanias reports, that Eurystheus summoned Ceyx to deliver to him the children of Hercules; and as he could not dispute this with so powerful a king, he sent them to Theseus, who took them into his protection. Halcyone, whose genealogy Apollodorus has been careful to preserve, was married to Ceyx; and he to divert the melancholy he was thrown into by the death of his brother Dædalion, and his niece Clione, went to Claros to consult the Oracle of Apollo; but on his return was shipwrecked, which affec-

ted his queen so much, that she either died with grief, or threw herself into the sea. It was said they were changed into birds called the King's Fishers, which perhaps has no other foundation than the name of that princess: or perhaps the union and tender affection this royal pair were remarkable for, gave occasion to the fable, as these birds are the symbols of conjugal love.

FAB. XI. ÆSACUS IN VOLUCREM MERGUM.

Æsacus, the son of Priamus and Alyxothoë, the daughter of the river Cebrenus, who was privately born under Mount Ida, and delighted in woods and hunting, more than in the court or city, happening to see the nymph Hesperie, is so charmed with her beauty, that he pursues to enjoy her, when she in her flight is so unfortunate as to be stung by a serpent, which occasions her death. Æsacus is so much affected with this melancholy accident, that he throws himself from a mountain into the sea, but before he reaches the water, is turned into a Cormorant.

HOS aliquis senior ^a circum freta lata volantes
Spectat: et ad finem servatos laudat amores.
[dixit
Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, Hic quoque
Quem mare carpentem substrictaque crura gerentem
Aspicias (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum) ⁵
Regia progenies. Et, si descendere ad ipsum
Ordine perpetuo quæris, sunt hujus origo
Ilus, et Assaracus, raptusque Jovi Ganymedes,
Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima
Trojæ
Tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste:
Qui, ^b nisi sensisset primâ nova fata juventâ, ¹¹
Forsitan inferius non Hectore nomen haberet:
Quamvis est illum proles enixa Dymantis.
Æsacon ambrosâ furtim peperisse sub Idâ
Fertur Alyxothoë ^c Granico nata bicorni. ¹⁵
Oderat hic urbes: nitidâque remotus ab aulâ
Secretos montes, et inambitiosa colebat
Rura: nec Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus, adibat.
Non agreste tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori
Pectus habens, sylvas captatam sæpè per omnes

Aliquis senior spectat hos
volantes circum lata freta et
laudat amores servatos ad finem.
Proximus, aut si fors tulit, idem, dixit quoque
Hic quem aspicias carpentem mare,
que gerentem substricta crura,
regia progenies (ostendens mergum spatiosum guttura.)
Et, si quæris descendere ad ipsum
perpetuo ordine, Ilus et Assaracus, que Ganymedes
raptus Jovi, sunt origo hujus,
que senex Laomedon, Priamusque sortitus novissima tempora Trojæ.
Iste fuit frater Hectoris: qui, nisi sensisset nova fata primâ juventâ, forsitan haberet nomen non inferius
Hectore: quamvis proles Dymantis est enixa illum.
Alyxothoë nata bicorni Granico fertur peperisse Æsacon furtim sub umbrosâ Idâ.
Hic oderat urbes; que remotus ab nitidâ aulâ, colebat secretos montes, et inambitiosa rura: nec adibat Iliacos cœtus, nisi rarus.
Tamen nec habens agreste pectus nec inexpugnabile Amori, aspicit Hesperien Cebrenida captatam sæpè per omnes sylvas.

^a junctum.

^b Cui, nisi cessissent, &c.

^c — Sagari cognata bicorni.

NOTES.

3. Proximus, &c.] Somebody who was next, i. e. that stood by this old man, or the old man himself.

4. Substrictaque.] Slender.

9. Priamusque, &c.] The last king of Troy.

10. Iste.] Æsacus.

11. Nova fata.] A transformation.

12. Illum.] Hector: — Proles Dymantis.] Hecuba, the wife of Priamus.

15. Alyxothoë.] A nymph by whom Priamus had Æsacus; but not in lawful wedlock. Granico.] A river of Phrygia.

20. Captatam.] Whom he endeavoured to catch.

patriâ ripâ, siccantem sole capillos injectos humeris. Nymphe visa fugit; veluti cerva perterrita fulvum lupum, que fluvialis anas, deprensa lacu relicto longè, accipitrem. Quam Troïus heros insequitur: que celer amore arget celerem metu. Ecce coluber latens herba stringet pedem fugientis adunco dente; que linquit virus in corpore: fuga cum vitâ est suppressa. Amens amplexitur exanimem: clamatque, Piget, piget esse secutum: sed non timui hoc; nec vincere erat tanti mihi. Nos duo perdidimus te miseram. Vulnus ab angue, causa data est à me. Ego sum scelerator illo, ni mittam solatia mortis tibi meâ morte. Dixit: et dedit se in pontum è scopulo, quem rauca unda subederat. Tethys miserata excepit cadentem molliter, que texit nantem per æquora pennis: et copia oplatæ mortis non est data. Amans indignatur cogi vivere invitum; obstarique animæ volenti exire de miserâ sede. Ut que assumpserat novas alas humeris, subvolat; atque mittit corpus iterum super æquora. Pluma levat casus. Æsacos furit, que abit pronus in profundum, que retentat viam lethi sinè fine. Amor fecit maciem; internodia crurum longa, cervix manet longa; caput est longè à corpore. Amat æquor; nomenque manet illi quia mergitur.

Aspicit Hesperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ, 21.
Injectos humeris siccantem sole capillos.
Visa fugit Nymphe; veluti perterrita fulvum
Cerva lupum, longèque lacu deprensa relicto
Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros 25
Insequitur: celeremque metu celer urget amore.
Ecce latens herbâ coluber fugientis adunco [quit:
Dente pedem stringit: virusque in corpore lin-
Cum vitâ suppressa fuga est. Amplexitur amens
Exanimem; clamatque, Piget, piget esse secutum,
Sed non hoc timui; nec erat mihi vincere tanti.
Perdidimus miseram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue,
A me causa data est. Ego sum scelerator illo,
Ni tibi morte meâ mortis solatia mittam, 34
Dixit: et è scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda,
Se dedit in pontum. Tethys miserata cadentem
Molliter excepit: nantemque per æquora pennis
Texit: et optatæ non est data copia mortis.
Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi;
Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti 40
Exire. Utque novas humeris assumpserat alas,
Subvolat; atque iterum corpus super æquora
mittit. [fundum
Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacos, inque pro-
Pronus abit, lethique viam sinè fine retentat.
Fecit amor maciem; longa internodia crurum,
Longa manet cervix: caput est à corpore longè.
Æquor amat: nomenque a manet, quia mergitur,
illi.

a tenent,

NOTES.

21. Hesperien.] The daughter of the Trojan river Cebrenus.

23. Fluvialis.] Inhabiting the rivers.

Troïus heros.] Æsacus.

26. Urget.] Pushes on, presses forward.

27. Coluber.] A serpent or snake.

28. Dente stringit.] Bites.

Virusque.] The venom, the poison.

29. Suppressa.] Repressed.

32. Nos duo.] I and the Serpent.

35. Subederat.] Had eaten away, undermined.

36. Se dedit.] Threw or cast himself into the sea.—Tethys.] A Sea Goddess, the daughter

of Nereus and Doris.

38. Copia mortis.] The privilege to die.

40. Miserâ sede.] From a miserable body.

42. Subvolat.] Flies upwards.

Super.] Into or upon the sea.

44. Pronus.] Headlong.

45. Fecit, &c.] The love which he desired to put an end to by death, made him lean and meagre.—Internodia.] Internodium is a space between two knots.

47. Nomenque.] Mergus takes its name in Latin of mergeudo, ducking or diving. In English, a Cormorant.

EXP. FAB. XI. This fable, being no other than an historical relation, does not require any comment.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
 METAMORPHOSEON
 LIBER XII.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE OF TROY,

AND, SOME

PARTICULARS RESPECTING IT;

With an Account of the Commanders and Heroes, &c. that engaged in it, whether Trojans or Grecians;

Which it has been judged proper to prefix to this Book of OVID, for the better understanding of the Author, and that memorable event, so frequently the subject of the best historians.

AS the SIEGE of TROY, and the feats performed by the different heroes concerned in it, are introduced by Ovid in his XIIth Book, it may not be improper, for the better understanding them, to collect the most striking events into one view, and with them to lay before the young student a concise historical account of the persons interested in the different transactions; not only on account of the use that Ovid makes of them, but as they are frequently the subject of the best classical writers.

The rape of Helen, though the immediate, was not the original occasion of the Trojan war, and of the destruction of that city, as an enmity had subsisted a long time before between Tros and Tantalus, two neighbouring kings in Phrygia, which occasioned the latter to retire into Greece, where his son Pelops and his posterity settled. At the distance of about two generations, Hercules carried off Hesione the daughter of Laomedon, and gave her in marriage to Telamon his companion, being irritated by the deceit and perfidy of that king.

About forty years after, Paris carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, who applied to Priam in hopes of having her quickly restored; but his suit proving ineffectual (as the interest of Paris was too powerful for him to contend with) he addressed himself to the princes of Greece, who agreed to avenge his cause; and choosing Agamemnon for their general, made a vow not to return till they had overthrown Troy.

When they had collected their forces, they embarked and engaged in a ten years war, at the close of which the city was burnt to the ground, which was effected more by art than valour, and happened in the year of the world 2820.

The Grecian captains who engaged in Menelaus's cause, having assembled at Aulis, were detained some time by a prediction of Calchas the high-priest, who declared it would be a nine years labour, but that the tenth would prove successful. This prediction he drew from a serpent's climbing into a tree, and attacking a bird's nest with nine young ones, which he had

no sooner killed than their dam suffered the same fate, when instantly the serpent was turned into a stone. He also acquainted them of the necessity there was, before they proceeded, to appease the resentment of Diana, who was offended at Agamemnon's killing an hind in a grove sacred to her, and that this could not be effected but by sacrificing a princess of the royal blood. As soon as the king heard of this, he was upon the point of abandoning the enterprise; but was at length prevailed upon to send Ulysses to Argos for his daughter Iphigenia, whom Diana prevented from being sacrificed by accepting of Agamemnon's submission; and, leaving an hind for an oblation, took the princess with her to Tauris.

No sooner was Diana rendered propitious, but a favourable gale brought the fleet to Troas, where the Phrygians were prepared to receive them. The Greeks were likewise informed by the Oracle, that he who first went on shore would most certainly be killed; and Protesilaus, fearing it might intimidate the army, most generously offered to be himself the victim, and to sacrifice himself for the service of his country: accordingly he landed first and met his fate from the hand of Hector, who thus informed the Greeks what enemies they had to contend with. Cygnus, one of Hector's train, signalized himself so much upon this occasion, that he was taken notice of by Achilles, who singled him out as a competitor worthy to encounter, and on whom to make an essay of that valour which it was his purpose to display; wherefore he made briskly up to him, and having cast several darts without effect, at last closed with him, and taking him in his arms, pressed him to death, and cast his body from a rock into the sea. The Greeks who engaged in this war, were employed nine years in reducing the towns within land and on the coasts, before they advanced to the walls of the city, which fell in the tenth, when Achilles was killed, whose armour was contended for by Ajax and Ulysses; but the contest being determined by the Grecian captains in favour of the latter, the issue affected Ajax so much, that he put an end to his life, and a flower grew from the spot which was moistened by his blood.

An Historical Account of the Commanders and Heroes, &c. that engaged in the Trojan War, whether Grecians or Trojans.

1 Agamemnon	10 Pyrrhus
2 Menelaus	11 Philoctetes
3 Achilles	12 Palamedes
4 Patroclus	13 Idomeneus
5 Ajax Telamonis	14 Helena
6 Ajax Oilei	15 Iphigenia
7 Ulysses	16 Teucer of Crete
8 Diomedes	17 Dardanus
9 Nestor	18 Erichthonius.
19 Tros, and his two Sons.	
20 Ilus	30 Assaracus
from whom the Kings	from whom
21 Laomedon	31 Capys
22 Priam, under whom	32 Anchises
Troy was burned,	33 Æneas, and the
23 Hector	Romans
24 Paris	34 Hésione
25 Helenus	35 Heeniba
26 Deiphobus	36 Cassandra
27 Dolon	37 Polyxena
28 Rhesus	38 Andromache
29 Sarpedon	

1. *Agamemnon.*] The son of Atreus by Ærope, and brother to Menelaus, king of Mycenæ and Argos. He was elected captain general of the Grecian forces that were against Troy. When ready to return home, after the destruction of that city, he was informed by Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, of the danger he was in from the perfidy of his wife Clytemnestra, and her paramour Ægisthus, the son of Thyestes, yet he persisted in his purpose, and was killed by them at a banquet. His son Orestes revenged his death by killing Clytemnestra and Ægisthus.

2. *Menelaus.*] The son of Atreus and Ærope, king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon, and husband to Helen, who, in his absence, was carried off by Paris, which occasioned the Trojan war.

3. *Achilles.*] The son of Pelens, king of Thessaly, and Thetis a goddess of the sea, who rendered her son invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him, when dipping him into the river Styx. He was taught

riding and music by Chiron the Centaur. The Oracle having declared to his mother, that he would be slain if he engaged against the Trojans, she therefore dressed him in woman's apparel, and concealed him amongst the daughters of Lycomedes, by one of whom, Deidamia, he had Pyrrhus. But as it had been prophesied, that unless Achilles assisted, Troy could not be conquered, Ulysses went in search of him and found him. He had armour made at the entreaty of Thetis by Vulcan, which could not be pierced by any human force; but Agamemnon having deprived him of Briseis, he would not engage; however, on the enemy's killing Patroclus his companion, to revenge his death he mixed in battle, and slew Hector, whose body he dragged thrice round the walls of Troy, fastened to his chariot, and had a great ransom paid him for the body by king Priam; he himself at length was wounded in the heel by Paris, which occasioned his death.

4. *Patroclus.*] A noble Grecian, the son of Menæus, an intimate of Achilles, and brought up with him by Chiron. He borrowed from Achilles his armour (as he himself declined the war) that he might appear the more terrible to the Trojans; however Hector engaged him, and after a severe conflict killed him, which was no sooner made known to Achilles, than he flew to revenge his death, and in return slew Hector.

5. *Ajax.*] The son of Telamon by Hesione; he was a valiant warrior in the Grecian camp, and in fame next to Achilles, whose armour after his death being adjudged to Ulysses, the circumstance inflamed him to madness, and meeting in his phrenzy a flock of sheep, he mistook them for the Greeks, and fell upon them without mercy, slaying many, and in the end killed himself with the sword given him by Hector. The flower called the Hyacinth is supposed to have sprung from his blood.

6. *Ajax*] The son of Oileus, and king of the Locrenses. He was struck with thunder by Pallas, when on his return from Troy, for ravishing Cassandra in her temple.

7. *Ulysses.*] The son of Laertes and Anticlea, the husband of Penelope, and lord of the isles of Ithaca, Dulichium, &c. He was esteemed eloquent and subtle, and experienced many dangers and adventures before he arrived in his country after the fate of Troy.

8. *Diomedes.*] The son of Tydeus by Deipyle, and king of Ætolia, one of the Grecian warriors that engaged against Troy, who, on account of the baseness of his wife's conduct, would not return home, but seated himself in Apulia in Italy, where he shared the kingdom with Daunus.

9. *Nestor.*] The son of Neleus, king of Pylos, by Chloris. He was early bred to arms, and was one of those who engaged the Cen-

taurs at the wedding of Pirithous. When well advanced in years, he joined the other Greeks with 50 ships against Troy; his wisdom in council was remarkable, and his speech so fluent and soft, that Homer declared it to be sweeter than honey: he died at the age of near three hundred years.

10. *Pyrrhus.*] The son of Achilles, who succeeded his father at the siege of Troy, and whose assistance was deemed necessary for the conquest of the place.

11. *Philoctetes.*] The son of Paan, and companion of Hercules, who engaged him in a promise not to discover where his remains should be laid; and to engage his secrecy, gave him his quivers and the arrows poisoned with the blood of the Hydra. The Grecians being told that Troy could not be taken unless the arrows of Hercules were there, found out Philoctetes, and persuaded him to inform them of the death of Hercules, and where his remains were laid; which, that he might not express in words, and break his promise, he stamped upon the spot. He was afterwards wounded by the fall of one of these poisoned arrows, and upon account of the stench of the wound, they left him in the island of Lemnos; thus he suffered for his treachery.

12. *Palamedes.*] The son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa.] When the Grecian kings that had engaged under Agamemnon, were making ready to depart for Troy, Ulysses, to prevent his going with them, feigned madness, in which he was detected by Palamedes, who laid Ulysses's son in a furrow as he was ploughing, which he no sooner perceived than he stopped the plough to preserve his child; thus his artifice was discovered, and he taken reluctantly to the war. Ulysses being sent into Thrace to forage for corn, returned unsuccessful: Palamedes, who went upon the same design, returned with a good quantity. Ulysses, to revenge these insults, as he supposed them, most basely counterfeited a letter in the name of Priam, wherein he thanked Palamedes for his intended treason, and mentioned the gold he sent to him as a reward. These letters were discovered, and read publicly in the camp, and Palamedes ordered to appear; when Ulysses seemed to defend him, saying there was not any credit to be given to the letter of an enemy, but should the treasure mentioned be found in his tent, then indeed he would stand convicted: the gold was accordingly found (for Ulysses had previously conveyed it there) and Palamedes stoned to death. His death was revenged by Nauplius.

13. *Idomeneus.*] The son of Deucalion: he was king of Crete, and engaged with the Grecians in the Trojan war. On his return he was in such danger in a storm, that he promised, if he was preserved, to sacrifice to the gods whatever he first met with at his

standing. This happened to be his son, whom he would, agreeable to his vow, have slain, had not his subjects, for his inhumanity, expelled him the kingdom. He then sailed for Italy, and built the city Petilia near Salernitum, a cape of Calabria.

14. *Helen.*] The daughter of Jupiter by Leda. Her beauty was so attracting, that at the age of nine years, she was stolen away by Theseus, but so fortunate as to be recovered by her brothers Castor and Pollux. She married Menelaus, and was esteemed so great a beauty, that Paris came to Greece on purpose to see her, where Menelaus received him with great hospitality; but he became so smitten with the charms of his wife, that contrary to every principle of honour, he carried her to Troy, which occasioned the destruction of himself and that city.

15. *Iphigenia.*] The daughter of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra. Her father having offended the goddess Diana, by killing a stag in a grove sacred to her, she in revenge, by contrary winds, detained the Grecian fleets; and the oracle informing them the goddess was only to be appeased by the shedding of some of Agamemnon's blood, Ulysses was sent to Aulis for the king's daughter for the intended sacrifice. But Diana being moved to pity, took her to Taurica, having substituted an hind in her place.

16. *Teucer.*] The son of Scamander Creteus, king of Troy; he reigned with his father-in-law, Dardanus, and from him the Trojans had the name of Teuceri.

17. *Dardanus.*] He, after the murder of his brother, Iasius, fled into Samothracia, and afterwards into Asia, and resided in the Lesser Phrygia, close to the Hellespont, where he built the city of Dardania, which was afterwards called Troy from Tros, the son of Erichthonius, and grandchild of Dardanus, and afterwards Ilium, from Ilius, the son of Tros.

18. *Erichthonius.*] He was nourished by Minerva, and was the first that made use of a carriage, his feet being very much deformed.

19. *Tros.*] The son of Erichthonius, father of Ilius; he was the third king of Phrygia the Less, called from him Troja.

20. *Ilius.*] The fourth king of Troy, son of Tros, and father of Laomedon.

21. *Laomedon.*] The son of Ilius, king of Troy, who agreed with Apollo and Neptune for the building of the walls of this city, but afterwards refused them their reward; for which they visited him with plagues and inundations, in order to destroy the city. Laomedon upon this consulted the oracle, and found he was only to be relieved by annually exposing a Trojan virgin to be devoured by a sea monster; when his daughter Hesione became at length the devoted victim, Hercules offered to release her, and slay the monster, provided the king would give him his horses,

which were of a celestial race; this he consented to do, but broke again his engagement, upon which the hero sacked the city, killed the king, took his son Priam prisoner, and gave Hesione in marriage to Telamon, his companion.

22. *Priam.*] The last king of Troy, as it fell in his time by the Grecians; he was the son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, and slain by Pyrrhus at the siege of Troy, after a reign of fifty years.

23. *Hector.*] The son of king Priamus, the most valiant hero of all the Trojan chiefs; he held out against the Grecians for ten years, but in the end was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body round the walls of Troy, and deservedly, for the attempt he made on Achilles to betray the Grecians, with whom he had engaged against Troy, who refused the body burial, until Priamus purchased it from him at an extravagant price.

24. *Paris.*] The son of Priamus by Hecuba: at the time of his birth his mother dreamed she was delivered of a burning torch; which was interpreted that he would occasion the destruction of Troy; and as some were for destroying him, his mother sent him to Ida, where he lived as a shepherd; and falling in love with the nymph Oenone, had a child by her. At the wedding of Peleus, the goddess of Discord, in resentment of their neglecting to invite her with the other deities, threw in the midst a golden apple, on which was written, *to be given to the fairest*. Juno, Pallas, and Venus, being of the party, this raised a contention amongst them, and they agreed to submit their claims to the judgment of Paris; who, when he had seen them naked, adjudged the apple to Venus. But however well they each might think themselves entitled, they endeavoured to influence his judgment by a *douceur*. Juno promised him a kingdom; Pallas the excellency of wisdom, and Venus that he should possess the most beautiful woman in the world. His affairs in some little time calling him into Greece, he fell in love with Helen, esteemed the greatest beauty of her time, and in the absence of Menelaus her husband, who had most hospitably entertained him, carried her off to Troy, by which the prediction at his birth, and the promise Venus made him, were both fatally accomplished.

25. *Helenus.*] A son of king Priamus, famous for predicting events, whom the Grecians preserved from the general ruin of the Trojans. Pyrrhus, after this memorable war, married him to Andromache, and gave him part of his kingdom, in which he raised a city resembling Troy, where he entertained Aeneas while wandering in search of an abode.

26. *Deiphobus.*] The son of Priam by Hecuba; he married Helen after the death of

Paris, who betrayed him to the Grecians, when asleep.

27. *Dolon.*] A Trojan, remarkable for being very swift; he was detected in the Grecian camp by Ulysses, where he came as a spy; and in order to ingratiate himself into their favour, discovered all the designs of the Trojans; but Ulysses, to prevent his making any other discoveries, put him to death.

28. *Rhesus.*] A king of Thrace, who came to the assistance of the Trojans, and brought with him some remarkable fine white horses. He was killed by Ulysses the first night of the siege.

29. *Sarpedon.*] A king of Lycia, slain by Patroclus at the siege of Troy.

30. *Assaracus.*] The son of Tros, the father of Capys, from whence descended Anchises.

31. *Capys.*] The son of Assaracus, grandchild of Tros, and father of Anchises.

32. *Anchises.*] The son of Capys, and father of Æneas. Before he engaged to assist the Trojans, he fed cattle in the woods, where Venus fell in love with him, and had by him Æneas; hence he is called Anchisiades, the son of Anchises.

33. *Æneas.*] A Trojan prince, who, after the fall of Troy, settled in Italy, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and succeeded him in his kingdom. He and Antenor are suspected of betraying Troy. Virgil in his account, excuses him in this, and in every particular makes him equal to Ulysses. When Troy was in flames, he carried off his father Anchises with his household gods on his shoulders, taking his son Ascanius in his hand; but his wife who followed him, was lost in the

way. He took his father into Italy, where he died.

34. *Hesione.*] The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy: she was exposed to a sea monster, and rescued by Hercules. See No. 21.

35. *Hecuba.*] The wife of Priamus, daughter of Cissocus, as reported by Virgil, and according to Homer, Dinias. She was queen of Troy, and her misfortunes having deprived her of her reason, she was said to have been transformed into a dog.

36. *Cassandra.* The daughter of Priamus by Hecuba. Apollo fell in love with her, and to engage her to his bed, promised her the gift of prophesy, which as soon as she obtained, she refused compliance, and this enraged Apollo so much, that he declared her predictions should never be credited; so that neither the Trojans, her native people, nor Agamemnon, into whose hands she fell after the destruction of Troy, were any way advantaged by her knowledge, as they could not give any credit to her words. She married Chærebus, and was ravished by Ajax Oileus in the temple of Minerva.

37. *Polyxena.*] The daughter of Priam, and so beautiful, that Achilles fell in love with her, and having gained her father's consent, the marriage was to have been celebrated in the Temple of Apollo; but while he was waiting for the purpose, he was slain in a treacherous manner by Paris. After the taking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared and demanded Polyxena, who was offered up at his tomb.

38. *Andromache.*] The daughter of Eetion, and wife of Hector, by whom he had Astyanax. Pyrrhus took her captive to Greece, where she bore him Molossus.

FAB. I. II. & III. SERPENS IN LAPIDEM. IPHIGENIA IN CERVAM. CYGNUS IN AVEM.

The Greeks assembled their troops at Aulis under Agamemnon their chief, with intent to revenge the rape of Helen; but their fleet is detained by contrary winds. Calchas their priest, after a prediction containing the success of the expedition, informs them, that the weather would never be favourable, till Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia. She is immediately led to the altar; but Diana, appeased by their ready submission, carries off the princess, and leaves a hind in her stead, when a fair wind arises. Upon the Greeks landing in Troas, a bloody engagement ensues, in which Protesilaus is killed by Hector. Achilles kills Cygnus a Trojan; and his father Neptune transforms him into a swan.

NESCIUS assumptis Priamus pater Æsacon alis.
Vivere lugebat: tumulto quoque nomen
habenti

Pater Priamus lugebat,
nescius Æsacon vivere assumptis alis; cum Hector
dederat inanes

NOTES.

2. Tumulo nomen habenti.] In which the name was inscribed, but not the body interred.

inferias cum fratribus tumulo habenti nomen. Præsentia Paridis defuit tristi officio : qui postmodò attulit longum bellum cum raptâ conjuge in patriam : que mille conjurate rates sequuntur, que simul commune Pelasgæ Nec vindicta foret dilata ; nisi sævi venti fecissent æquora invia ; Bœotaque tellus Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras. Ille cum Danaï parâssent sacra Jovi de patrio more, ut vetus ara incanduit ignibus accensis ; vidère cæruleum draconem serpere in platanum : quæ stabat proxima cæptis sacris. Erat nidus volucrum bis quatuor summâ arbore : quas serpens corripuit, simul et matrem volantem circum sua damna : que recondidit avidâ alvo. Omnes obstupère. At Thestorides angur providus veri, ait : Gaudete Pelasgi, vincemus. Troja cadet ; sed mora nostri laboris erit longa. Atque digerit novem volucres, in annos belli. Ille ut erat amplexus virides ramos in arbore, fit lapis : et servat saxum imagine serpentis. Nereus permanet violentus in Aoniis undis : que non transfert vela : Et sunt, qui credant Neptunum parcere Trojæ, quia fecerat mœnia urbi.

Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hectore inanes. Defuit officio Paridis præsentia tristi : 4
Postmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum. Attulit in patriam : conjuratæque sequuntur Mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgæ. Nec dilata foret vindicta ; nisi æquora sævi Invia fecissent venti ; Bœotaque tellus Aulide piscosa puppes tenuisset ituras. 10
Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parâssent ; Ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara ; Serpere cæruleum Danaï vidère draconem In platanum : cæptis quæ stabat proxima ^a sacris. Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore summâ : Quas simul, et matrem circum sua damna volantem, 16
Corripuit serpens ; avidâque recondidit alvo. Obstupère omnes. At veri providus angur Thestorides, Vincemus, ait : gaudete, Pelasgi. Troja cadet ; sed erit nostri mora longa laboris. Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos. 21
Ille, ut erat virides amplexus in arbore ramos, Fit lapis : et servat serpentis imagine saxum. Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis : Velaque non transfert : Et sunt, qui parcere Trojæ Neptunum credant : quia mœnia fecerat urbi. 26

^a castris.

NOTES.

3. Inferias.] Has sacrificed (those sacrifices are called inferiæ, which are done to the Inferi, and dead persons) that is, he had performed the funeral rites, first of all by building a sepulchre, and afterwards pouring various libations upon it, according to custom.

4. Defuit Paridis, &c.] Paris was absent, i. e. he was not at the funeral of his brother Æsacus, for he was gone to Greece to steal Helen, whom Venus had promised him, on his being appointed judge of the beauty of the three goddesses, viz. : Juno, Pallas, and Venus. — See Paris, No. 24, page 450.

5. Postmodò.] Afterwards.

Longum.] It lasted for ten years.

7. Commune.] The people of all Greece. Pelasgi is a country of Greece. The poets call the Grecians, Pelasgi.

9. Invia.] Unnavigable.

10. Aulide.] Agamemnon having appeared Diana, set sail for Troy from Aulis. Aulis is a port in Boeotia.

Tenuisset.] Had retained, kept back.

12. Incanduit.] Grew hot.

13. Cæruleum.] Blue, livid.

Danaï.] The Greeks, so called from king Danaus.

14. Platanum.] The plane tree, by spreading out its branches, became esteemed for its shade.

Quæ stabat proxima sacris.] Which hung over the altar

19. Thestorides.] The famous soothsayer Calchas, the son of Thestor.

21. Atque, &c.] And Calchas allots the nine birds to nine years of war.

22. Ille.] The Dragon.

24. Permanet, &c.] When Agamemnon was setting out for the Trojan war, he waited for the Grecian princes to rendezvous at Aulis, and in the mean time happened undesignedly, to kill a deer of Diana's ; how this was atoned for, you have in the introductory preface to this book.

25. Non transfert.] Does not transport from Greece to Troy.

26. Quia mœnia, &c.] For Neptune and Apollo assisted in building the walls of the city of Troy.

At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve
Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram
Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa,
Rexque patrem vicit; castumque datura cruorem
Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris:
Victa Dea est, nubemque oculis objecit; et inter
Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum,
Suppositâ fertur mutâsse Mycenida cervâ.
Ergo ubi, quâ decuit, lenita est cæde Diana; 35
Et pariter Phœbus, pariter maris ira recessit:
Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ:
Multaque perpessæ Phrygiâ potiuntur arenâ.
Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque, fretumque,
Cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi; 40
Unde, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,
Inspicitur; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
Fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce:
Innumerosque aditus, ac mille foramina tectis
Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. 45
Nocte dieque patent. Tota est ex ære sonanti:
Tota fremit: vocesque refert; iteratque quod
audit.

Nulla quies intus, nullâque silentia parte.
Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis:
Qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis 50
Esse solent: qualemve sonum, cùm Jupiter atras
Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.
Atria turba tenet: veniunt leve vulgus, euntque.
Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
Millia rumorum: confusaque verba volutant. 55

qualia solent esse de undis pelagi, si quis audiat procul: qualemve sonum extrema tonitrua reddunt, cùm Jupiter increpuit atras nubes. Turba tenet atria: leve vulgus veniunt euntque. Millia commenta rumorum vagantur passim, mista cum veris: confusaque verba volutant.

a ære vel ore.

At non Thestorides. Enim nec nescitve tacetve iram virginis Deæ esse placandam virgineo sanguine. Postquam publica causa vicit pietatem, que rex vicit patrem; que Iphigenia datura castum cruorem, stetit ante aram ministris flentibus; Dea est victa, que objecit nubem oculis; et fertur mutasse Mycenida cervâ suppositâ, inter officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita cæde quâ decuit; et ira Phœbes pariter, pariter ira maris recessit: mille carinæ accipiunt ventos à tergo: que perpessæ multa potiuntur Phrygia arenâ. Est locus medio orbe inter terrasque, fretumque, que cœlestes plagas, confinia triplicis mundi; unde quod usquam est inspicitur. quamvis absit regionibus: que omnis vox penetrat ad cavas aures. Fama tenet, que legit domum sibi in summâ arce: que addidit innumeros aditus, ac mille foramina tectis, et inclusit limina nullis portis. Patent nocte dieque. Tota est ex sonanti ære: tota fremit: que refert voces: iteratque quod audit. Nulla quies intus, que silentia nullâ parte. Tamen nec est clamor, sed murmura parvæ vocis:

NOTES.

27. Nec enim, &c.] He both knows and affirms, that Diana must be appeased by the blood of the virgin.

28. Virginis Deæ.] Of Diana.

29. Causa.] The utility.

30. Rexque patrem vicit.] The king overcame the father.

32. Victa.] Diana was appeased.

34. Mycenida.] Mycenian Iphigenia. Mycene is a city of Peloponnesus.

36. Phœbes.] Of Diana.

37. Accipiunt ventos à tergo.] Receive the winds a-stern.

38. Phrygiâ arenâ.] The Trojan shore.

39. Orbe locus, &c.] The poet describes the Palace of Fame.

40. Triplicis.] Divided into three parts:

Heaven, Earth, and Sea.

41. Usquam.] In any place.

Regionibus.] Is distant the space of many regions.

43. Tenet.] Inhabits.—Legit.] Chose.

Summâ in arce.] On the top of the highest tower.

44. Innumeros.] Innumerable entrances.

45. Nullis, &c.] The entrance of the Palace of Fame is always open, there being no gates to it.

50. Qualia, &c.] Such murmurs as used to come from the sea.

52. Increpuit.] Has chid, has rent.

53. Veniunt.] Synthesis.

54. Commenta.] Feigned, devised.

55. Confusaque.] Obscure, inarticulate.

E quibus hi implent vacuas
 aures sermonibus, hi ferunt
 narrata alio : mensuraque ficti
 crescit : et novus auctor
 adjicit aliquid auditis. Illic
 est Credulitas, illic temerarius
 Error, vanaque Lætitia,
 consternatique timores, que
 repens Seditio, que Susurri
 dubio auctore. Ipsa videt
 quid rerum geratur in cœlo,
 que pelago, et tellure; que
 inquit in totum orbem.
 Hæc fecerat notum, Graias
 rates adventare, cum forti
 milite : neque hostis adest in-
 expectatus in armis. Troës
 prohibent aditu, que tuentur
 littus. Protesilaë, cadis pri-
 mus fataliter Hectorea hastâ :
 que prælia commissa, que for-
 tes animæ, neque Hector cog-
 nitus stant Danaïs magno.
 Nec Phryges senserunt exiguo
 sanguine, quid Achaïa dex-
 tera possit. Et jam Sigæa
 littora rubebant : Jam Cyg-
 nus Neptunia proles dederat
 mille viros letho. Jam Achil-
 les stabat in curru : que
 sternebat Troa agmina ictu
 Peliacæ cuspidis : que quæ-
 rens aut Cygnum aut Hecto-
 ra per acies, concreditur
 Cygno. Hector erat dilatus in
 decimum annum. Tum exhortatus
 equos pressos candentia colla jugo,
 direxit currum in hostem :
 concutiensque vibrantia tela
 suis lacertis, dixit, O juvenis,
 quisquis es, habeto solatia mortis.

E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,
 Hi narrata ferunt alio : mensuraque ficti
 Crescit ; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.
 Illic Credulitas. illic temerarius Error,
 Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores,
 Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Susurri. 61
 Ipsa quid in cœlo rerum, pelagoque geratur,
 Et tellure videt ; totumque inquit in orbem.
 Fecerat hæc notum, Graias cum milite forti
 Adventare rates : neque inexpectatus in armis
 Hostis adest. Prohibent aditu, littusque tuentur
 Troës : Hectorea primus fataliter hastâ, 67
 Protesilaë, cadis : commissaque prælia magno
 Stant Danaïs : fortesque animæ, neque cognitus
 Hector. 69
 Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera possit,
 Sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant
 Littora : jam letho proles Neptunia Cygnus
 Mille viros dederat. Jam curru stabat Achilles :
 Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu
 Agmina : perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hec-
 tora quærens, 75
 Congreditur Cygno. Decimum dilatus in annum
 Hector erat. Tum colla jugo candentia pressos
 Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem :
 Concutiensque suis a vibrantia tela lacertis,
 Quisquis es, ô juvenis, solatia mortis habeto, 80
 Tum exhortatus equos pressos candentia colla jugo, direxit currum
 in hostem : concutiensque vibrantia tela suis lacertis, dixit, O juvenis, quisquis es, habeto
 solatia mortis.
 a Vulcania.

NOTES.

56. Vacuas.] Idle or empty.
 59. Credulitas, &c.] The poet enumerates the companions of Fame.
 60. Consternatique.] From the effect, which puts men into a consternation.
 62. Ipsa quid in cœlo, &c.] Fame sees all things which are done in heaven, in earth, and sea.
 63. Inquit.] Examines all things that are done in the world.
 64. Fecerat hæc notum.] Fame had divulged these things.
 65. Graias rates.] The Grecian fleet.
 66. Hostis adest.] The enemy comes.
 68. Protesilaë, &c.] An apostrophe. This Protesilaus was the son of Iphiclus and Laodamia, and husband to the daughter of Acastus, who first of all ventured to land on the Trojan shore, and was slain by Hector.
 Cadis.] Thou diest, thou art slain.
 69. Stant magno.] Cost dear, because they have lost a most valiant man,—Fortesque animæ, Valiant men, sc. Constant Magno.

70. Achaïa dextera.] The power or strength of the Greeks.
 71. Rubebant.] sc. Sanguine.
 72. Proles, &c.] Cygnus, the son of Neptune, was so far protected by his father, that he could not be wounded by any instrument made of steel ; he therefore presumed to engage with Achilles, and as often as he was assaulted with his spear, repulsed it by the hardness of his body. Achilles at length closed with and pressed him to death, and attempting to strip off his armour, it was found empty, for Neptune his father had transformed him into a swan.
 73. Dederat letho.] Had killed, had slain. Achilles.] The son of Peleus and Thetis.
 74. Peliacæ.] The spear of Achilles, called Pelias hasta, was made of a tree that grew in Mount Pelius.
 77. Colla candentia, &c.] Snowy necks, pressed and laden with a yoke.
 80. Solatia, &c.] A sarcasm.

Dixit, ab Hæmonio quòd sis jugulatus Achille.
 Hectenus Æacides. Vocem gravis hasta secuta est.
 Sed quanquam certâ nullus fuit error in hastâ:
 Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri: 84
 Utque hebeti pectus tantummodò contudit ictu;
 Nate Deâ, (nam te famâ prænominus) inquit
 Ille, Quid à nobis vulnus miraris abesse?
 (Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, equi-

nis

[træ

Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinis-
 Auxilio mihi sunt; decor est quæsitus ab istis.
 Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Remo-
 vebitur omne 91

Tegminis officium: tamen indestrictus abibo.
 Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereïde, sed qui
 Nereaque et natas, et totum temperat æquor.
 Dixit: et hæsurum clypei curvamine telum 95
 Misit in Æaciden: quod et æs, et proxima rupit
 Terga novena boum: decimo tamen orbe mo-
 ratum

Excudit hoc heros: rursusque trementia forti
 Tela manu torsit: Rursus sinè vulnere corpus,
 Sincerumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum,
 Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum.
 Haud secus exarsit, quàm Circo taurus aperto,
 Cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu 103
 Pœniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit.
 Num tamen exciderit ferrum, considerat, hastæ.
 Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo;

nu, que sentit elusa vulnera. Tamen considerat num ferrum hastæ exciderit. Hærebat ligno. Ait, Ergo mea manus est debilis.

quid sis jugulatus ab Hæmo-
 nio Achille. Hactenus Æaci-
 des. Gravis hasta secuta est
 vocem. Sed quanquam nul-
 lus error fuit in certâ hastâ;
 tamen effecit nil acumine ferri
 emissi: utque hebeti ictu
 tantummodò contudit pectus;
 ille inquit, Nate Deâ (nam
 prænominus te famâ) quid mi-
 rararis vulnus abesse à nobis?
 (enim mirabatur.) Non hæc
 cassis quam cernis, fulva equi-
 nis jubis, neque cava parma
 onus sinistræ, sunt auxilio mi-
 hi: decor est quæsitus ab isti-
 tis. Quoque Mars solet ca-
 pere arma ob hoc. Omne
 officium tegminis removebi-
 tur: tamen abibo indestrictus.
 Est aliquid non esse satum
 Nereïde, sed eo, qui temperat
 Nerea et natas, et totum æ-
 quor. Dixit: et misit in Æ-
 aciden telum hæsurum curva-
 mine clypei: quod rupit æs et
 proxima novena terga boum:
 tamen heros excudit hoc mo-
 ratum in decimo orbe. Rursus
 orsit trementia tela forti ma-
 nu: que corpus fuit rursus
 sincerum sinè vulnere, nec
 tertia cuspis valuit destringe-
 re Cygnum apertum, et præ-
 bentem se. Exarsit non secus
 quàm taurus aperto Circo,
 cum petit Pœniceas vestes,
 sua irritamina, terribili cor-

NOTES.

81. Hæmonio.] Thessalian.

82. Æacides.] Achilles, the grandson of
 Æacus: sc. ita fatur.

83. Utque hebeti.] As if it had been blunt.

86. Nate Deâ.] Of Achilles, the son of
 the Goddess Thetis.

87. Ille.] Cygnus, the son of Neptune.

88. Equinis.] The heroes used to adorn
 the crests of their helmets with horse-hair.

89. Cassis.] An helmet.

Cava parma.] A concave shield.

90. Decor, &c.] They are for my orna-
 ment, not for my defence.

92. Indestrictus.] Not so much as slightly
 wounded.

93. Nereïde.] Of the nymph Thetis, the
 daughter of Nereus.—Sed qui.] sc. Ex eo.
 a Periphrasis of Neptune.

97. Terga, &c.] Nine hides,

Decimo moratum.] It stuck in, and was
 held by the tenth bull's hide.

98. Hoc.] sc. Telum.—Heros.] Achilles.

99. Torsit.] He threw at Cygnus.

100. Sincerum.] Whole, unhurt.

101. Se præbentem.] Opposing himself to
 the spear.

Destringere.] To wound slightly.

102. Circo.] The Circus, a place in which
 horses and champions used to perform exer-
 cises, and exhibit shows to the people.

104. Pœniceas vestes.] Purple garments
 stuffed with hay or straw, and made in the
 shape of men, which being placed before the
 wild bulls, provoked them to fight.

Elusaque.] Of no effect, eluded.

106. Ergo.] This speech is used by way of
 indignation. For Achilles is angry that he
 cannot wound Cygnus with his spear.

et effudit in uno vires quas habuit ante. Nam certè valuit, vel cùm primus disjeci Lyrnesia mœnia; vel cùm implevi Tenedonque, Eëtioneas Thebas cùm suo sanguine. Vel eum purpureus Caycus fluxit populari cæde; que Telephus sensit his opus meæ hastæ. Mea dextra valuit hic quoque, tot casis, acervos quorum et feci, et video per littus, valetque. Dixit: et misit hastam adversum Menœten de Lycia plebe, veluti crederet malè antè actis: que rupit lorica et simul subjecta pectora. Quo plangente gravem terram moribundo vertice, extrahit idem illud telum de calido vulnere: atque ait, Hæc est manus, hæc est hasta. quâ modò vicimus. Utar isdem in hunc: precor idem exitus sit in hoc. Fatus sic, petit Cygnum, nec fraxinus errat: que non evitata sonuit in sinistro humero. Inde est repulsa velut à muro, solidâve caute. Tamen quâ erat ictus, viderat Cygnum signatum sanguine, et Achilles gavisus fuerat frustrâ. Erat nullum vulnus. ille fuit sanguis Menœtæ. Verò tum fremebundus desiluit præceps ab alto curru: et petens hostem securum cominûs nitido ense, cernit parvam que galeam cavari gladio: et quoque ferrum lædi in duro corpore. Haud tulit ulterius, clypeoque reducto ter quater pulsat adversa ora viri, cava tempora capulo, que Achilles sequens instat cedenti: turbatque ruitque;

Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires, effudit in uno. Nam certè valuit, vel cùm Lyrnesia primus Mœnia disjeci, vel cùm Tenedonque, suoque Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas. 110 Vel cum purpureus populari cæde Caycus Fluxit; opusque meæ bis sensit Telephus hastæ. Hic quoque tot casis, quorum per littus acervos Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextra, valetque. Dixit: et antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam Misit in adversum Lycia de plebe Menœten: Loricaque simul, subjectaque pectora rupit. Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram, Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum: Atque ait; Hæc manus est, hæc, quâ modò vicimus, hasta. 120 Utar in hunc isdem: sit in hoc precor exitus idem. Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat: Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro. Indè, velut muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est. Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum Viderat, et frustrâ fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126 Vulnus erat nullum: sanguis fuit ille Menœtæ. Tum verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto Desiluit: et nitido securum cominûs hostem Ense petens, parvam gladio, galeamque cavari Cernit; et in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum. Haud tulit ulterius: clypeoque adversa reducto Ter quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat, Cedentique sequens instat: turbatque, ruitque;

NOTES.

108. Lyrnesia.] Lyrnesius was a city of Troas, from whence Achilles stole Briseis.

109. Tenedon.] An island over against the Trojan shore.

110. Eëtioneas] Eëtion, the father of Andromache, reigned in Thebes.

111. Populari cæde] The slaughter of his people.—Caycus] A river of Mysia, which country the Greeks laid waste, that it might not assist the Trojans.

112. Opusque.] The virtue. Telephus, king of Mysia, who stopped the Greeks in their passage to Troy, was wounded by Achilles; his wound festering, he consulted the Oracle, and was answered, that he must be cured by the same spear that wounded him, therefore being reconciled to Achilles, was cured by the rust of his spear.

Telephus.] The son of Hercules, by the

nymph Auge, who being exposed, is said to have been nourished by a hind; and when grown up, reigned over the Mysians, or, as others say, the Lycians.

115. Antè actis.] The slaughter he had made before.

118. Plangente.] Striking.

121. Isdem.] The same spear, and the same hand.

122. Fraxinus. The spear made of an ash tree

125. Non evitata.] sc. Cygno.

121. Solidâve caute.] As from a solid rock.

125. Signatum.] Stained.

129. Securum.] Fearing nothing, because he could not be wounded.

151. Lædi.] Grown blunt.

153. Ter quater.] Several times.

154. Cedentique.] Retreating.

Attonitoque negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum: Que negat requiem attonito.
 Ante oculosque natant tenebræ, retroque ferenti Pavor occupat illum : tenebræ
 Aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo. 137 natant ante oculos, que lapis
 Quem super impulsus resupino pectore Cygnum medio arvo obstitit ferenti re-
 Vi multa vertit, terræque affixit Achilles. [Iris, trō aversos passus. Super
 Tum, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia du- quem vertit Cygnum multā
 Vincla trahit galeæ. Quæ presso subdita mento, que Achilles affixit terræ. Tum
 Elidunt fauces; et respiramen iterque. 142 premens præcordia clypeo que
 Eripiunt animæ. Victum spoliare parabat : duris genibus, trahit vincla ga-
 Arma relicta videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam leæ, quæ subdita presso mento,
 Contulit in volucrem; cujus modò nomen ha- elidunt fauces; et eripiunt re-
 bebant. spiramen iterque animæ. Pa-
 rabat spoliare victum : videt
 arma relicta. Deus contulit
 corpus in albam volucrem; no-
 men cujus habebat modò.

NOTES.

136. Natant.] Roll, float.

139. Terræque affixit.] Laid prostrate.

141. Trahit.] Drew tight.

142. Elidunt.] Press or squeeze together.

145. Victum.] sc. Cygnum.

144. Deus æquoris.] Neptune, the God of the Sea, the father of Cygnus.

145. Contulit.] Transformed.

EXP. FAB. I. II. & III. Cygnus, who was killed by Achilles, and whose body he cast from a rock into the sea, is said to be the son of Neptune, who to perpetuate his memory, turned him into a Swan; but these two circumstances arose from the following particulars. First, from Cygnus being a prince very powerful at sea; again, from the resemblance his name had to that bird.

To trace an origin to divine ancestors, was the prevailing folly of these times; and to humour this last shift of exhausted flattery, the ancients rarely failed to furnish some story of a metamorphosis. As to what is observed respecting the Serpent, and the necessity of sacrificing to the goddess Diana, it is supposed they had no other foundation than a desire some prince had of adding the marvellous to an undertaking that it was expected would be attended with a variety of difficulties, while others think them the invention of some one of the commanders, who, not esteeming Agamemnon, would willingly have declined serving under him; and hoped, by this prince's refusal of his daughter for the sacrifice, and the length of time the siege was to hold, to have prevented him from accepting the command offered him, by which means his own desire would have been accomplished.

FAB. IV. V. VI. & VII. CÆNIS IN VIRUM INVULNERABILEM. PERICLY-
 MENUS IN VARIAS FIGURAS. APOLLO IN ALEXANDRUM.

The Greeks and Trojans, after the first skirmish, make a truce; and the Grecian Princes, assembled at a feast, express their surprise at Cygnus being invulnerable. Nestor takes occasion from thence to relate several remarkable circumstances of the fight between the Centaurs and Lapithes; and among others, how the nymph Cænis, after having yielded to Neptune's caresses, had been transformed into a Man, and made invulnerable; and how the Centaurs, after various unsuccessful attempts on him, were obliged to press him to death, as Achilles had done Cygnus. Periclymenus, Nestor's brother, who had received from Neptune the power of transforming himself, is changed into an Eagle in one of his

combats with Hercules; and, in his flight, is shot by the hero with an arrow. Neptune prays Apollo to revenge Cygnus's death for him; because destiny did not allow him to do it himself. Apollo enters the Trojan camp in disguise, and directs the arrow which Paris shot at Achilles, who is mortally wounded in the heel, the only part of his body which was vulnerable.

Ilic labor, hæc pugna attulit requiem multorum dierum: et utraque pars substitit armis positis. Dumque vigil custodia servat Phrygios muros; et vigil custodia servat Argolicas fossas; festa dies aderat; quâ Achilles victor Cygni placabat Pallada sanguine vittatæ vacca. Prosecta ejus ut imposuit calentibus aris; et nidor acceptus Dis penetravit in æthera; sacra tulère suam: cætera pars est data mensis. Proceres discubère toris; et replent corpora tostâ carne: et levant curasque sitimque vino. Non citharæ delectant illos, non carmina vocum illos, re longa tibia multifori buxi delectat illos: sed trahunt noctem sermone: virtusque est materia loquendi. Referunt pugnas hostisque suamque. Que juvat in vices commemorare pericula adita aique sæpè exhausta. Enim quid Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? Proxima victoria Cygno domito fuit præcipuè in sermone. Visum mirabile cunctis; quod corpus erat juveni penetrabile nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, que terebat ferrum. Æacides mirabatur hoc ipsum; Achivi mirabantur hoc.

HIC labor, hæc requiem multorum pugna dierum

Attulit: et positis pars utraque substitit armis. Dumque vigil Phrygios servat custodia muros; Et vigil Argolicas servat custodia fossas:

Festa dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles 5 Pallada vittatæ placabat sanguine vaccæ.

Cujus ut imposuit prosecta calentibus aris; Et Dis acceptus pēntravit in æthera nidor; Sacra tulère suam: pars est data cætera mensis.

Discubère toris proceres; et corpora tostâ 10 Carne replent: vinoque levant curasque sitimque. Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum, Longave multifori delectat tibia buxi:

Sed noctem sermone trahunt: virtusque loquendi Materia est. Pugnas referunt hostisque suamque.

Inque vices adita atque exhausta pericula sæpè Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles? [Achillem?

Aut quid apud magnum potiùs loquerentur Proxima præcipuè domito victoria Cygno

In sermone fuit. Visum mirabile cunctis; 20 Quod juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo,

Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat. Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi.

Invictumque ad vulnera, que terebat ferrum. Æacides mirabatur hoc ipsum; Achivi mirabantur hoc.

NOTES.

1. *Ilic labor, &c.]* The poet, in his description of the double transformation of Cæneus, (for he was transformed from a woman into a man, and from a man into a bird.) first relates the sacrifices and feasts of the Grecian princes, and the battle of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the wedding of Pirithous.

4. *Argolicas fossas.]* The trenches of the Grecian camp.

6. *Vittatæ vaccæ]* The beasts that were to be sacrificed were always adorned with ribbands, &c. Statius; Vittatâ genitrix placata juvenca est.

7. *Prosecta.]* The flesh cut in pieces, the entrails.

8. *Acceptus.]* Grateful.—*Nidor.]* Odor is properly of toasted (broiled) flesh; so Homer, *Iliad*. *Κρισην δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκειν*, &c.

9. *Sæpè.]* The sacrifice had its particular portion.

10. *Toris.]* On beds, couches, or carpets spread. For the ancients used to eat their meals in that posture.

15. *Multifori.]* Having many holes. These are the diversions of idle and effeminate persons, not of valiant warriors.

14. *Virtusque.]* Valour.

16. *Adita atque exhausta.]* Undertaken and surmounted.

22. *Terebat.]* Blunted the edge.

25. *Achivi.]* The Greeks.

Cum sic Nestor ait : Vestro fuit unicus ævo
 Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu 25
 Cygnus. At ipse olim patientem vulnera mille
 Corpore non læso Perrhæbum Cænea vidi :
 Cænea Perrhæbum ; qui factis inclytus Othryn
 Incoluit, quoque id mirum magis esset in illo ;
 Fœmina natus erat. Monstrinovitatem moventur,
 Quisquis adest : narretque rogant ; quos inter

Achilles,

Cum Nestor ait sic : Unicus
 contemptor ferri fuit in vestro
 ævo, Cygnus : que forabilis
 nullo ictu. At ipse vidi Perr-
 hæbum Cænea olim patientem
 mille vulnera ; Perrhæbum
 Cænea : qui inclytus factis in-
 coluit Othryn, quoque id esse
 magis mirum in illo, natus e-
 rat fœmina. Quisquis adest,
 moventur novitate monstri ;
 que rogant narret ; inter quos
 Achilles, Age dic (nam eadem
 voluntas audire est cunctis) O
 facunde senex, prudentia nos-
 tri ævi ; quis fuerit Cæneus,
 cur versus in contraria : quâ
 militiâ cognitus tibi, certami-
 ne ejus pugnæ ; à quo sit
 victus, si est victus ab ullo.
 Tum senior : Quamvis tarda
 vetustas obstet mihi ; que multa
 spectata sub primis annis
 fugiant me ; tamen memini
 plura : nec est res quæ magis
 hæreat nostro pectore illâ ;
 inter tot acta bellique domi-
 que. Ac si spatiosa senectus
 potuit reddere quem specta-
 torem multorum operum : vixi
 bis centum annos : nunc tertia
 ætas vivitur. Cænis Elateia
 proles fuit virgo clara decore,
 pulcherrima Thessalidum :
 que optata frustrâ votis mul-
 torum procorum, perque pro-
 pinquas, perque tuas urbes

Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)
 O facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri :
 Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus ;
 Quâ tibi militiâ, ejus certamine pugnæ 35
 Cognitus ; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est.
 Tum senior : Quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas ;
 Multæque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis ;
 Plura tamen memini : nec, quæ magis hæreat
 illâ, 39

Pectore res nostro est, inter bellique domique
 Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus
 Spectatorem operum multorum reddere : Vixi
 Annos bis centum : nunc tertia vivitur ætas.
 Clara decore fuit proles Elateia Cænis,
 Thessalidum virgo pulcherrima ; perque pro-
 pinquas, 43
 Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille)
 Multorum frustrâ votis optata procorum.
 Tentasset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos ;

(enim, Achille, popularis tibi.) Forsitan Peleus quoque tentasset illos thalamos :

NOTES.

25. Forabilis.] Penetrable.

27. Cænea.] Cænis was the daughter of Elateus the Lapithan, whom Neptune ravished, and afterwards promised to grant her whatever she wished for. She desired to be transformed into a man, and to be invulnerable. Neptune granted her wish, and he was called Cæneus ; he neither did sacrifice, nor prayed to any of the Gods, but only to his spear, and compelled strangers to sacrifice to it. By this impiety, he raised Jupiter's anger against him. At the wedding of Pirithous, he fought with the Centaurs, and slew many of them. without being wounded by their weapons, but he was at last overcome by the Centaurs, by their throwing great trunks of trees upon him, he was afterwards transformed by Neptune into a bird.

Perrhæbum.] The Perrhæbi are a people of Thessaly.

28. Inclytus.] Famous.

Othryn.] A mountain of Thessaly.

32. Audire.] Audiendi.

35. Facunde.] Nestor is said to have lived three ages, and was one of the most eloquent of the Greeks.

34. In contraria versus.] Of a woman turned into a man.

36. Sit victus, &c.] Achilles doubts, whether Cæneus, being invulnerable, was overcome by any one.

37. Quamvis obstet, &c.] Although age has impaired my memory, and I have forgotten many things, yet I remember a great many more.

40. Domique.] And in peace.

43.] Tertia.] The third age. See verse 33.

44. Elateia.] See verse 27.

45. Thessalidum.] Of the Thessalian virgins.

46. Tibi enim popularis, &c.] She was of the same people as thou art, O Achilles.

47. Multorum frustrâ.] For she would not be married to any man.

sed aut connubia matris tuæ
jam contigerant illi, aut fuerant
promissa. Nec Cænis denupsit
in ullos thalamos; que carpens
secreta littora passa est vim
æquorei Dei. Fama ferebat itâ.
Utque Neptunus cœpit gaudia novæ
Veneris: dixit, Licet sint tua vota
secura repulsa: elige quid voveas.
Eadem fama ferebat hoc quoque.
Cænis ait, hæc injuria facit
magnum votum, posse mihi pati
nil tale. Da re sim fœmina.
præstiteris omnia. Dixit novissima
verba graviore sono: que illa
vox poterat videri viri: sicut
erat. Nam jam Deus alti æquoris
annuerat voto: dederatque super:
ne posset fieri saucius ullis
vulneribus, ve occumbere ferro.
Abit Atracides lætus munere: que
exigit ævum virilibus studiis
que pererrat Peneïa arva.
Natus audaci Ixione duxerat
Hippodamen: que jussurat feros
nubigenas discumbere mensis
positis ex ordine, antro tecto
arboribus. Hæmonii proceres
aderant: et ipsi aderamus:
festaque regia resonabat
confusâ turbâ. Ecce canunt
Hymenæon: et atria fumant
ignibus: que virgo adest cincta
catervâ matrum, nurnumque
præsignis facie. Diximus
Pirithoum felicem illâ conjugem,
quod omen penè fefellimus.
a Tale pati jam posse nihil, &c.
vel, Tale pati da posse nihil, &c.

Sed jam aut contigerant illi
connubia matris, Aut fuerant
promissa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in
ullos Denupsit thalamos; secretaque
littora carpens Æquorei vim
passa Dei est. Itâ Fama ferebat.
Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus
gaudia cepit; Sint tua vota
licet, dixit secunda repulsæ:
Elige quid voveas. Eadem hoc
quoque fama ferebat.

Magnum, Cænis ait, facit hæc
injuria votum, Tale a pati nil
posse mihi. Da fœmina ne sim;
Omnia præstiteris. Graviore
novissima dixit Verba sono:
poteratque viri vox illa videri:
Sicut erat. Nam jam voto Deus
æquoris alti 60 Annuerat:
dederatque super: nec saucius
ullis Vulneribus fieri, ferròve
occumbere posset. Munere lætus
abit: studiisque virilibus ævum
Exigit Atracides, Peneïaque
arva pererrat. Duxerat
Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus: 65
Nubigenasque feros, positis ex
ordine mensis, Arboribus tecto
discumbere jussurat antro.
Hæmonii proceres aderant:
aderamus et ipsi: Festaque
confusâ resonabat regia turbâ.
[mant: Ecce canunt Hymenæon;
et ignibus atria fucinctaque
adest virgo matrum nurdumque
cæ Præsignis facie. Felicem
diximus illâ [terva, Conjuge
Pirithoum: quod penè fefellimus
omen.

canunt Hymenæon: et atria
fumant ignibus: que virgo
adest cincta catervâ matrum,
nurnumque præsignis facie.
Diximus Pirithoum felicem
illâ conjugem, quod omen
penè fefellimus.

NOTES.

49. Matris.] Of Thetis your mother.

51. Secretaque littora carpens.] And walking on the private shore.

52. Æquorei Dei.] Of Neptune, the God of the sea.

Itâ Fama ferebat.] It was said by every one that Cænis was deflowered by Neptune.

54. Sint, &c.] You may wish for what you please, you shall have no denial.

55. Voveas.] You wish for.

56. Magnum facit votum.] It makes me wish boldly, or great things.

57. Tale pati nil posse mihi.] Grant me, that I may not again suffer any such violence.

58. Graviore sono.] With a stronger voice, for being turned into a man, the voice was stronger than that of women.

60. Æquoris alti.] Of the deep sea.

61. Annuerat.] Had granted what she wished for.—Dederatque super.] And had granted over and above.

64. Atracides.] Cæneus, so called from Atrax, a city of Thessaly, not far from the river Peneus.—Peneïa arva.] Fields through

which the river Peneus flows.

65. Duxerat, &c.] Pirithous, the son of Ixion, had married Hippodamia, and had invited the Centaurs and Lapithæ to the wedding, but the Centaurs and chiefly Eurystus, growing warm with wine, attempted to violate the bride, which occasioned a bloody fray, in which the Lapithæ were the conquerors.

Ixione natus.] Pirithous, the son of Ixion.

66. Feros.] Fierce.

68. Hæmonii proceres.] The princes of Thessaly.

69. Confusâ.] Of various people.

70. Hymenæon.] A nuptial song. Hymen presided over weddings.—Ignibus.] With incense thrown upon the altars, for at weddings there were altars erected, and sacred rites performed.

71. Cinctaque, &c.] Surrounded with a great number of matrons.

73. Fefellimus.] We were mistaken, because of the fray that happened afterwards,

Nam tibi, sævorum sævissime Centaurorum
Euryte, quam vino pectus, tam virgine visâ 75
Ardet: et ebrietas geminata libidine regnat.
Protinus eversæ turbant convivia mensæ:

Raptaturque comis per a vim nova nupta pre-
hensis. [bârant,

Eurytus Hippodamen, alii, quam quisque pro-
Aut poterant, rapiunt: captæque erat urbis
imago. 80

Fœmineo clamore sonat domus. Ociûs omnes

Surgimus: et primus, Quæ te vecordia, Theseus,

Euryte, pulsât, ait; qui me vivente lacessas

Pirithoum, viresque duos ignarus in uno?

Neve ea magnanimus frustrâ memoraverit heros;

Submovet instantes: raptamque furentibus aufert.

Ille nihil contra: neque enim defendere verbis

Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis

Insequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsât.

Fortè fuit juxtâ signis exstantibus asper 90

Antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse

Sustulit Ægides; adversaque misit in ora.

Sanguinis ille globos pariter, cerebrumque, me-
rumque 93

Vulnere et ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ

Calcitrât. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimembres:

Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, lo-
quantur.

Vina dabant animos: et primâ pocula pugnâ

Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes:

Res epulis quondam, nunc bello et cædibus, aptæ.

Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis 100

Haud timuit spoliare suis; et primus ab æde

Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis:

bello et cædibus. Ophionides Amycus primus haud timuit spoliare penetralia suis donis, et
primus rapuit funale densum coruscis lampadibus ab æde:

a humum.

b Auratus.

NOTES.

75. Virgine.] Hippodamia.

79. Eurytus.] sc. Rapiat.

81. Sonat.] Resounds, rings with the
noise.

82. Quæ te, &c.] Theseus takes the part
of Pirithou, with whom he was so closely
united, that he looked upon him as another
self.

85. Pulsât.] Drives thee on.

Lacessas.] Dost provoke to anger.

86. Submovet.] He drives back.

Furentibus.] From the raging Centaurs.

87. Ille.] Eurytus.

88. Vindicis.] Of Theseus, who delivered
the bride from the rudeness of the Centaurs.

90. Exstantibus.] Embossed, chased.

91. Antiquus.] Old, antique.

Vastum.] Very large.

92. Ægides.] Theseus, the son of Ægeus.

95. Calcitrât.] Lies sprawling.

Bimembres.] The Centaurs, half man half
horse.

96. Loquuntur.] They cry out.

97. Vina, &c.] In another place he says,
"Vina parant animos."

98. Cadi.] The wine vessels, the casks in
which the wine was kept.

100. Ophionides.] The son of Ophion.

Penetralia.] The sacred places, or the
innermost parts of the palace.

que illisit elatum altè, veluti Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri
 qui molitur candida colla tauri Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi,
 ri sacrificâ securi fronti Lapithæ Celadontis : et reliquit Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis : et ossa 105
 ossa confusa in non agnoscendo Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore.
 ore. Oculi exsiluere : que Exsiluere oculi ; disiectisque o-sibus oris
 ossibus oris disiectis, naris est Acta retro naris, medioque infixa palato est.
 retro acta, que infixa medio palato. Bellates Pellæus stravit hunc humi pede convulso mensæ Pellæus acernæ
 Bellates, dejecto in pectore mento : Stravit humi Bellates, dejecto in pectore mento :
 Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes, Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes,
 Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras. Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.
 Proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu Proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu
 Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis ? Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis ?
 Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram
 Ignibus, et medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen : Ignibus, et medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen :
 Depressitque duos, Brotean et Orion : Orio Depressitque duos, Brotean et Orion : Orio
 Mater erat Mycale : quam deduxisse canendo Mater erat Mycale : quam deduxisse canendo
 Sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ. Sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ.
 Non impune feres, teli modò copia detur, 120 Non impune feres, teli modò copia detur,
 Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in alta Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in alta
 Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi. Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi.
 Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo : Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo :
 Eruiturque oculos. Quorum pars cornibus hæret : Eruiturque oculos. Quorum pars cornibus hæret :
 Pars fluit in barbam ; concretaque sanguine pen- Pars fluit in barbam ; concretaque sanguine pen-
 det. 125 det. 125
 Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhœtus ab aris Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhœtus ab aris
 Primitium a torrem : dextrâque a parte Charaxi Primitium a torrem : dextrâque a parte Charaxi
 Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo. Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo.
 Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ
 Arserunt crines : et vulnere sanguis inustus 130 Arserunt crines : et vulnere sanguis inustus
 Terribilem stridore senum dedit : ut dare ferrum Terribilem stridore senum dedit : ut dare ferrum
 Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ
 Cùm faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud Cùm faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud
 Stridet ; et in tepidâ submersum sibilat undâ. Stridet ; et in tepidâ submersum sibilat undâ.
 a Prunitium.

NOTES.

104. Sacrificâ securi.] Sacrificing Ax.

105. Illisit.] He dashed against.

106. Confusa ore.] Confused, so that it could not be known.

107. Disiectisque.] Being parted asunder, separated, dislocated.

109. Pellæus.] Pella is a city of Macedonia.—Acernæ.] Made of maple.

110. Stravit.] He laid flat, or along on the ground.

111. Sputantem.] Spitting out.

112. Mittit Tartareas ad umbras.] He slays sends to the shades below.

115. Immanem.] Very large.

118. Canendo.] By enchantments. So that Mycale was a Thessalian witch.

121. Teli habet cornua, &c.] Exadius catches up the horns of a stag, dedicated to Diana, pulling them out of a pine, in which they had been fixed.

125. Duplici ramo.] The two branching horns of the stag.

127. Primitium.] Chief, of a large size.

131. Dedit sonum.] Made a noise.

132. Igne rubens.] Red hot.

133. Eduxit.] Has drawn out of the fire. Lacubus.] The water-trough.

134. Sibilat.] Hisses.

Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem 135
 Excutit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsum
 Tollit, onus plaustrī; quod ne permittat in hos-
 tem,

Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxeā moles
 Oppressit spatio stantem propiore Cometem:
 Gaudia nec retinet Rhœtus: Sic comprehor, in-
 quit; 140

Cætera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum:
 Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus:
 Terque quaterque gravi juncturas verticis ictu
 Rupit: et in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro.
 Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque
 transit. 145

E quibus ut primâ tectus lanugine malas
 Procubuit Corythus: puero quæ gloria fuso
 Parta tibi est? Evagros ait. Nec dicere Rhœtus
 Plura sinit: rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis
 Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora, flammās.
 Te quoque, sæve Drya, circum caput igne ro-
 tato, 151

Insequitur: sed non in te quoque constitit idem
 Exitus: assiduæ successu cædis ovantem,
 Quâ juncta est humero cervix, sude figis obustâ.
 Ingemuit, duroque sudem vix osse revellit 155
 Rhœtus; et ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit.
 Fugit et Orneus, Lycabasque, et saucius armo
 Dexteriore Medon, et cum Pisenore Thaumās:
 Quique pedum nuper certamine vicerat omnes
 Mermeros: accepto nunc vulnere tardiùs ibat:
 Et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas a prædator
 aprorum: 161

Quique suis frustrâ bellum dissuaserat augur
 Astylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Nesso,
 Ne fuge; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis arcus.

suis. Ille etiam inquit Nesso metuenti vulnera, Ne fuge:
 a venator.

Saucius excutit avidum ignem
 de crinibus; que tollit limen
 revulsum tellure in humeros.
 onus plaustrī: quod ipsa gra-
 vitas facit, ne permittat in
 hostem. Quoque saxeā moles
 oppressit socium Cometem
 propiore spatio: nec Rhœtus
 retinet gaudia: Inquit, Sic,
 comprehor, sit cætera turba
 tuorum castrorum fortis: que
 novat repetitum vulnus semi-
 cremo stipite: rupit junctu-
 ras verticis gravi ictu terque
 quaterque: et ossa sederunt
 in liquido cerebro. Victor
 transit ad Evagrum, Cory-
 thumque, Dryantaque. E
 quibus Corythus ut tectus
 malas primâ lanugine procu-
 buit; Evagros ait, Quæ gloria
 parta est tibi, puero fuso?
 Nec Rhœtus sinit dicere plura:
 que ferox condidit rutilas
 flammās in aperta ora viri lo-
 quentis, perque os in pectora.
 Quoque, sæve Drya, insequi-
 tur te igne rotato circum ca-
 put; sed non idem exitus con-
 stitit in te quoque; figis o-
 vantem successu cædis sude
 obustâ qua parte cervix est
 juncta humero. Rhœtus in-
 gemuit, que vix revellit su-
 dem duro osse; que ipse fugit
 madefactus suo sanguine. Et
 Orneus fugit, Lycabasque, et
 Medon saucius dexteriore ar-
 mo, et Thaumās cum Pisenore:
 que Mermeros qui nuper
 vicerat omnes certamine pe-
 dum; nunc ibat tardiùs vul-
 nere accepto: et Pholus, et
 Melaneus, et Abas prædator
 aprorum; que Astylos augur,
 qui frustrâ dissuaserat bellum
 servaberis ad Herculeos arcus.

NOTES.

137. Onus plaustrī.] Shows the bigness
 of the stone.—Permittat.] Should cast or
 throw.

138. Ipsa gravitas.] The weight itself.

Saxeā moles.] An huge stone.

140. Gaudia, &c.] Rhœtus shows himself
 pleased with the thoughts of the death of
 Comete.

142. Semicremoque.] Half burnt.

145. Terque quaterque.] Very often; a
 finite number for an infinite.

144. Sederunt.] Were fixed, sunk into the
 brain.

146. Tectus malas.] Having his cheeks
 covered.—Lanugine.] With a downy beard.

147. Fuso.] Being slain, laid prostrate.

150. Condidit.] Buried it.

152. Sed, &c.] For Dryas had at first
 put the Centaurs and Rhœtus to flight.

154. Sude obustâ.] With a stake hardened
 in the fire.

157. Armo.] The shoulder.

162. Suis.] The Centaurs.

164. Ad Herculeos, &c.] Nessus, when
 he attempted to offer violence to Dejanira,
 the wife of Hercules, was shot with an ar-

At Eurynomus, Lycidasque et
Arëos et Imbreus non effu-
gère necem: quos omnes dex-
tra Dryantis perculit adversos.
Tu quoque, Crenæe, tulisti
adversum vulnus, quamvis
dederas terga fuge. Nam
respicens accipis grave fer-
rum inter duo lumina, quæ
naris committitur nostræ fronti.
Aphidas jacebat sopitus vinis
ductis sinè fine, et inexper-
tæctus in tanto fremitu, quæ
tenebat mista carchesia lan-
guenti manu, fusus in villosis
pellibus Ossææ ursæ. Quem
ut Phorbas vidit procul mo-
ventem nulla arma, inserit
digitos amento, quæ dixit, Bi-
bas vina miscenda cum Styge.
Nec moratus plura torsit ja-
culum in juvenem: serrataque
fraxinus adacta est collo, ut
casu jacuit resupinus. Mors
caruit sensu: quæ niger san-
guis fluxit è pleno gutture in
toros, inque ipsa carchesia.
Ego vidi Petræum conantem
evellere terræ glandiferam
quercum: quam dum ambit
complexibus; et quatit huc
illuc, quæ jactat labefacta ro-
bora, lancea Pirithoi immis-
sa costis fixit pectora Petræi
luctantia cum duro robore.
Ferebant Lycum cecidisse
virtute Pirithoi: Chromin
cecidisse Pirithoi: sed uter-
que dederunt minorem titu-
lum victori, quam Dictys
Helopsque. Helops fixus ja-
culo, quod fecit tempora per-
via; et missum penetravit è dextra in lævam aurem. Dictys delapsus ab ancipiti acumine
montis,

At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Arëos et
Imbreus
Effugère necem: quos omnes dextra Dryantis
Perculit adversos. Adversum tu quoque, quamvis
Terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæe, tulisti.
Nam grave respiciens inter duo lumina ferrum,
Quæ naris fronti committitur, accipis, imæ.
In tanto fremitu ductis sinè fine jacebat 171
Sopitus vinis, et inexperrectus Aphidas:
Languentique manu carchesia mista tenebat,
Fusus in Ossææ villosis pellibus ursæ. [tem
Quem procul ut vidit frustrâ nulla arma moven-
Inserit amento digitis, Miscendaque, dixit, 176
Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura
moratus.

In juvenem torsit jaculum: serrataque collo
Fraxinus, ut casu jacuit resupinus, adacta est.
Mors a caruit sensu: plenoque è gutture fluxit
Inque toros, inque ipsa niger carchesia sanguis.
Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terræ
Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus
ambit;
Et quatit huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat,
Lancea Pirithoi costis immissa Petræi 185
Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.
Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidisse ferebant:
Pirithoi cecidisse Chromin. Sed uterque minorem
Victori titulum, quam Dictys, Helopsque de-
derunt. 189
Fixus Helops jaculo, quod pervia tempora fecit;
Et missum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.
Dictys ab ancipiti delapsus acumine montis,

a Mox.

NOTES.

row that had been steeped in the blood of the Hydra.

167. Perculit.] Smote, struck through.

169. Respicens.] Looking back.

170. Committitur.] Is joined together with. Fronti imæ.] The lowest part of the fore-head.

171. Ductis sinè fine.] Drawn without end. "Seneca in Thyestes, Satur est, capaci duci argento merum."

175. Carchesia.] A wine vessel, a bowl.

174. Ossææ.] Bred or taken in Mount Ossa.

176. Amento.] A thong which slingers use to throw their darts.

177. Cum Styge.] With the water of the

Stygian lake.

179. Fraxinus serrata.] A javelin of an ash-tree, with an iron point.

180. Mors caruit sensu.] For he was drunk, and dead asleep.

184. Labefactaque.] The falling, tottering oak.

185. Costis.] Through the ribs.

186. Luctantia.] Striving, struggling.

187. Virtute.] By the valour.

189. Titulum.] Glory.

Dictys.] The name of a Centaur.

190. Pervia, &c.] Which penetrated the middle of his temples.

192. Ancipiti acumine montis.] From a steep high mountain's top.

Dum fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum,
Decidit in præceps: et pondere corporis ornum
Ingentem fregit; suaque induit ilia fractæ. 195
Ultor adest Aphareus: saxumque è monte re-
vulsum

Mittere conatur. Conantem stipite querno
Occupat Ægides, cubitique ingentia frangit
Ossa: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile letho 199
Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti
Insilit, haud solito quenquam portare, nisi ipsum;
Opposuitque genu costis: prensamque sinistrâ
Cæsariem retinens, vultum, minitantiæque ora,
Robore nodoso, præduraque tempora, fregit.
Robore Nedyminum, jaculatoremque Lycotan
Sternit, et ^a inmissâ protectum pectora barbâ
Hippason, et summis exstantem Riphea sylvis;
Teraeque, Hæmoniis qui pressos montibus ursos
Ferre domum vivos, indignantesque, solebat.
Haud tulit utentem pugnae successibus ultrâ 210
Thesea Demoleon: solidoque revellere dumo
Annosam pinum magno molimine tentat.
Quod quia non potuit, præfractam misit in hos-
Sed procul à telo Theseus veniente recessit, [tem.
Palladis admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. 215
Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris
alti [trum.

Abscidit jugulo pectusque humerumque sinis-
Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:
Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor
Æacidæ dederat, pacis pignusque fidemque. 220
Hunc procul ut fædo disiectum vulnere Peleus
Vidit, At inferias, juvenum ^b gratissime Crantor,
Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto
Fraxineam misit, ^c mentis quoque viribus, hastam.

disiectum fædo vulnere, ait, At Crantor, gratissime juvenum, accipe inferias. Que misit
fraxineam hastam in Demoleonta valido lacerto, quoque viribus mentis.

^a immensâ.

^b fidissime.

^c contentis viribus.

NOTES.

193. Ixione natum.] Pirithous.
195. Suaque ilia, &c.] And covered the
broken ash with his bowels.
197. Conantem.] Endeavouring to throw.
198. Occupat.] He attacks him first.
Ægides.] Theseus.
199. Inutile.] Because of his arm being
broken.
200. Vacat.] Is at leisure.
204. Robore nodoso.] Full of knots, or a
knotty oak.
206. Inmissâ barbâ.] Long beard.
207. Exstantem.] Out-topping towering
over.

210. Ultrâ.] Any longer.
211. Solido dumo.] A thick-set wood.
212. Magno molimine.] With a great
effort.
214. Recessit.] Drew back, retreated.
215. Credi.] Theseus would have it be-
lieved, that he was admonished by Pallas so
to do.
217. Absc.dit.] He took away, tore off.
220. Pacis, &c.] Crantor had been given
as a hostage to Peleus by Amyntor.
221. Disiectum.] Mangled.
224. Mentis viribus.] Skillfully.

Quæ perrupit cratem laterum: et hærens ossibus intremuit. Ille trahit lignum sinè cuspile manu: quoque id vix sequitur. Cuspis est retenta pulmone. Dolor ipse dabat vires animo. Æger erigitur in hostem, que proculcat virum equinis pedibus. Ille excipit sonantes ictus galeâ clypeoque. Que defensat humeros: que sustinet prætenta arma: que perforat duo pectora uno ictu per armos. Tamen antè dederat letho Phlegæon, et Hylen eminùs: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claninque. Dorylas additur his: qui gerebat tempora tecta pelle lupi, que vara cornua boùm rubefacta multo cruore, præstantia vicem sævi telì. Ego dixi huic, nam animus dabat vires, Aspice, quantum tua cornua concedunt nostro ferro: Et torsi jaculum. Quod cùm nequiret vitare, opposuit dextram fronti passuræ vulnera. Manus est affixa cum fronte. Clamor fit: at Peleus ferit illum hærentem, et victum acerbo vulnere, ense sub mediam alvum (enim stabat propior.) Prosiluit, que ferox traxit sua viscera terrâ: que calcavit tracta: que rupit calcata: et quoque impedit crura illis: et concidit inani alvo. Nec Cyllare tua forma redemit te pugnantiem: si modò concedimus formam illi *monstræ* nature. Barba erat incipiens: color barbæ aureus: aureaque coma dependebat ex humeris in medios armos. Gratus vigor in ore: cervix, humerique, manusque,

Quæ laterum cratem perrupit: et ossibus hærens Intremuit. Trahit ille manu sinè cuspile lignum: Id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est.

Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem Erigitur, pedibusque virum proculcat equinis. Excipit ille ictus galeâ clypeoque sonantes; 230 Defensatque humeros: prætentaque sustinet arma: Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu. Antè tamen letho dederat Phlegæon, et Hylen Eminùs: Hiphinoum collato Marte, Claninque. Additur his Dorylas: qui tempora tecta gerebat Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli 236 Cornua vara boùm multo rubefacta cruore. Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat, Aspice, dixi, Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro: Et jaculum torsi. Quod cùm vitare nequiret, Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti; Affixa *a* est cum fronte manus. Fit clamor: at illum Hærentem Peleus, et acerbo vulnere victum (Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum. 244

Prosiluit, terrâque ferox sua viscera traxit: Tractaque calcavit: calcataque rupit: et illis Crura quoque impedit; et inani concidit alvo. Nec te pugnantiem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit; Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi. Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus: aureaque 250 Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in armos Gratus in ore *b* vigor: cervix, humerique, manusque,

a Affixâ cum fronte manu, fit, &c. *b* decor.

NOTES.

225. Laterum cratem.] The ribs, which are so disposed that they seem to make a grate.

228. Æger.] Full of indignation, being wounded.

229. Erigitur.] He raises himself up.

Virum.] Peleus.

232. Duo pectora.] Both of a horse and of a man. For Demoleon was a Centaur.

234. Collato Marte.] Fighting with his sword hand to hand.

237. Cornua vara.] Broad, spread open, wide stretched.

239. Quantum, &c.] How much they are

inferior to my sword.

240. Torsi.] I threw with force, whirled.

243. Hærentem, &c.] Being stupefied.

245. Terrâ.] Along the ground.

Viscera.] His bowels.

248. Forma.] Beauty.—Redemit.] Saved, delivered thee from being slain.

249. Si modò illi naturæ, &c.] If indeed beauty may be allowed to the form of a Centaur; for Centaurs, being but men in part, cannot seem beautiful.

250. Aureus.] Yellow.

Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis; pectoraque, proxima laudatis
 Ex a quâ parte vir est: nec equi mendosa sub illâ signis artificum; ex quâ parte
 Deteriorque viro facies. Da colla, caputque; est vir: nec facies equi men-
 Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant dōsa, deteriorque viro sub il-
 Pectora celsa toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ, lā formâ. Da colla, caputque;
 Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque b eru- erit dignus Castore. Sic ter-
 gūm sessile, sic pectora stant
 ribus albus. 258 celsa toris: totus nigrior atrâ

Multæ illum petière suâ de gente; sed una pice, tamen cauda candida,
 Abstulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter quocq̃ albus color est cruri-
 Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina sylvis. 261 bus. Multæ de suâ gente pe-
 Hæc et blanditiis, et amando, et amare fatendo, tière illum; sed una Hylon-
 Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis ome abstulit: quâ nulla fœmi-
 Esse potest membris; ut sit coma pectine lævis: na decentior inter semiferos
 Ut modò rore maris, modò se violâve, rosâve habitavit aliis sylvis. Hæc unâ
 Implicet: interdum candentia lilia gestet: 266 tenet Cyllaron sibi derivictura
 Bisque die lapsis Pagasææ vertice sylvæ et blanditiis, et amando, et
 Fontibus ora levat: bis flumine corpora tingat. fatendo amare. Quantus cul-
 Nec nisi quæ deceant, electarumque ferarum, tus quoque potest esse in illis
 Aut humero, aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo. membris: ut coma sit lævis
 Par amor est illis; errant in montibus unâ; 271 pectine: ut modò implicet se
 Antra simul subeunt: et tum Lapitheia tecta rore maris, modò violâve ro-
 Intrânt pariter; pariter fera bella gerebant. sâve: interdum gestet canden-
 Auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra tia lilia: bisque die lavet ora
 Venit; et inferiùs, quàm collo pectora subsunt, fontibus lapsis vertice Paga-
 Cyllare, te fixit: parvo cor vulnere læsum 276 sææ sylvæ: bis tingat corpo-
 Corpore cum toto post tela educta refrixit. ra flumine. Nec prætendat
 Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus: aut humero aut lævo lateri,
 Impositâque manu vulnus fovet; oraque ad ora vellera, nisi quæ deceant, e-
 Admōvet: atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat. lectarumque ferarum. Par
 Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures amor est illis: errant unâ in
 montibus. Simul subeunt an-
 tra: et tum intrânt pariter
 Lapitheia tecta; pariter gere-
 bant fera bella. Auctor vul-
 neris est in incerto; jaculum
 venit de sinistra parte; et
 fixit te, Cyllare, inferiùs quàm
 pectora subsunt collo: cor

læsum parvo vulnere refrixit cum toto corpore post tela educta. Protinus Hylonome exci-
 pit morientes artus; quæ fovet vulnus manu impositâ, quæ admōvet ora ad ora, atque tentat
 obsistere fugienti animæ. Ut videt extinctum; dictis quæ clamor

a Et quacunque vir est. b crinibus.

NOTES.

253. Laudatis signis.] Not common statues, but finished with elegance.

254. Mendosa.] Faulty.

255. Da colla, &c.] If you do but add a horse's head and neck, he would be fit for Castor to ride upon.

256. Sessile.] Broad and fit to sit upon.

257. Celsa.] Standing up high.

Toris.] Full chest.

259. Petière.] Desired to have him.

De suâ gente.] Of the Centaur kind.

260. Abstulit.] Obtained him.

261. Semiferos.] The Centaurs, half men, half beasts.

263. Cultus.] Neatness.

265. Rore maris.] Rosemary, an herb of a sweet scent.

266. Candentia.] White.

267. Pagasææ sylvæ.] A wood nigh Pagasus, a city of Thessaly, which abounds with fountains, from whence it takes its name from πηγῆ a fountain.

270. Prætendat.] Throws over, covers with.

Vellera.] The shaggy skins.

Lateri lævo.] On the left side, for the right was naked.

271. Errant.] Wander.

272. Lapitheia] The house of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, or rather the cave in which the wedding was celebrated.

274. In incerto.] It is not known who throw the dart.

277. Refrixit.] Became cold.

arcuit ire ad meas zures, incubuit telo quod inhæserat illi; moriensque complexa maritum suum maritum. Et ille, Phæocomes, stat ante meos oculos; qui vinxerat sena velleram leonum inter se connexis nodis, que simul protectus hominemque equumque. Qui fregit Phonoleniden à summo vertice, codice misso, quem bina juga juncta vix moverent. Latissima volubilitas capitis fracta; que molle cerebrum fluit per os perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque. Veluti lac solet concretum querno vimine, utve liquor manat sub pondere rari cribri; et spissus exprimitur per densa foramina. Ast ego dimisi gladium in ima ilia spoliantis, dum parat nudare jacentem, hunc jacentem armis: (tuus genitor scit hoc.) Chthonius quoque Teleboasque jacent nostro ense. Ille prior gesserat bifurcum ramum: hic jaculum. Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides signa; ecce verus cicatrix adhuc apparet. Tunc ego debueram mitti ad capiendam Pergamam: tunc poteram morari arma Hectoris, meis, si non superare. Sed illo tempore Hector erat nullus aut puer. Nunc mea ætas deficit me. Quid referam tibi Periphanta victorem gemini Pyreti; quid Ampyca, qui fixit cornum sine cuspidem in adverso vultu Ocelli quadrupedantis. Macareus stravit Erigdupura Pelethronium vecte adacto in pectus.

a Stipite vel Robore.

Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi, [est. Incubuit: moriensque suum complexa maritum Ante oculos stat et ille meos: qui sena leonum Vinxerat inter se connexis velleram nodis, 285 Phæocomes, hominemque simul protectus equumque. [rent Codice a qui misso, quem vix juga bina move- Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit. Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima: perque os Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum 290 Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno Lac solet; utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri Manat; et exprimitur per densa foramina spissus. Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem, (Scit tuus hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima ilia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque 296 Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum Gesserat; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit. Signa vides; apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix. Tunc ego debueram capiendam ad Pergamam mitti: Tunc poteram magni, si non superare, morari, Hectoris arma meis. Illo sed tempore nullus, Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas. 303

Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti; Ampyca quid referam? qui quadrupedantis Ocelli Fixit in adverso cornum sine cuspidem vultu. 306 Vecte Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adacto

NOTES.

282. Arcuit.] Hindered, did not suffer.
Quod inhæserat illi.] Which was thrust into Cyllarus.

283. Incubuit.] Leaning on the dart, she ran herself through.

284. Ante oculos, &c.] The sense is; Phæocomes, that had tied six lions skins together, seems to stand before my eyes.

285. Vinxerat nodis.] Had tied in knots together.

287. Codice.] With a trunk or stump of a tree.—Juga.] sc. Equorum.

Vix moverent.] Could hardly draw.

288. Phonoleniden.] The son of Phonele-

289. Volubilitas.] The roundness, i.e. his skull.

291. Vimine querno.] Through the holes of a strainer, made of oaken twigs.

293. Manat.] Flows, runs.

294. Nudare.] To despoil, to strip.

295. Tuus genitor.] Pelcus, for Nestor speaks to Achilles.

297. Ramum bifurcum.] A branch of a tree divided into two parts.

299. Signa.] Nestor shows the fear of a wound he had received.

300. Tunc.] The manners of an old man are very elegantly expressed; for old men are apt to praise themselves.

302. Nullus.] Non, a noun put for an adverb.

303. Quadrupedantis.] Four-footed, for he was a Centaur.

306. Adverso vultu.] The opposite side of his face.

Cornum.] A spear made of Cornel tree.

307. Pelethronium.] Of Pelathronus, a mountain of Thessaly.

Stravit Erigdupum. Memini et venabula condi
Inguine, Nesseis manibus conjecta, Cymeli.
Nec tu credideris tantum cecinisse futura 310
Ampyciden Mopsum. Mopsojaculante, biformis
Occubuit, frustra loqui tentavit Odites,
Ad mentum linguâ, mentoque ad guttura fixo.
Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque,
Bromumque, [Pyracmon.
Antimachumque, Helimumque, securiferumque
Vulnera non memini: numerum, nomenque
notavi.

Provolat Æmathii spoliis armatus Halesi,
Quem dederat letho, membris et corpore Latreus
Maximus. Huic ætas inter juvenemque senemque.
Vis juvenilis erat. Variabant tempora cani.
Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque sarissâ
Conspicuus, faciemque obversus in agmen u-
trumque:

Armaque concussit, certumque equitavit in b'or-
Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animosus in auras:
Et te, Cæni, feram? nam tu mihi fœmina semper,
Tu mihi Cænis eris, Nec te natalis origo
Comminuit: mentemque subit, quo præmia
facto, 327

Quâque viri falsam speciem mercede parâris?
Vel quid nata vide, vel quid sis passa: columque,
I, cape cum calathis; et stamina pollice torque;
Bella relinque viris. Jactanti talia Cæneus 331
Extentum cursu missâ latus eruit hastâ,
Quâ vir equo commissus erat. Furit ille dolore:
Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. [do:
Non secus hæc resilit, quâm tecti à culmine gran-
Aut si quis parvo feriat cava tympana saxo. 336
Cominus aggreditur: laterique recondere duro

Phyllei sarissâ. Hæc resilit non secus quâm grando à culmine tecti: aut si quis feriat
cava tympana parvo saxo. Aggreditur cominus: que luctatur recondere gladium duro
lateri. a ornatus. b hostem.

NOTES.

317. Æmathii.] Thessalian.

318. Dederat letho.] Had slain.

320. Variabant.] Variegated: some of
the hairs were white and some black.

321. Sarissâ.] A Macedonian spear.

325. Et te, Cæni, &c.] By way of con-
tempt, he upbraids Cæneus with having
been debauched by Neptune. As though
he had said, I will by no means suffer you
to slay my companions; and he calls Cæ-
neus Cænis, by way of contempt, as though
he was still a woman.

329. Vel quid nata.] What thou wast at
first.

Quid sis passa.] What thou since hast
suffered, having been debauched by Nep-
tune.

Columque.] A distaff, an instrument which
women use in spinning.

332. Eruit.] Laid open.

333. Commissus.] Joined together.

334. Phyllei juvenis.] Cæneus of Thessa-
ly. Phyllos is a town of Thessaly.

337. Cominus aggreditur.] He assaults
Cæneus with his sword, which he could not
have done, unless he had advanced nearer to
him.

Duro.] Impenetrable.

Loca non sunt pervia gladio. Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt.
 Inquit, Tamen haud effugies : Haud tamen effugies : medio jugulabris ense,
 jugulaberis medio ense, quandoquidem mucro est habes ; Quandoquidem mucro est hebes, inquit ; et in
 et obliquat ensem in latus : latus ensem 340
 que amplectitur ilia longâ Obliquat : longâque amplectitur ilia dextrâ.
 dextra. Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore icti marmoris ; Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris icti ;
 que lamina est fracta collo Fractaque dissiluit percusso lamina collo.
 percusso. Ut satis præbuit artus ; Ut satis illæsos a miranti præbuit artus ;
 artus illæsos miranti ; Cæneus ait, Age nunc, tentemus tua Nunc age, ait Cæneus, nostro tua corpora ferro
 corpora nostro ferro : que Tentemus : capuloque tenus dimisit in arnos
 dimisit fatiferum ensem in arnos Ensem fatiferum : cæcamque in viscera movit
 movit versavitque cæcam Versavitque manum : vulnusque in vulnere fecit.
 manum in viscera, que fecit Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi b de more bimembres :
 vulnus in vulnere. Ecce rabidi bimembres ruunt de vasto more : que omnes mittuntque
 feruntque ; 350
 Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni
 Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateus ictu. Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateus ictu.
 Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens ! Fecerat attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens !
 Monychus exclamat : Populus superamur ab uno, Monychus exclamat : Populus superamur ab uno,
 Vixque viro. Quamquam ille vir est ; nos seg- Vixque viro. Quamquam ille vir est ; nos seg-
 nibus actis. [prosunt ? nibus actis. [prosunt ?
 Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania
 Quid geminæ vires ? quid quod fortissima rerum Quid geminæ vires ? quid quod fortissima rerum
 In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit ? In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit ?
 Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos
 Esse reor : qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ 369 Esse reor : qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ 369
 Spem caperet. Nos seminari superamur ab hoste. Spem caperet. Nos seminari superamur ab hoste.
 Saxa, trabesque super, totosque involvite montes : Saxa, trabesque super, totosque involvite montes :
 Vivacemque animam missis elidite sylvis. Vivacemque animam missis elidite sylvis.
 Sylva premat fauces : et erit pro vulnere pondus. Sylva premat fauces : et erit pro vulnere pondus.
 Dixit : et insani dejectam viribus Austri 365 Dixit : et insani dejectam viribus Austri 365
 Fortè trebam nactus, validum conjecit in hostem. Fortè trebam nactus, validum conjecit in hostem.
 Exemplumque fuit : parvoque in tempore nudus Exemplumque fuit : parvoque in tempore nudus
 missis. Sylva premat fauces : et pondus erit pro vulnere. Dixit : et nactus fortè trabem
 dejectam viribus insani Austri, conjecit in validum hostem. Que fuit exemplum sociis :
 que Othrys erat nudus arboris in parvo tempore :
 a minitanti. b clamore.

NOTES.

338. Luctatur.] Endeavours, strives.
 340. Mucro, &c.] The point was blunted.
 341. Obliquat] He gives him an oblique stroke.
 342. Ceu corpore, &c.] As though marble had been struck : for Cæneus was invulnerable.
 344. Præbuit.] He held out, exposed.
 347. Fatiferum.] Deadly, fatal.
 Cæcamque.] Hidden, covered.
 352. Inque cruentatus.] A Tmesis for incuruentatusque.
 353. Nova res.] A new miracle.
 355. Segnibus actis.] By cowardly deeds.
 356. Quod, &c.] i. e. women. For Cæ-

- neus had before been a woman.
 359. Matre Deâ] Juno, or rather by a cloud, that was imposed upon Ixion for Juno.
 360. Tantus.] sc. Tam magnanimus.
 361. Spem.] sc. Potiundæ.
 Seminari] Half male.
 363. Missis sylvis.] By casting trees on him.
 Elidite.] Squeeze out.
 365. Insani.] Violent.
 366. Trabem.] An immense tree.
 Validum.] That could not be wounded.
 367. Exemplum fuit.] Exemplum is pro-

Arboris Othryserat: nec habebat Pelion umbras. *nec Pelion habebat umbras.*
 Obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus *Cæneus obrutus immani cumulo, æstuat sub arboreo pondere: que fert robora condere: que fert robora condere: humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora gesta duris humeris. Sed enim postquam onus crevit super ora caputque [auras; Crevit onus; neque habet quas ducat spiritus*
 Deficit interdum: modò se super aëra frustra *bet auras quas spiritus ducat; interdum deficit: modò conatur frustra tollere se super aëra, que evolvere jactas sylvas. Interdumque movet. Veluti, quam cernimus ecce; vas. Interdumque movet. Veluti ardua Ide, quam ecce cernimus, si quatiatur motibus terræ. Exitus est in dubio. Alii ferebant corpus mole sylvarum detrusum sub inania Tartara. Ampycides abnuit, que vidit avem fulvis pennis exire sub liquidas auras ex medio aggere: quæ tunc primum, tunc supremum est conspecta mihi. Ubi Mopsus adspexit hanc lustrantem sua castra leni volatu, et sonantem circum ingenti clamore, que secutus pariter oculis animoque; dixit, O salve, Cægeu, gloria Lapithææ gentis, maxime vir quondam, sed nunc unica avis. Res est credita suo auctore. Dolor addidit iram: que tulimus ægrè unum oppressum ab tot hostibus. Nec abstinitus exercere ferrum cruore; prius quam pars data letho, fuga noxque diremit partem.*

NOTES

properly a thing which is set before us, either to be imitated or avoided. But the person, in whom there is something to be imitated or avoided, is called an Exemplar, i. e. from whence the example is taken. Therefore Monychus was an Exemplum to other Centaurs, that they might cast trees upon Cæneus. It is sometimes used for a grievous punishment, which may be a warning to others, that they do not offend. "Terence: Uterque in te exempla edent." That is also called Exemplum, which is used in an oration, either for the sake of proving a thing, or disproving it.

368. Nec habebat, &c.] As Mount Othrys was, so also was mount Pelion, stripped of its trees.

369. Obrutus.] Overwhelmed, kept down with an huge heap of wood.

370. Æstuat.] Pants for breath.

372. Neque habet, &c.] Nor can he draw his breath.

373. Deficit.] He faints.

374. Evolvere.] To turn off, to shake off.

375. Ecce.] Shewing with his finger Ida, a mountain of Thessaly.

377. Exitus in dubio est.] The death of Cæneus was doubtful: for some asserted he died, and others that he was turned into an eagle.

379. Abnuit.] Denies it.

Fulvis pennis.] The poet intimates, that Cæneus was transformed into an eagle, which is of that colour.

382. Lustrantem.] Flying about, surveying.

383. Mopsus.] See above, ver. 311.

386. Unica.] Only, singular.

387. Credita res, &c.] The thing was credited by the testimony of Mopsus.

388. Ægrè tulimus.] We bore it with indignation.

389. Abstinitus.] We gave over.

Exercere.] To exercise our weapons in deeds of death.

Pylio referente hæc prælia inter Lapithas, et semihomines Centauros, Tlepolemus non tulit dolorem Alcidae præteriti tacito ore : atque ait ; Senior, mirum est oblivia Herculeæ laudis acta tibi. Certè pater ipse solebat referre sæpè mihi nubigenas domitos à se. Pylius tristis ad hæc : Quid cogis me meminisse malorum ; et rescindere luctus obduetos annis ? Que fateri odium offensasque in tuum genitorem ? (Di) ille quidem gessit majora fide ; et implevit orbem meritis ; quod mallem posse negari : Sed neque laudamus Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec Hectora ipsum. Enim quis laudaverit hostem ? Ille tuus genitor quondam stravit Messenia mœnia : et diruit immeritas urbes Elinque Pylonque : que impulit ferrum flammamque in meos penates. Que ut taceam alios, quos ille peremit ; fuimus bis sex Neleidæ conspecta juven- tus. Bis sex ceciderunt Herculeis viribus, minùs me uno. Atque ferendum est alios potuisse vinci. Mors Periclymeni est mira : cui Neptunus auctor Nelei sanguinis dederat posse sumere quas figuras vellet, rursusque reponere sumptas. Ubi hic est variatus nequicquam in omnes formas, vertitur in faciem volucris : quæ solet ferre fulmina curvis pedibus, gratissima Regi Divum.

Hæc inter Lapithas, et semihomines Centauros, Prælia Tlepolemus Pylio referente dolorem Præteriti Alcidae tacito non pertulit ore : Atque ait ; Herculeæ mirum est oblivia laudis Acta tibi, senior. Certè mihi sæpè referre 395 Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat. Tristis ad hæc Pylius : Quid me meminisse malorum Cogis : et obduetos annis ^a rescindere luctus ? Inque tuum genitorem odium, offensasque fateri ? Ille quidem majora fide (Di) gessit ; et orbem] Implevit meritis : quod mallem posse negari : Sed neque Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipsum [tem ? Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hos- Ille tuus genitor Messenia mœnia quondam Stravit : et immeritas urbes Elinque Pylonque Diruit : inque meos ferrum flammamque penates Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit ; Bis sex Neleidæ fuimus conspecta juvenus : 408 Bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minùs uno, Viribus. Atque alios vinci potuisse ferendum est. Mira Periclymeni mors est : cui posse figuras Sumere quas vellet, rursusque reponere sumptas Neptunus dederat, Nelei sanguinis auctor. 413 Hic, ubi nequicquam est formas variatus in omnes, [vis Vertitur in faciem volucris : quæ fulmina cur- Ferre solet pedibus, Divum gratissima Regi.

NOTES.

392. Tlepolemus.] The son of Hercules.
Pylio.] Nestor, so called from Pylos, a town of Messenia, in which he was born.

393. Præteriti.] Of his father Hercules, passed by unnoticed.

Non pertulit] He did not bear.

394. Herculeæ.] Of Hercules.

Oblivia acta tibi.] That you forgot.

396. Nubigenas.] The Centaurs, born of a cloud.

Domitos.] Conquered.

397. Tristis.] Nestor being troubled that Tlepolemus censured him, and that he should be obliged to relate those things that had occasioned his grief.

399. Offensasque.] The wrongs he did me.

400. Majora fide.] Greater than ought to be believed, incredible.

402. Sed neque, &c.] Nestor observes, that enemies are not to be praised.

Deiphobum.] The son of Priamus.

Polydamanta.] One of the most valiant of the Trojan princes ; so called, because he subdued many of his enemies.

404. Messenia.] A city of Sicily, and also of Arcadia.

405. Elinque.] Elis, a city of Arcadia, near Olympia.

Pylonque.] A city of Messenia.

408. Bis sex.] The twelve sons of Neleus. Neleus was the son of Neptune, who being driven from his father's house by his brother Pelias, built the city of Pylos, in Messenia.

409. Me minùs uno.] Except me only.

411. Periclymeni.] Of my brother Periclymenus.

412. Reponere.] to lay aside.

414. Hic.] Periclymenus.

415. Quæ, &c.] A periphrasis of an eagle.

416. Divum Regi.] To Jupiter.

Viribus usus avis, pennis rostroque redunco,
 Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora. 418
 Tendit in hunc nimium certos Tiryntius arcus:
 Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem,
 Pendentemque ferit, lateri quâ jungitur ala.
 Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupti vulnere nervi
 Deficiunt, motumque negant viresque volandi.
 Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras
 Infirmis pennis: et quâ levis hæserat alæ, 425
 Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta:
 Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro.
 Num videor debere tui præconia rebus
 Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis?
 Ne tamen ulteriùs, quàm fortia facta silendo,
 Ulciscar fratres, solida est mihi gratia tecum. 431

Hæc postquam dulci Neleüs edidit ore:
 A sermone senis repetito munere Bacchi,
 Surrexere toris. Nox est data cætera somno.
 At Deus æquoreas qui cuspide temperat undas,
 In volucrum corpus nati Stheneleida versum 436
 Mente dolet patriâ: sævumque perosus Achillem
 Exercet memores, plûs quàm civiliter, iras.
 Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
 Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis. 440
 O mihi de fratris longè gratissime natis,
 Irrita qui mecum posuisti mœnia Trojæ;
 Ecquid, ut has jamjam casuras aspicias arces,
 Ingemis? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros 444
 Millia cæsa doles? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)

talibus dictis. O longè gratissime mihi de fratris natis, qui
 Trojæ: ecquid ingemis, ut jamjam aspicias has arces casuras? aut ecquid doles tot millia cæsa
 defendentia muros? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)

Usus viribus avis, pennis, que
 redunco rostro, laniaverat ora
 viri hamatis unguibus. Tiryntius
 tendit in hunc arcus nimium
 certos: atque ferit ferentem
 sublimia membra inter nubes,
 pendentemque, quâ ala jungitur
 lateri. Nec vulnus erat grave:
 sed nervi rupti vulnere deficiunt
 illum, que negant motum viresque
 volandi. Decidit in terram,
 infirmis pennis non concipientibus
 auras: et quâ levis sagitta hæserat
 alæ, est pressa gravitate affixi
 corporis: que exacta est per summum
 latus sinistro jugulo. O pulcherrime
 ductor Rhodiæ classis, num videor
 debere præconia rebus tui Herculis?
 Tamen ne ulciscar fratres ulteriùs
 quàm silendo fortia facta, est mihi
 solida gratia tecum.

Postquam Neleüs edidit hæc
 dulci ore: munere Bacchi repetito
 à sermone senis, surrexere toris.
 Cætera nox est data somno. At Deus
 qui temperat æquoreas undas
 cuspide, dolet patriâ mente
 corpus nati versum in volucrum
 Stheneleida: que perosus sævum
 Achillem, exercet memores iras
 plûs quàm civiliter. Jamque bello
 tracto per ferè duo quinquennia,
 compellat intonsum Sminthea

NOTES.

418. Hamatisque.] Bent, crooked like a hook.—Viri.] Of Hercules.

419. Tiryntius.] Hercules, so called from Tirynthe, a city of Peloponnesus.

425. Et quâ levis, &c.] The arrow which had made only a slight wound in the wing, was forced through the body by its weight in the fall.

427. Jugulo sinistro.] Through the left side of the throat.—Exacta.] Driven out.

429. Tui Herculis.] sc. Patris.

O ductor, &c.] Renowned Tlepolemus, Admiral of the fleet which thou carried out of the island Rhodes against the Trojans.

431. Solida gratia.] Firm friendship.

432. Neleïas.] Nestor, the son of Neleus.

433. A sermone.] After Nestor's speech.

435. Deus, &c.] Neptune.

436. Volucrum Stheneleida.] A swan.

Cygnus being the son of Sthenelus.

438. Memores.] Stored in memory. As that of Virg. Memorem Junonis ob iram.

Plus quàm, &c.] In a hostile manner.

439. Tracto.] Protracted, drawn or lengthened out.

440. Intonsum.] Having long hair.

Sminthea.] Apollo, so called (omitting other conjectures) because when mice infested Chryses, a city of Mysia, he hearing the prayers of the citizens, slew those troublesome creatures with his arrows; the people being sensible of the favour, erected a temple and statue to Apollo Smintheus: for in their dialect mice were called *σμινθῆρι*.

441. Natis.] Of the sons of my brother Jupiter.

442. Irrita.] Perishing, built in vain. In the following verse he says, casuras.

subit umbra Hectoris tracti
circum sua Pergama? Cum
tamen ille ferox, que cruen-
tior bello ipso, Achilles po-
pulator nostri operis vivit
adhuc. Det se mihi: saxo
sentiat quid possim triplici
cuspidē. At quoniam non
datur concurrere cominus
hosti; perde necopinum oc-
cultā sagittā. Delius annuit:
atque indulgens pariter ani-
mo suoque patruoque, vela-
tus nebulā pervenit in Iliacum
agmen: que in mediā cæde
virorum cernit Parin spargen-
tem rara tela per ignotos
Achivos: fassusque Deum,
ait, Quid perdis spicula san-
guine plebis? Si qua cura
tuorum est tibi; vertere in
Æaciden, que ulciscere cæ-
sos fratres. Dixit: et ostē-
dens Peliden sternentem Tro-
iā corpora ferro, obvertit ar-
eus in illum: que direxit spi-
culā certa lethiferā dextrā.
Hoc fuit quo senex Priamus
possit gaudere post Hectora
cæsum. Igitur Achille, ille
victor tantorum, vinceris à
timido raptore Graiæ maritæ?
At si fuerat cadendum tibi
femineo Marte; malles ce-
cidisse Thermodontiacā bi-
penni. Jam Æacides, ille timor Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi
bello arserat; idem Deus armarat, idemque cremarat. Jam est cinis; et nescio quid
restat de tam magno Achille.

Hectoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti?
Cum tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso,
Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles.
Det mihi se: saxo, triplici quid cuspidē possim,
Sentiat. At quoniam concurrere cominus hosti
Non datur; occultā necopinum perde sagittā.
Annuit: atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque,
Delius indulgens, nebulā velatus in agmen
Pervenit Iliacum: mediāque in cæde virorum
Rara a per ignotos spargentem cernit Achivos 455
Tela Parin: fassusque Deum, Quid spicula per-
dis [rum;
Sanguine plebis? ait. Si qua est tibi cura tuo-
Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres.
Dixit: et ostendens sternentem Troiā ferro
Corpora Peliden, arcus obvertit in illum:
Certaque lethifera direxit spicula dextrā. 461
Quo Priamus gaudere senex post Hectora posset,
Hoc fuit. Ille igitur tantorum victor, Achille,
Vinceris à timido Graiæ raptore maritæ?
At si femineo fuerat tibi Marte cadendum; 465
Thermodontiacā malles cecidisse bipenni.
Jam timor ille Phrygum, decus et tutela Pelasgi
Nominis Æacides, caput insuperabile bello,
Arserat; armarat Deus idem, idemque cremarat.
Jam cinis est; et de tam magno restat Achille

agnara, per &c.

NOTES.

446. Subit.] Does it enter into your mind?
[Tracti.] sc. Achille.

448. Operis nostri.] Neptune and Apollo
assisted Laomedon in building Troy. See
book XI.—[Populator.] The destroyer.

449. Det mihi se.] If he commits himself
to me, i. e. to the sea.

Triplici.] With my trident.

451. Nec opinum.] At unawares.

455. Indulgens.] Yielding to his request.

454. Iliacum.] Trojan.

457. Sanguine plebis.] In slaying many
and vulgar persons.

458. Æaciden.] Achilles, the grandson
of Æacus.

460. Peliden.] Achilles, the son of Pelus.

461. Certa que, &c.] Thus Virgil:

"Phæbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate
labores,

Dardanaque Paridis direxit tela manusque
Corpus in Æacide."

Æneas praying to Phœbus, Æneid VI. A-
pollo directed the dart into that part of the
body which was vulnerable, for when his

mother dipped him in the Stygian lake, she
held him by the heel, and there alone he was
vulnerable.

462. Post Hectora.] After his son Hector
was slain.

465. Ille igitur, &c.] An apostrophe to
Achilles, expressing indignation that he was
slain by the effeminate Paris.

464. Graiæ. Of a Grecian woman, Helen.
Raptore.] Paris, by whom Achilles was
slain.

465. Femineo.] By a feeble, effeminate
hand.

466. Thermodontiacā.] By the hand of
the Amazons, who inhabit near the river
Thermodon, whose leader was Penthesilea.
Virgil. Lib. I. Æneid. [Bipennis was a
sort of an axe, an instrument of the Ama-
zons, with which they assailed their ene-
mies; therefore, in coins, the Amazons were
represented carrying a Bipennis.]

469. Deus.] Vulcan, the God of Fire,
who, at the entreaty of Thetis, made arms
for Achilles, and burned him when dead.

Nescio quid, parvam quod non benè compleat
urnam.

At vivit totum quæ gloria compleat orbem.

Hæc illi a mensura viro respondet: et hæc est
Par sibi Pelides, nec inania Tartara sentit.

Ipse etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis, 475

Bella movet clypeus: deque armis arma feruntur.

Non ea Tydides, non audet Oileus Ajax,

Non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo

Poscere, non alii: soli Telamone creato

Laërtæque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis.

A se Tantalides onus invidiamque removet:

Argolicosque duces mediis considerare castris

Jussit: et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes. 483

ces considerare mediis castris; et trajecit arbitrium litis in omnes.

a mensura.

NOTES.

471. Nescio quid.] But a little quantity of ashes remains of so great a man as Achilles, not enough to fill one small urn.

473. Hæc mensura.] The whole orb of the earth seems to be the measure of the glory of Achilles.

476. Deque armis.] After the death of Achilles, there was a warm dispute between Ajax and Ulysses for his armour and arms. See Book XIII.

477. Ea.] The armour of Achilles.

Tydides.] Diomedes, the son of Tydeus.

Oileus Ajax.] The son of Oileus. There

were two Ajax's, this and the son of Telamon.

478. Minor Atrides.] Menelaus, the younger son of Atreus.

Major.] Agamemnon.

479.] Telamone creato.] Ajax, the son of Telamon, whence he was called Telamonius.

480. Laërtæque.] And Ulysses, the son of Laërtes

481. Tantalides.] Agamemnon deriving his original from Tantalus.—Removet.] Put it off, he freed himself from.

483. Trajecit.] Transferred.

EXP. FAB. IV. V. VI. & VII. The Grecian Princes being assembled at a feast, expressed their surprise at finding that Cygnus, whom Achilles had engaged, was invulnerable, and at the necessity he was under to close on him and press him to death, after several unsuccessful attacks with spears and darts; on this, Nestor took occasion to relate several battles in which he was personally engaged, and amongst others, that between the Lapithites and the Centaurs, and the necessity the latter were under in order to conquer Cæneus, of pressing him to death, he being as invulnerable as Cygnus. This was occasioned by the treacherous behaviour of the Centaurs, who were invited to celebrate the nuptials of Pirithous and Hippodame; but having drunk to excess, they became inflamed with a lustful passion, from the beauty that appeared in the bride and her fair attendants, whom they seized and used with a brutal violence which raised the resentment of Theseus and the other heroes that accompanied Pirithous. Ovid, in his description of this fight, has mixed with it all that a fruitful fancy could contribute for its embellishment; at the same time preserving the received notions the people then had of the Centaurs, as being monsters of incredible strength and brutal appetites. The incidents introduced in this engagement by Ovid, have a variety that surprises, and are told in a manner peculiar to himself. The Centaurs were supposed to be a people of Thessaly, near mount Pelion, who first trained horses for war, and who being seen in this exercise at a distance, were supposed to be one creature, as were their wives, whom they taught to ride. This skill they carried so high:

that *ἵππευς*, an horseman and a Thessalian, became synonymous. The poets feigned them to be the offspring of Ixion and a cloud, which he embraced instead of Juno, but this had its foundation from there being a city called Nephelæ, which in Greek signifies a cloud. The Centaurs are mentioned to have retired to the mountains of Arcadia, for the Lapithites forced them from their lurking places, pursuing them to the promontory of Melea, where Neptune took them under his protection, that is, they put to sea in order to escape from Hercules, whose resentment they had again drawn on them, by their ill treatment of his preceptor Chiron: others of them retired to the island of the Sirens, where by their voluptuous and debauched lives, they destroyed themselves; and the carcases of such as were buried cast such a noisomestench, that the Locrians who dwelt near the place, were called *Ozolæ*, or stinking. The time of their defeat is said to be the 35th year before the siege of Troy.

Pliny informs us, that Phidias and Parrhasius left a most beautiful cartoon, representing this engagement, which was preserved in Athens.

Of these creatures of the imagination, which Ovid supposed them, Trist. L. iv. the ancients created a different species, to whom they attributed the greatest accomplishments and knowledge; for the Centaur Chiron (the son of Saturn and Philira) had the most honourable appointments, as he had the tuition of *Æsculapius*, *Apollo*, and *Hercules*; the first he instructed in physic, the second in music, the third in astronomy, and *Achilles* he taught to manage the great horse, and to be a master of music; and at last he was placed in the heavens, where he forms the sign *Sagittarius* in the *Zodiac*.

Periclymenus, who had the art of transforming himself into different shapes, at last assumed that of an Eagle, when he was killed by an arrow shot by *Hercules*. From this we are to understand, that he was a brave and warlike prince, who, after having long resisted the attacks of his enemies, was at length killed by an arrow. Neptune is said to have given him this power; that is, his grandfather, who was a maritime prince, and was called Neptune, taught him the art of war, which he industriously made use of, but unfortunately for him, it only served to defer his ruin.

The death of *Achilles*, which our author mentions in the seventh Fable of this Book, being a remarkable event in history, we shall take notice of the chief circumstances that attended it. Our hero having seen *Polyxena*, the daughter of *Priam*, with *Cassandra*, as she was offering sacrifices to *Apollo*, fell in love with her, and demanded her in marriage, to which *Hector* would not consent, unless he would betray the Greeks; this proposal, so injurious to his honour, provoked him so much, that in an engagement with the Trojans, he made up to *Hector*, whom he killed, and dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy. *Priam*, when he went to demand the body of his son, took with him *Polyxena*, in hopes her presence would contribute to his success. The aged monarch perceiving that *Achilles* continued his affection for his daughter consented to their marriage, which was to be celebrated in the temple of *Apollo*. *Paris*, who concealed himself behind the altar, wounded him in the heel, (the only part in which he was vulnerable) while *Deiphobus* pretended to embrace him. But to lay aside all fiction of *Apollo's* directing the blow, (as if it had been necessary that a God should be employed to take away this hero's life, which a mortal could not, as mentioned by *Sophocles* in his tragedy of *Philoctetes*,) incidents are introduced to render the manner of his death the more singular. The wound that *Paris* gave him cut the tendon of the heel, which wound is mortal unless attended by a skilful hand; and to confirm what has been just related, that

tendon has ever since been called after his name. The account of the death of Achilles, however it has been received, was not known to Homer, as that poet says, he died fighting for his country; that a bloody battle, which continued a whole day, was fought by the Greeks for his body, and that though wounded, he avenged his death on all that came in his way, having killed before he expired, Orithous, Hipponous, and Alcithous.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XIII.

FAB. I. II. & III. AJACIS CRUOR IN FLOREM PURPUREUM. PHILOCTETÆ SAGITTAS, IPSO COMITANTE, IN CASTRA GRAIORUM PERFERT ULYSSES. HECUBA, PRIAMI CONJUX, ULYSSI SORTE CEDIT.

THE ARGUMENT.

On the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses contend for his armour; the Greek Captains having adjudged it to the latter, Ajax, in resentment, kills himself, and his blood is changed into a flower. Ulysses having brought Philoctetes, who had the keeping of Hercules's arrows, to the siege, the predictions respecting Troy were accomplished: the City is then taken and sacked; and Hecuba becomes a slave to Ulysses.

CONSEDERE duces: et vulgi stante coronâ, Duces consêdere et coronâ
Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplex vulgi stante, Ajax dominus
Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeia torvo [Ajax. septemplex clypei surgit ad
hos. Utque erat impatiens
iræ, respexit Sigeia

NOTES.

1. Consêdere, &c.] The judges took their seats, the people stood around.

Duces.] sc. Agamemnon, Menelaus, Diomedes, Nestor, Idomeneus, &c.

Vulgi stante coronâ.] The whole army standing in a ring.

2. Surgit.] Juvenal alludes to this place. Sat. VII.

Septemplex.] The shield of Ajax was covered with the hides of seven bulls.

Ajax.] The son of Telamon, the brother

of Peleus; he was the cousin of Achilles.

5. Utque erat, &c.] Ajax was so impetuous in his disposition, as to border on ferocity; and Ovid, to support this character, represents him beginning his discourse with sentences so incoherent, as not to have the least connection, and discovering a mind under the highest perturbation. He attempts not on any excellence of his own to recommend himself, but founds his pretensions to the arms of Achilles on the demerits

littora, classemque in littore, Littora respexit, classemque in littore vultu :
torvo vultu : intendensque Intendensque manus, Agimus, prò Jupiter! inquit,
manus, inquit, Pro Jupiter! Ante rates causam ; et mecum confertur Ulysses?
agimus causam ante rates : et Ulysses confertur mecum? At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis :
Ulysses confertur mecum? At non Hectoreis dubitavit cedere flammis :
At non dubitavit cedere Hec- Quas ego sustinui ; quas hâc à classe fugavi.
toreis flammis : quas ego sus- Tutius est igitur fictis contendere verbis,
tinui : quas fugavi ab hâc classe. Igitur est tatius con- Quam pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere
tendere fictis verbis, quam promptum ; 10
pugnare manu. Sed nec est Nec facere est isti. Quantumque ego Marte feroci,
promptum mihi dicere : nec Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo.
isti facere. Quantumque ego Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi,
valeo feroci Marte, quantum acie, tantum iste valet loquen- Esse reor : vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses:
do. Pelasgi, tamen nec reor Quæ sinè teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola
mea facta esse memoranda vobis : enim ipsi vidistis ea. est.
Ulysses narret sua ; Quæ ge- Præmia magna peti fateor : sed demit honorem
rit sinè teste, quorum nox Æmulus a Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum,
sola est conscia. Fateor mag- Sit licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses.
na præmia peti : sed æmulus demit honorem Ajaci. Licet hoc præmium sit ingens, non est superbum tenuisse, quicquid
Ulysses speravit. a Æmulus. Ajaci non, &c.

NOTES.

of his antagonist ; however, you see in him so much innate courage, and so much fire of the soldier, as to engage you in his favour. On the contrary, you find in Ulysses all the accomplishments of an experienced orator, for he was the best speaker in the Grecian camp ; accordingly we find in ver. 125, he sets out with such a graceful modesty, and gentleness of disposition, as to bespeak the favour of his judges, and that too before he began to address them ; but in the progress of his discourse, he displays the advantages that the calmness of which he was master, and the gracefulness of his manner, gave him over the impetuosity of his competitor ; so that whatever he advanced for his recommendation, Ulysses turns upon him with such force as he was not able to resist, and foils him at his own weapons.

Sigcía.] Sigeum was a city and promontory of Troy, near which the Grecian fleet lay.

4. In littore.] sc. Stantem.

5. Intendens.] Stretching out towards the fleet.—Agimus.] Ajax would show that the arms were due to him, rather than to Ulysses ; first, by right of succession or inheritance, because he was cousin-german to Achilles, and also more nobly descended : and secondly, by merit, because he had done more noble deeds than Ulysses ; and he adds, that Ulysses was not equal, or fit to wear the armour.

6. Ante rates.] The ships which I alone delivered from the firebrands of Hector, when the Greeks, and Ulysses in particular, fled, not able to resist his valour. At this time, Achilles continuing his resentment to

Agamemnon, for depriving him of Briseis, kept within his tent, so that Hector, with a choice company of Trojan youths, attacked the Grecian fleet, which he would have burnt, had he not been beaten off by the valour of Ajax.—Mecum, &c.] He shows his indignation in this place.

7. At non, &c.] Ulysses did not dare.

8. Hâc à classe.] From this fleet. Ajax pointing to it with his finger, shows it to the Greeks.

9. Fictis.] Artfully composed. In set speeches, like an orator.

10. Sed nec, &c.] So Hercules, Lib. IX, “Melior mihi dextra lingua est.”

11. Isti.] sc. Ulysses ; the Pronoun (iste) points at a person with contempt.

Quantumque.] A comparison, by which he shows, that he excelled in fighting, and Ulysses in talking.

12. Acie.] In the field.

13. Tamen.] He first confesses that he had not any merit in speaking ; but yet, says he, I have not any occasion to speak : why should I pretend to recount actions which were performed by day-light in the sight of the whole army ? whereas the feats of Ulysses were the works of night and darkness.

16. Præmia.] The armour of Achilles, made by Vulcan.

Demit, &c.] He, by attempting to rival me, is a greater disparagement to me, than the victory can be glorious, if obtained.

17. Tenuisse.] To have obtained.

Superbum.] Glorious.

18. Sit licet, &c.] Although that which we contend for is of very great value.

Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus;
 Quo cū victus erit, mecum certasse feretur.
 Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset, 21
 Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus:
 Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit:
 Littoraque intravit Pagasæa Colcha carinâ.
 Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silentibus illic
 Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon
 urget.

Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fatetur
 Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax.
 Nec tamen hæc series in causâ prosit, Achivi;
 Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille.
 Frater erat: fraterna peto. Quid sanguinecretus
 Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraude simillimus illi, 32
 Inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
 An quod in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni,
 Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille,
 Ultima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore 36
 Militiam ficto: donec solertior isto,
 Sed sibi inutilior, timidi commenta retexit

sior, qui cepit ultima; detrectavitque militiam ficto furore: donec Naupliades, solertior isto,
 sed inutilior sibi, retexit commenta timidi

NOTES.

19. Iste tulit pretium, &c.] Should it be demeaning to a person of worth and valour to contend with a mean and cowardly person? then he will gain reputation by having disputed with a person much more noble than himself. And such a one is Ulysses, compared with me.

20. Feretur.] It shall be told or reported. For it is an honour to have contended with great men, though you should not gain the advantage.

21. Virtus.] Valour.

22. Nobilitate.] Nobility of birth.

23. Mœnia, &c.] Hercules took Troy in the days of Laomedon, returning from the Argonautic expedition.—Sub Hercule.] Hercules carried Telamon to Troy.

24. Littoraque Colcha.] Of Colchos: for Telamon sailed to Colchos with Jason.

Pagasæa carinâ.] In the ship Argo, that was built near Pagasus, a promontory and town of Thessaly.

25. Huic.] To Telamon.

Qui jura, &c.] Æacus is said to have been a person of that strict justice, that he was chosen judge of the infernal regions by Pluto.

Illic.] Æacus, my grandfather, is a judge, where Sisyphus is tormented.

29. Series.] This order of descent, pedigree.

31. Frater.] Achilles was Ajax's father's brother's son. For Peleus and Telamon

Iste jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis: quo cū erit victus, feretur certasse mecum. Atque ego, si virtus esset dubitabilis in me, essem potens nobilitate, creatus Telamone: qui cepit Trojana mœnia sub forti Hercule: quæ intravit Colcha littora Pagasæa carinâ. Æacus est pater huic: qui reddit jura silentibus umbris, ubi grave saxum urget Æoliden Sisyphon. Summus Jupiter agnoscit Æacon, que fatetur esse suam prolem. Six Ajax tertius ab Jove. Achivi, tamen nec hæc series *stemmatis* prosit in causâ; si non est communis mihi cum magno Achille. Erat frater: fraterna peto. Quid cretus Sisyphio sanguine, et simillimus illi furtis et fraude, inserit nomina alienæ gentis Æacidis? an arma neganda mihi quod veni prior in arma, que sub nullo indice? que ille videbitur potior, donec Naupliades, solertior isto,

were brothers, and cousin-germans were called brothers; because they were born of brothers.

33. Inserit, &c.] Why does he claim kindred with the Æacidæ, the descendants of Æacus? Insero, is, signifies to graft a scion from one tree upon the body of another: The propriety of the metaphor is obvious.

34. t quod in arma, &c.] Alluding to the stratagem by which Ulysses was forced to the war by Palamedes.

Nulloque sub indice.] It was not necessary to detect any artifice of mine.

35. Potior.] Preferable, more worthy.

Ille.] Ulysses.

36. Ultima qui cepit, &c.] Who of the Grecian generals was the last that appeared in arms, pretending madness.

Detrectavitque.] He shunned.

37. Solertior.] One of more sagacity and cunning.—Isto.] Than Ulysses.

38. Sibi inutilior.] For it cost him his life, Palamedes having made Ulysses his enemy, was, through a false accusation, condemned by the Grecian army as a traitor.—For the particulars, see No. 12, (Palamedes,) in the historical account of the heroes.

Commenta retexit.] Exposed his artifice. While the pretended madman was ploughing, Palamedes laid his son in the furrow, and Ulysses running hastily to save him, the imposture was discovered.

animi, que traxit in vitata arma? Nunc sumat optima arma qui noluit sumere ulla. Simus nos inhonorati, et orbi donis patruelibus, qui obtulimus nos ad prima pericula, simus. Atque utinam ille furor esset aut verus, aut creditus; nec hic hortator scelerum unquam venisset comes ad Phrygias arces! Preantia preles, Lemnos non haberet te expositum cum nostro crimine. Qui nunc (ut memorant) abditis sylvestribus antris, Saxa moves gemitu: Laërtiadæque precaris, Quæ meruit: ^a quæ Di, Di dent non vana prece. Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, [ris. (Heu!)] pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque, Velaturque ^b aliturque avibus: volucresque debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis. [tendo Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen. 55 Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus. Viveret; aut certè lethum sinè crimine haberet. Quem malè convicti nimium memor iste furoris Prodererem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit Crimen. Et ostendit, quod ^c jam præfoderat, Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis [aurum. que probavit fictum crimen. Et ostendit aurum quod jam præfoderat. Ergo subduxit vires Achivis, aut exilio

^a quæ (si Di sunt) non vana preceris, vel, quæ, Di dent, o non vana preceris.

^b Venaturque.

^c clam.

NOTES.

39. Naupliades.] Palamedes, the son of Nauplius, who was the son of Neptune, and Amymon, who reigned in Eubœa.

40. Optima, &c.] These three lines are spoken with an irony full of indignation, as he intimates that Ulysses was no why deserving of Achilles' armour; but that he himself was most deserving of it.

41. Donis patruelibus.] The arms of his father's brother's son.—Orbi.] Deprived.

43. Furor.] That madness of Ulysses.

45. Hortator scelerum.] Ulysses, whom he calls in this place [hortator scelerum] because, by his advice, Philoctetes had been left in Lemnos.—Pœantia proles.] O son of Pœan, Philoctetes.

46. Lemnos.] An island dedicated to Vulcan.

48. Laërtiadæque.] To Ulysses, the son of Laertes.

50. Ille eadem, &c.] Philoctetes. At Ullis, the Grecian chiefs bound themselves by an oath, to revenge the cause of Menelaus.

55. Velaturque.] Philoctetes clothed himself with the feathers of those birds that he killed.

Petendo.] In shooting.

54. Debita.] Destined for the destruction of Troy, by means of which the Fates had decreed Troy should be taken.

55. Ille.] Philoctetes.

57. Certè.] At least.

Crimine.] Crimen signifies first as here, an accusation, an imputation of guilt; hence a crime or guilt itself.

58. Quem.] Palamedes.

Malè convicti furoris.] Of his pretended madness being detected, which proved unfortunate to Palamedes, for Ulysses pursued him till he effected his ruin.

Nimium memor.] Upon account of the remembrance that Palamedes (who deserved so well of the Grecian army) was wrongfully killed.—Iste.] Ulysses.

60. Præfoderat.] What he had previously hid under ground in Palamedes' tent, to be in readiness for the proof of his allegations.

61. Exilio—nece.] For by his means Philoctetes was left in a desert island, and Palamedes was stoned to death.

Subduxit.] He took from, drained.

Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses. Qui, licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat; Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen Esse rear nullum. Qui, cum imploraret Ulyssen Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis, Proditus à socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi Scit bene Tydides: qui nomine sæpè vocatum Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobravit amico. Aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis. 70 En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit, Sic linquendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse. Conclamat socios. Adsum; videoque trementem, Pallentemque metu, et trepidantem morte futurâ. Opposui molem clypei; texique jacentem; 75 Servavique animam (minimum est hic laudis) inertem.

Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum: Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque timorem: [sub illo. Post clypeumque late: et mecum contende At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires 80 Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit. Hector adest: secumque Deos in prælia ducit, Quaque ruit, non tu tantum terroris, Ulysse; Sed fortes etiam; tantum trahit ille timoris. Hunc ego, sanguineæ successu cædis ovantem. 85

Hector adest: que ducit Deos secum in prælia, quaque ruit, non tu Ulysse tantum terroris; sed etiam fortes: ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego fudi hunc

NOTES.

62. Aut nece.] Causing the army to stone Palamedes.

Sic pugnat, &c.] An irony; these terrors, these frauds, these snares, these wicked contrivances, are his military exploits.

63. Qui.] sc. Ulysses.

Eloquio.] In eloquence.

64. Desertum, &c.] The order, "ut rear Nestora desertum esse crimen nullum." Ulysses had left Nestor in the field of battle, and the old man was saved by Diomedes.

65. Ulyssen.] The help of Ulysses.

67. Proditus, &c.] He was deserted by Ulysses, and they who desert their comrades in battle are called traitors.

Mihi.] By me.

68.] Scit bene.] He proves the crime of his adversary by the testimony of Diomedes.

Tydides.] Diomedes.

69. Corripuit.] He reprimanded him.

Trepidoque amico.] To cowardly Ulysses.

75. Conclamat.] When the Trojans saw Socus, one of their companions, slain by

Ulysses, they rushed upon him; and he had been killed also, had not Ajax come to his assistance, being made acquainted with his situation by Menelaus.

75. Molem clypei.] My vast shield.

77. Si perstas, &c.] He addresses himself to Ulysses.

78. Vulnusque.] Made by the spear of Socus.

80. Cui standi, &c.] But, O admirable! he that scarce could stand upon the account of the wound given him by Socus, when defended by me, was able to run away.

82. Adest.] Came.

Deos in prælia ducit.] He bears all before him, as if the gods had fought on his side.

85. Non tu, &c.] Emphatically; not only you, who are the most timorous of all men, was put into a fright by Hector's assault; but also the bravest men.

84. Tantum trahit ille timoris.] An epiphonema or acclamation.

85. Ovantem.] Triumphant.

cominūs resupinum ingenti
 pondere, ovantem successu
 sanguineæ cædis. Ego unus
 sustinui hunc poscentem cum
 quo concurreret: que Achivi,
 vovistis meam sortem: et vest-
 ræ preces valûre. Si quæ-
 ritis fortunam hujus pugnæ;
 non sum superatus ab illo.
 Ecce Troîs ferunt ferrumque,
 igneque, Jovumque in Da-
 naas classes. Ubi nunc facun-
 dus Ulysses? nempe ego pro-
 texi mille puppes, spem vesti-
 ri reditûs, meo pectore. Date
 arma pro tot navibus. Quod
 si licet mihi dicere vera; ma-
 jor honos quæritur istis quàm
 mihi: que nostra gloria est
 conjuncta: atque Ajax *petitur*
 armis, non arma petuntur
 Ajaci. Ithacus conferat Rhe-
 sum, imbellemque Dolona,
 Priamidemque Helenum, cap-
 tum cum raptâ Pallade. Ni-
 hil gestum luce, nihil Diomede remoto.

Cominūs ingenti resupinum pondere fudi.
 Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus
 Sustinui: sortemque meam vovistis, Achivi:
 Et vestræ valûre preces. Si quæritis hujus
 Fortunam pugnæ; non sum superatus ab illo. 90
 Ecce ferunt Troîs ferrumque, ignemque, Jo-
 vemque
 In Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses?
 Nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes,
 Spem vestri reditûs. Date tot pro navibus arma.
 Quod si vera licet mihi dicere; quæritur istis, 95
 Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria
 nostra est.
 Atque Ajax armis, non Ajaci arma petuntur.
 Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemque
 Dolona, [captum.
 Priamidemque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade
 Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto.
 Si ^a semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma: 101
 Si semel datis ista arma tam vilibus meritis:

NOTES.

86. Cominūs.] Ajax overthrew Hector with a great stone.

Fudi.] I laid him prostrate.

87. Hunc.] Hector.

Poscentem cum quo concurreret.] Chal-
 lenging.

88. Sortem.] For nine generals cast lots, to determine who should accept of the chal-
 lenge given by Hector, which fell upon
 Telamonian Ajax, when night coming on,
 they quitted the combat with equal honour,
 and made presents to each other, Hector
 sent Ajax a sword, and Ajax returned him a
 belt.

Sortemque meam vovistis.] You wished
 that the lot might fall to me.

89. Et vestræ, &c.] Agreeable to their
 wish, it fell to Ajax to engage with Hector.

90. Non sum, &c.] In which there was
 no small glory, as they both left the field
 with equal honour.

91. Ecce ferunt, &c.] This is the circum-
 stance which he hints at ver. 7. of this Fable.
 Jovemque.] The assistance of Jupiter,
 who favoured Hector.

92. Facundus.] Eloquence was of little
 use upon such an occasion.

Ithacus.] That Ithacan; it is observable
 that he rarely mentions his name Ulysses,
 but uses contemptuous appellations when he
 has occasion to speak of him.

93. Nempe ego, &c.] Ajax alone protected
 the fleet from being burnt, the other Gre-
 cian generals having fled.

Protexi.] I defended.

94. Date.] q. d. I have given you so many
 ships, in as much as I preserved them at the

hazard of my life; and do not such services
 merit some return?

95. Quæritur istis, &c.] They cannot do
 so much honour to Ajax, as Ajax does to
 them.

98. Conferat.] Let Ulysses compare with
 these brave actions of mine, Rhesus, king
 of Thrace, who came to the assistance of the
 Trojans with white horses, and, with his men,
 was slain by Diomedes and Ulysses, that
 very night he came to Troy.

Ithacus.] Ulysses; so called, from Ithaca
 in the Ionian sea, where Ulysses reigned.

Imbellemque.] Not warlike, effeminate.

Dolona.] The son of Eumedes. Ajax ad-
 mits that Ulysses had done some things; but
 then he puts them in a contemptible light.

99. Priamidemque.] The son of Priamus.

Helenum.] Who revealed the secret fates
 of the Trojans to the Greeks, and was taken
 by Diomedes and Ulysses.

Rapta cum Palladæ.] With the Palladium
 or image of Pallas which he had stolen.
 This image, which was made of wood, is
 said to have had eyes which seemed to move,
 and to have held in one hand a spear. The
 Trojans supposed it to have fallen from
 Heaven into the temple as it was building.
 The Oracle declared, so long as it was pre-
 served in Troy, the city could not be taken;
 this coming to the knowledge of Diomedes
 and Ulysses, they slew the guard in whose
 care it was placed, and carried it off; then
 Troy soon fell. It was afterwards preserved
 in a temple dedicated to Minerva in Rome,
 where Metellus preserved it from being
 burnt.

Dividite : et major pars sit Diomedis in illis.
Quò tamen hæc Ithaco ? qui clam, qui semper
inermis

Rem gerit ; et furtis incautum decipit hostem ?

Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro 105

Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.

Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex

Pondera tanta feret. Nec non onerosa gravisque
Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.

Nec clypeus vasti cœlatus imagine mundi 110

Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistræ.

Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus ?

Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi ;

Cur spolieris, erit ; non, cur metuaris ab hoste.

Et fuga (quâ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis)

Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahenti.

Adde, quòd iste tuus, tam rarò prœlia passus,

Integer est clypeus. Nostro, qui tela ferendo

Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus.

Denique quid verbis opus est ; spectemur agendo.

Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes ; 121

Inde jubete peti : et referentem ornate relatis.

Finierat Telamone satus ; vulgique secutum

Ultima murmur erat. Dónec Laërtius heros

Adstitit : atque oculos paulùm tellure moratos

Sustulit ad proceres ; expectatoque resolvit 126

Ora sono : neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

erat ; que murmur vulgi secutum erat ultima. Dónce Laërtius heros adstitit : atque sustulit oculos, moratos paulum tellure, ad proceres ; que resolvit ora expectato sono ; neque gratia abest facundis dictis.

dividite : major pars in illis sit Diomedis. Tamen quo hæc Ithaco ? qui gerit rem clam, qui semper inermis ; et decipit incautum hostem furtis ? Ipse nitor galeæ radiantis ab claro auro prodet insidias, que manifestabit latentem. Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub casside Achillis feret tanta pondera. Nec hasta Pelias potest non esse onerosa gravisque imbellibus lacertis. Nec clypeus cœlatus imagine vasti mundi conveniet timidæ sinistræ, natæque ad furta. Improbe, quid petis munus debilitaturum te ? quod si error Achivi populi donaverit tibi ; erit *causa* cur spolieris ; non cur metuaris ab hoste. Et fuga (quâ solâ, timidissime, vincis cunctos) est futura tibi trahenti tanta gestamina. Adde quòd iste tuus clypeus, passus prœlia tam rarò, est integer. Novus successor est habendus nostro, qui ferendo tela patet mille plagis. Denique quid opus est verbis ? spectemur agendo. Arma viri fortis mittantur in medios hostes. Inde jubete peti : et ornate referentem relatis. Satus Telamone fini-

NOTES.

105. Quò.] For what, for what end, sc. petuntur.—Tamen. &c.] By this Ajax shows, that the armour of Achilles would be quite unfit for Ulysses, who was a timorous man.

104. Furtis.] Deceits, frauds, snares, or ambushes.—Incautum.] The unwary.

105. Ipse nitor, &c.] The very splendour of the helmet will betray his dark designs,

107. Dulichius vertex.] The head of Ulysses.

108. Nec non, &c.] And Achilles' spear cannot but feel heavy in his arms.

109. Pelias.] Gen. adis, or ados.

110. Clypeus vasto, &c.] On the shield of Achilles were engraven the system of the world, the heaven and stars, the earth, with its cities and inhabitants ; and also the ocean.

112. Debilitaturum.] That would debilitate or weaken.

116. Trahentí.] This was spoke with great propriety, for those things which we are not able to carry, we draw or drag along.

100. Spectemur.] Let us be proved.

121. Viri fortis.] Of Achilles.

122. Indè.] From the midst of the enemy.

125. Finierat, &c.] These are the words of the poet, till you come to *Si mea*, &c.

124. Ultima.] scil. verba : a murmur, a buzz ran through the people, each giving his opinion to his neighbour.

Laërtius heros.] Ulysses.

125. Ultitit.] Rose up.

Atque oculos paulùm tellure moratos.] Having his eyes fixed upon the ground. A mark of modesty.

126. Sustulit ad proceres.] With deference to the judges whom Ajax neglected ; he had turned his eyes to the Sigeon shore, torro vultu.

127. Gratia.] The good opinion, the favour of the hearers, which a gentleness of address and soft language do naturally conciliate.

Pelagſi ſi mea vota valuiffent cum veſtris, hæres tanti certaminis non foret ambiguus : tu Achille poteris tuis annis, nos poteremur te, Quem quoniam non æqua fata negarunt mihi vobisque, (ſimul terſit lumina veluti lachrymantia manu) quis melius ſuccedet magno Achilli, quàm per quem magnus Achilles ſuccedit Danaïs ? Modò ne proſit huic, quod videtur hebes eſſe, ut eſt ; neve ingenium noceat mihi, quod, Achivi, proſuit vobis ſemper ; meaque hæc facundia, ſi qua eſt quæ ſæpe locuta eſt pro vobis, nunc pro domino, careat invidiâ : nec quiſque recuset ſua bona. Nam *vix voco genus et proavos et ea quæ ipſi non fecimus, nostra*. Sed enim quia Ajax retulit eſſe pronepos Jovis, quoque Jupiter eſt auctor noſtri ſanguinis : diſtamus totidem gradus ab illo. Nam Laërtes et pater mihi, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic : neque quiſquam in his damnatus et exul.

Si mea cum veſtris valuiffent vota, Pelagſi, Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres : Tuque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille. Quem quoniam non æqua mihi vobisque negarunt 131
Fata, (manuque ſimul veluti lachrymantia terſit Lumina) quis magno melius ſuccedet Achilli, Quàm per quem magnus Danaïs ſuccedit Achilles ? [videtur ;
Huic modò ne proſit, quod, ut eſt, hebes eſſe Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis ſemper, Achivi, Proſuit ingenium ; meaque hæc facundia, ſi qua eſt, 137
Quæ nunc pro domino, pro nobiſſæpe locuta eſt, Invidiâ careat : bona nec ſua quiſque recuset. Nam *genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipſi, Vix ea noſtra voco*. Sed enim, quia retulit Ajax Eſſe Jovis pronepos, noſtri quoque ſanguinis auctor 142
Jupiter eſt ; totidemque gradus diſtamus ab illo. Nam mihi Laërtes pater eſt, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic : neque in his quiſquam damnatus et exul. 145

NOTES.

128. Si mea, &c.] In order to procure the favour of the judges, he moves their paſſions, by reciting the circumſtances of the death of Achilles ; for he knew that a heart once opened to pity, ſympathiſes with the ſpeaker, and may be led whither he pleaſes.

131. Non æqua.] Not kind, cruel.

153, 154. Succedat—ſuccedit.] Theſe words are taken here in two different ſenſes, which a more exact writer than Ovid would not have attempted : the former ſignifies to ſucceed or to come in the place of ; the latter, to come amongſt, or to come to the aſſiſtance of.

154. Quàm per quem, &c.] Than he by whoſe means Achilles was brought to the Trojan war, and that was Ulyſſes. For what beſet Achilles, ſee No. 5, of the hiſtory of the heroes, &c. placed before the XIIth. Book.

155. Huic modò, &c. Ajax acknowledged himſelf inferior to Ulyſſes in point of ſpeaking, which inclined the hearers to favour him ; this being perceived by Ulyſſes, he begs they would not admit of ſuch an indulgence, as it would depreciate an excellence, and render its want no leſs valuable than its poſſeſſion.

157. Ingenium.] Wit, genius, quickneſs of thought.

Meaque, &c.] Ulyſſes endeavours to free

himſelf of any ſuſpicion of arrogance, and at the ſame time to make a reply :

“ — Quantumque ego Marte feroci,

“ Quantum acie valco, tantum valet iſte “ loquendo.”

138. Domino.] Its owner, myſelf.

150. Invidiâ careat.] Be free from envy ; i. e. let it not draw upon me the envy or diſaffection of my judges. For Ajax had endeavoured to make Ulyſſes envied for his eloquence, when he ſaid, Tutius eſt fictis igitur contendere verbis, Quàm pugnare manu.

Bona nec, &c.] Nor let a man diſclaim the advantages he may have over his adverſary ; i. e. if I have ſuperior abilities, why ſhould I be reſuſed the uſe of them ? He calls theſe advantages (ſua) a man's own, in oppoſition to thoſe in the next line which are not a man's own, and upon which Ajax had valued himſelf, nobilitate potens.

142. Retulit eſſe Jovis.] Himſelf to be Jupiter's grandfather. A Greek conſtruction.

145. Totidem.] As many as Ajax, namely, three ſteps.

144. Illi.] To Laërtes.

145. Huic.] To Arcesius.

Quiſquam damnatus, &c.] As Peleus, the father of Achilles, and Telamon, the father of Ajax were. For Peleus ſlew his brother Phocus, (See Lib. XI.) and Ulyſſes aſſerts, that

Est quoque per matrem Cyllenius addita nobis
 Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente.
 Sed neque materno quòd sum generosior ortu,
 Nec mihi quòd pater est fraterni sanguinis insons.
 Proposita arma peto : meritis expendite causam.
 Dummodò quòd fratres Telamon Peleusque
 fuerunt, 151

Ajaxis meritum non sit : nec sanguinis ordo,
 Sed virtutis honos, spoliis quærat in istis.
 Aut si proximitas primusque requiritur hæres ;
 Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi. 155
 Quis locus Ajaci ? Phthian Scyronve ferantur.
 Nec minùs est isto Teucer patruelis Achilli.
 Num petit ille tamen ? a num sperat ut auferat
 arma ?

Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur ;
 Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprehendere dictis
 In promptu mihi sit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar.
 Præscia venturi genitrix Nereia lethi 162
 Dissimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes,

Nereia genitrix, præscia lethi *sui filii* venturi, dissimulat natum cultu muliebri. Fallacia
 sumptæ vestis deceperat omnes, a num, si petat, auferet, &c.

NOTES.

Telamon was not innocent of his brother's death, having wounded him with his sword in the neck ; for which they were banished by Æacus. Ulysses mentions these in order to lessen what was objected to him respecting Sisyphus, who was counted among his ancestors by his mother's side. And in this he shows himself to be more noble than Ajax ; as not any marks of infamy appeared against him on his father's side, whereas the father and uncle of Ajax were both banished for killing their brother. This, " damnatus et exul," is in return for Ajax's hint, ver. 25.—" ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget."

146. Cyllenius.] Mercury, so called from Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia. The mother of Ulysses was the daughter of Autolycus ; whose father was Mercury.

149. Insons.] Innocent, guiltless.

151. Dummodò, &c.] Ajax was nearly related to Achilles, on which he founded no small pretensions to his arms ; of this Ulysses was so sensible, that he begs the contention should rather be determined by their services : alledging, that if consanguinity was to have any weight, other candidates might be found whose pretensions were as well founded.

155. Illi.] To Achilles.

156. Phthian.] Where Peleus is.

Scyro.] Where Pyrrhus is. The Greeks sent for him afterwards to the war.

Quoque Cyllenius est altera nobilitas addita nobis per matrem. Deus est in utroque parente. Sed neque peto proposita arma, quòd sum generosior materno ortu, nec quòd pater est mihi, insons fraterni sanguinis : expendite causam meritis. Dummodò non sit meritum Ajaxis, quòd Telamon Peleusque fuerunt fratres ; nec ordo sanguinis, sed honos virtutis quærat in istis spoliis. Aut si proximitas, primusque hæres requiritur, Peleus est genitor, Pyrrhus est filius illi. Quis locus Ajaci ? ferantur Phthian Scyronve. Nec Teucer est minùs patruelis Achilli isto. Num tamen ille petit ? num sperat ut auferat arma ? ergo quoniam nudum certamen operum habetur, quidem feci plura, quàm quæ in promptu mihi comprehendere dictis. Tamen ducar ordine rerum.

157. Teucer.] This Teucer was brother to Ajax by the same father, but not by the same mother : Teucer was the son of Telamon by Hesione ; Ajax by Eriboæ.

159. Ergo operum, &c.] For the question is, which of us has best served the Grecian army by our exploits ? I am not able to recount what I have done.

162. Præscia venturi, &c.] Ulysses begins here to relate his particular services without the least ostentation.

Genitrix Nereia.] Thetis, the daughter of Nereus, was the mother of Achilles.

165. Dissimulat.] Simulo or simulo, as, signifies to make alike : dissimulo, to make unlike ; therefore, the first signifies also, to suppose a thing to be, that is not : and the latter, to suppose a thing not to be, that really is, or hence, to conceal. These significations are set forth in our dictionaries ; but not in the regular order they flow from the radix. The compilers of such books have not sufficiently attended to this, hence it is, that they give many words seemingly of contrary significations, at least very different, which might have been avoided by attending to etymology—*x. n.* I would therefore advise the young scholar carefully to learn the primary signification of words, when the diversity would easily follow, and be more readily obtained.

Cultu, &c.] By his dress ; for Achilles was disguised in the habit of a virgin.

in quibus Ajacem. Ego inserui arma motura virilem animum mercibus fœmineis. Neque heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus. Cùm dixi tenenti parmam hastamque, Nate Dea : Pergama peritura reservant se tibi. Quid dubitas evertere ingentem Trojam ? injeci manum ; que misi fortem ad fortia, ergo opera illius sunt mea. Ego domui Telephon pugnantiem hastâ : que refeci victum orantem. Quodd Thebæ cecidère est meum. Credite me cepisse Lesbom, et Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, et Scyron. Putate Lyrnesia mœnia concussa procubuisse solo meâ dextrâ. Utque taceam alias ; nempe dedi qui posset perdere sævum Hectora. Inclytus Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles est inventus. Dederam Achilli vivo, reposco post fata illius. Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes Danaos ; que mille carinæ complêrunt Euboicam Aulida ; flamina expectata diu sunt nulla aut contraria classi : duræque sortes jubent Agamemnona mactare immeritam natam sævæ Dianæ.

NOTES.

164. In quibus.] Among whom.
 165. Arma.] A sword, spear, and shield.
 166. Projecerat.] Had laid aside.
 170. Ad fortia.] sc. Gerenda. To perform.
 171. Ergo, &c.] Ulysses ascribes to himself the merit of the services done by Achilles, as it was owing to him that he assisted at the Trojan war.

Telephon.] A king of Lycia, the son of Hercules, by the nymph Auge ; who having opposed the Greeks, was wounded in the thigh by Achilles ; and having received a second wound, was cured. See Lib. XII.

172. Orantemque refeci.] I healed the wound with the same spear that gave it.

173. Thebæ.] How many cities were there of this name which is meant here ?

174. Tenedon, &c.] Trojan cities in which Apollo was worshipped.

176. Procubuisse solo.] Levelled to the ground.

Lyrnesia mœnia.] Lyrnessus was a Trojan city, from whence Achilles carried away Briseis.

177. Sævum.] Great, terrible.

180. Vivo dederam.] sc. Achilli dederam Arma, the weapons, which were placed among

the female ornaments. For then Achilles began first to handle arms.

Post fata.] After his death.

181. Dolor unius. The resentment of Menelaus.—Dolor.] Ulysses proceeds to mention his own personal merit, which he proved to be superior to that of Ajax. For when the Grecian fleet came to Aulis, they were detained by a tempest ; whereupon the Augurs being consulted, gave answer that Diana must be appeased with the blood of Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, who had accidentally killed a doe that belonged to the Goddess.—See the Introductory Preface before the XIIth Book, for the manner by which the Goddess was rendered propitious.

Unius.] Of Menelaus, because of Helena that had been stolen from him.—Pervenit ad Danaos, &c.] It stirred up all the Greeks.

182. Aulidaque.] Aulis is a city of Bœotia, remarkable for its famous port, where the Grecian fleet rendezvoused.

184. Flamina.] The winds.

Duræque sortes.] The cruel oracles.

185. Natam.] Iphigenia, his daughter.

Denegat hoc genitor : Divisque irascitur ipsis : Genitor denegat hoc : que
 Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis irascitur Divis ipsis : atque
 Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti. tamen pater est in rege. Ego
 Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides ; ad publica commoda verbis.
 Difficilem tenui sub iniquo iudice causam. 190 Equidem nunc fateor, Atrides
 Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique ignoscat fasso ; tenui diffi-
 Summa movet sceptri ; laudem ut cum sangui- cilem causam sub iniquo iudice.
 ne penset. Tamen utilitas populi, fra-
 [astu
 Mittor et ad matrem : Quæ non hortanda, sed terque, que summa dati scep-
 Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamoniussset, tri movet hunc ; ut penset
 Orba suis essent etiamnum lineæ ventis. 195 laudem cum sanguine *filie*
 Mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces : *sue immolandæ.* Et mittor
 Visaque et intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ. ad matrem ; Quæ non fuit hor-
 Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi, tunda, sed decipienda astu.
 Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam. Quò si Telamoniussset, lin-
 Accusoque Parin : prædamque Helenamque re- tea essent etiamnum orba su-
 posco : is ventis. Et mittor audax o-
 [tum.
 Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junc- rator ad Iliacas arces : et cu-
 At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuere sub illo, 202 ria altæ Trojæ est visa et in-
 Vix tenuere manus (scis hoc, Menelæe) nefandas : trata mihi. Que illa erat ad-
 Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli. huc plena viris. Egi interri-
 Longa referre mora est, quæ consilioque manu- tus causam quam communis
 Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli. Græcia mandârat mihi : ac-
 [que
 cuseque Parin ; que reposco
 prædamque Helenamque :
 et moveo Priamum, et Ante-
 nora junctum Priamo. At
 Paris, et fratres, et qui rapu-
 ère sub illo, vix tenuere ne-
 fandas manus (Menelæe scis

hoc :) que illa fuit prima lux nostri pericli tecum. Longa est mora referre, quæ feci utili-
 ter tempore spatiosi belli consilioque manue.

NOTES.

186. Genitor.] Her father Agamemnon.

187. Atque in rege, &c.] Though he loved his people, he loved his daughter also ; and therefore it was no easy matter to prevail upon him.

Pater.] The affection of a father.

190. Difficilem.] Because of the partiality of the judge ; for Agamemnon seemed to be governed more by his paternal affection than the public good.—Tenui.] I gained.

Iniquo.] Partial.

191. Summa dati sceptri.] The supreme power committed to him by the Greeks : Sceptrum, being an emblem of power, signifies power also.

Laudem.] Glory. All these motives were urged by Ulysses to engage Agamemnon in the public interest. His brother Menelaus had the chief command given him.

Sanguine.] Of Iphigenia to be offered.

192. Ut penset, &c.] To purchase glory, &c.

193. Hortanda.] To be entreated, persuaded.

194. Decipienda.] Ulysses entreated the mother of Iphigenia, to permit her daughter to go with him, under pretence of her having been espoused to Achilles by Agamemnon.

195. Orba suis essent, &c.] We should not have had a favourable wind until now ;

as if he had said Telamoniuss, i. e. Ajax would never have obtained Iphigenia.

196. Mittor, &c.] The Greeks, before they proceeded to hostilities, sent ambassadors to Troy to offer terms, which the Trojans foolishly rejected.—Ulysses was one of these ambassadors, Menelaus himself another.

Orator.] An ambassador, an orator.

198. Plenaque, &c.] He intimates that he went bodily to Priamus ; not by night, but in the noon day, when he was attended by his chiefs ; or when as yet there had not been so many of the Trojan heroes slain.

200. Prædamque.] Whatsoever Paris had carried away with Helena.

201. Antenora junctum.] Either by place, or because he assented to the opinion of Priamus ; for Antenor was always of an opinion, that Helena should be restored to Menelaus.

202. Sub illo.] Under the conduct and command of Paris.

203. Vix tenuere manus.] They hardly abstained from violence : I was very near being killed.

Nefandas.] For it is a great offence to do violence to the persons of ambassadors.

206. Spatiosi belli.] Of a long and tedious war, that continued till the tenth year

Post primas acies hostes continuere se diu mœnibus urbis; nec fuit ulla copia aperti Martis. Pugnavimus deum decimo anno. Interea quid facis, qui nōsti nil nisi prœlia? quis tuus usus erat? nam si requiris mea facta: insidior hostibus: cingo fossas munimine: consolor socios; ut ferant tœdia longi belli placidâ mente: doceo, quo modo simus alendi armandique; mittor quò usus postulat. Ecce rex deceptus monitu Jovis imagine somni jubet dimittere curam incœpti belli. Ille potest defendere causam suam auctore. Ajax non sinat hoc: que poscat Pergama delenda: que pugnet, quod potest. Cur non remoratur ituros? cur non capit arma? dat, quod vaga turba sequatur? hoc non erat nimium *Ajaci* nunquam loquens nisi magna. Quid, quòd et ipse fugis? Vidi, puduitque videre, cum tu dares terga, que parares inhonesta vela. Nec mora, dixi, ô sociei, quid facitis? quæ dementia concitat vos dimittere *jâ* *ferè* captam Trojam? quidve fertis domum, nisi dedecus, decimo anno? reduxi aversos de profugâ classe, talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse fecerat disertum, Atrides convocat socios paventes terrore:

Post acies primas, urbis se mœnibus hostes 207
 Continuere diu; nec aperti copia Martis
 Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pugnavimus anno.
 Quid facis interea, qui nil nisi prœlia nōsti?
 Quis tuus usus erat? Nam si mea facta requiris:
 Hostibus insidior: fossas munimine cingo: 212
 Consolor socios; ut longi tœdia belli
 Mente ferant placidâ: doceo, quo simus alendi
 Armandique modo: mittor quò postulat usus.
 Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine somni 216
 Rex jubet incœpti curam dimittere belli.
 Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam.
 Non sinat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poscat;
 Quodque potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur
 ituros? 220
 Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba sequatur?
 [quenti.
 Non erat hoc nimium, nunquam nisi magna lo-
 Quid, quòd et ipse fugis? Vidi, puduitque videre,
 Cum tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares.
 Nec mora, Quid facitis? quæ vos dementia,
 dixi,
 Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam?
 Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?
 Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum
 Fecerat, aversos profugâ de classe reduxi.
 Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes: 230

NOTES.

207. Primas acies.] After the first skirmish or engagement.

209. Demum.] Only at least.

210. Quid facis.] He addresses himself to Ajax.

211. Quis, &c.] What use were you of to the Grecians?

214. Quo simus alendi.] I provide provisions and arms for the army.

216. Ecce, &c.] The ancients used to call them moniti somni, in which the Gods themselves appeared.

Ecce Jovis, &c. When Achilles, through resentment for the indignity offered, had retired to his ships, Agamemnon, in order to discover the affections of the people, acquaints them, that Jupiter in a dream had ordered him to return to Greece, for that they could not take Troy: but this artifice was near producing a very serious effect; the people were for returning in reality, and it was with great difficulty they were prevented. Ulysses was principally active in persuading them to stay.

218. Auctore.] Lest he should offend

Agamemnon by reciting this adventure, he places the blame of it to the account of Jupiter.

219. Non sinat.] An irony, by which Ulysses intimates, that Ajax was not able to prevent them from returning home.

221. Dat, &c.] Let him say something; let him give any advice that the people will follow.

222. Non erat, &c.] To Ajax who always boasted of great things, this was not of much importance; for there was occasion of much eloquence to detain them, when they were just ready to depart.

224. Inhonestaque.] Dishonourable and cowardly.

226. Concitat.] Moves, induces you to go away.—Captam.] Not indeed already taken; but in such a state as must render it easily to be taken.

228. In que.] To which, or on which account.

229. Profugâ.] That was ready to sail.

230. Atrides.] Agamemnon.

Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit. At ausus erat reges incessere dictis Thersites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis. Erigor : et trepidos cives exhortor in hostem : Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco. 235 Tempore ab hâc quodcunque potest fecisse videri Fortiter iste, meum est : a quem dantem terga retraxi.

Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve petitive ? At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta : Me probat : et socio semper confidit Ulysse. 240 Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum A Diomede legi. Nec me sors ire jubebat : Sic tamen et spreto noctisque hostisque periculo, Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona Interimo : non antè tamen, quam cuncta cœgi Prodere, et edidici quid perfida Troja pararet. Omnia cognôram : nec, quod specularer, habebam : 247

Et jam præmissâ poteram cum laude reverti. Haud contentus eâ, petii tentoria Rhesi : Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi. 250 Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus, Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos.

suis castris. Atque ita victor, que potitus captivo votisque, ingredior curru imitante lætos triumphos. a qui.

NOTES.

231. Telamoniades.] Ajax, the son of Telamon.

232. Incessere.] To provoke, to irritate. Dictis protervis.] With reproaches, with upbraidsings.

233. Thersites.] Not any one in the Grecian army was more deformed, or had a more impertinent tongue.

Haud impunè.] Not unpunished : for when he reviled Agamemnon, Ulysses corrected him with his scepter.

235. Reposco.] I pressed it upon their minds.

236. Tempore ab hâc, &c.] Whatsoever has been done by Ajax, since I kept him from running away, is to be attributed to me.

237. Iste.] That Ajax.

238. Denique, &c.] He answers to what Ajax objected to in the 100th verse.

Petitive.] sc. Socium.

240. Probat.] Praises or approves of.

241. Est aliquid, &c.] It is honourable to be chosen a companion to a brave man. For Diomedes, of all the Greeks, made choice of Ulysses to be his companion in viewing the Trojan camp.

242. Nec me, &c.] He intimates that he went uninvited to view the enemies camp

with Diomedes.—Nec me sors, &c.] It was not by lot that I engaged, as was the situation of Ajax when he fought with Hector.

243. Spreto noctis, &c.] An answer, to (luce nihil gestum.)

244. Quæ nos.] scil. audebamus.

245. Non antè.] sc. Interem.

246. Prodere.] To discover.—Perfida Troja.] The perfidious Trojans ; this epithet was given to Troy for their behaviour in this war, as well as in the days of Laomedon.

247. Specularer.] I should search out as a spy.

248. Et jam præmissâ, &c.] I did discover the motions of the enemy, which was what I engaged to ; and I might have returned with no small share of glory (præmissâ). The news of which had flown before me.

249. Rhesi.] A king of the Thracians, and an auxiliary of the Trojans, whom Ulysses slew with his companions, and brought away his white horses into the camp.

252. Curru.] He means the chariot and horses of Rhesus.

Imitante.] I mount the chariot, which was almost like a triumphal one. He alludes to the triumphal horses and chariots in which the Roman conquerors were usually carried,

Negate mihi arma *virī*, ejus
 equos hostis poposcerat pre-
 tium pro nocte; fueritque A-
 jax benignior. Quid referam
 agmina Lycii Sarpedonis de-
 vastata meo ferro? Fudi Cæ-
 ranon Iphitiden, et Alastora-
 que, Chromiumque, Alcan-
 drumque, Haliumque, Noë-
 monaque, Prytanique cum
 multo sanguine, que dedi
 Thoona exilio cum Chersida-
 mante, et Charopen, que En-
 nomon actum immitibus fatis:
 quique minùs celebres nostrâ sub mœnibus
 Procubuère manu. Sunt et mihi vulnera, cives,
 Ipso pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis. [sunt
 Aspiciete en. Vestemque manu deducit, et, Hæc
 Pectora semper, ait, vestris exercita rebus. 265
 At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos
 Sanguinis in socios. et habet sinè vulnere corpus.
 Quid tamen hoc refert; si se pro classe Pelasgâ
 Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque Jovemque?
 Confiteorque tulit: neque enim benefacta ma-
 lignè 270
 Detrectare meum est. Sed nec communia solus
 Occupet, atque aliquem vobis quòque reddat
 honorem.
 atque reddat aliquem honorem vobis quoque. *α* fueritque his dignior Ajax.

NOTES.

255. Pro nocte.] For one night's service.

254. Arma negate mihi, &c.] scil. (illius) arma ejus equos, &c. Hector had engaged to give Dolon the horses of Achilles for one night's service.

Negate.] An irony that Ulysses makes use of, to show that the arms of Achilles ought to be denied to Ajax, and given to him.

Benignior.] More worthy.

Fueritque, &c.] And Ajax pretends to have been more liberal of his services. Benignus signifies generous in giving: malignus sparing or parsimonious; I wish, therefore, it could be read, fueritque benignior Hector.

255. Sarpedonis.] The son of Jupiter by Europa; brother of Minos, and king of Lycia; Sarpedon being an auxiliary to the Trojans, and many of his companions being slain by Ulysses, was himself at last killed by Patroclus.

257. Iphitiden.] The son of Iphitus.

259. Exitioque dedi.] And I slew.

260. Ictum.] Driven into my way by his cruel fates.

262. Sunt et mihi.] A reply to ver. 117. and ver. 118.

265. Ipso pulchra loco.] Received by ex-

posing my breast: For it was a disgrace to be wounded in the back.

264. Aspiciete.] It was looked upon by the ancients to be very honourable to shew the wounds that had been received from the enemy.—Deducit.] He removes, he turns on one side.

268. Quid tamen, &c.] As though he had said nothing to the purpose. For Ulysses confutes what Ajax had boasted of, that he singly had repelled the Trojan fire-brands from the Grecian fleet. For, says he, there were others besides him; particularly Patroclus, who in the armour of Achilles, withstood the enemies attempt to fire our ships.

Hoc refert.] Where is the mighty consequence in his having defended the fleet?

Jovemque.] For Jupiter was on the side of Hector and the Trojans.

270. Benefacta.] Brave or good actions.

Malignè detrectare.] To detract from with malignity and reviling

271. Sed nec communia, &c.] Only let not Ajax arrogate to himself, what is belonging to you as well as to him.

272. Vobis.] A well-timed compliment to the judges.

Reppulit Actorides sub imagine tutus Achillis
Troas ab arsuris cum defensore carinis. 274

Ausum etiam Hectoreo solum concurrere Marti
Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, meique;
Nonus in officio, et prælatus, munere sortis.

Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnæ
Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo.

Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore 280

Temporis illius, quo Graiùm murus Achilles

Procubuit! nec me lacrymæ, luctusve, timorve

Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem.

His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus

Achillis,

[laboro.

Et simul arma tuli: quæ nunc quoque ferre

Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires:

Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores. 287

Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cærule mater

Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,

Artis opus tantæ, rudis et sinè pectore miles

Indueret? neque enim clypei cœlamina nôrit,

Oceanum, et terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,

et sinè pectore indueret cœlestia dona, opus tantæ artis? enim neque nôrit cœlamina clypei,

oceanum, et terras, que sidera cum alto cœlo,

Actorides, tutus sub imagine
Achilles, reppulit Troas cum
defensore ab arsuris carinis.

Etiam putat se ausum solum
concurrere Hectoreo Marti,

oblitus regisque, ducumque
meique; nonus in officio, et

prælatus munere sortis. Sed
tamen, fortissime, quis eventus

fuit vestræ pugnæ? Hector
abit violatus nullo vulnere.

Me miserum! quanto dolore
cogor meminisse illius tempor-

is, quo Achilles, murus Gra-
iùm procubuit! nec lacrymæ,

luctusve, timorve tardârunt
me, quin referrem corpus

sublime humo. His humeris,
inquam, his humeris, ego tuli

corpus Achillis et simul ar-
ma: quæ nunc quoque labo-

ro ferre. Vires sunt mihi,
quæ valeant in tanta pondera:

est animus certè sensurus ves-
tros honores. Scilicet idcirco

cærule mater fuit ambitiosa
pro suo gnato, ut rudis miles

indueret? neque enim nôrit cœlamina clypei,

oceanum, et terras, que sidera cum alto cœlo,

NOTES.

275. Actorides.] The son of Actor, Patroclus, repulsed the Trojans; the glory of Ajax then is not so great, since others could repulse them as well as he.

274. Defensore.] Hector. For he was the defender of the Trojans.

275. Ausum, &c.] For Ajax had arrogated this to himself, ver. 87.

"Hunc ego poscentem cum quo concurreret, unus

Sustinui."

This Ulysses refutes, by observing, that Ajax did not engage with Hector of his own accord, but by lot.

276. Putat.] He conceits.

Oblitus regisque, &c.] Here he again pays due respect to the judges, which Ajax had neglected to do, or from vanity would not submit to. —Regisque.] Of Agamemnon.

Ducumque—nonus, &c.] Nine heroes cast lots, as we learn from Homer.

277. Prælatus munere sortis.] He was preferred before others no otherways than by lot. For of the nine persons, one of whom was to engage Hector by lot, Nestor directed each man to cast his lot into his helmet, when that of Ajax was first drawn, which determined his engaging.

278. Fortissime.] He addresses himself to Ajax ironically. What was, thou most magnanimous hero, the issue of this combat?

279. Hector abit, &c.] Hector retired to Troy, not in the least injured, having received no wound from Ajax. He shews, that Ajax did nothing extraordinary in that engagement.

280. Me miserum! &c.] He speaks again to the passions; and replies to the obloquy of Ajax, ver. 107. Ulysses seems to have wept at the pronouncing this.

Quanto.] sc. Cum.

281. Graiùm.] Τειχίος Ἀχαιῶν, i. e. the fortress of the Greeks.

285. Referrem, &c.] I raised the body from the ground, and carried it upon these shoulders from the field of battle.

285. Laboro.] I wish or desire.

287. Certè.] At least, hinting at the stupidity of Ajax.

Sensurus.] That is sensible of, and shall put a due value on.

288. Scilicet.] To be sure; this is spoken with a degree of contempt, scilicet, for scire licet; as illicet, for ire licet.

Cærule mater.] Thetis, a sea goddess.

289. Ambitiosa.] Thetis made use of all her influence to prevail on Vulcan to make these arms.

290. Rudis, &c. miles.] He derides Ajax for coveting arms, the designs upon which he did not understand.

291. Cœlamina,] The engravings.

Pleiadasque, Hyadasque, que
Arcton immunem æquoris,
diversasque urbes, nitidum-
que ense Orionis. Postulia
ut capiat arma quæ non intel-
ligit. Quid? quòd arguit me
fugientem munera duri belli
accessisse serum incepto la-
bori? nec sentit se maledicere
magnanimo Achilli? si vocat
crimen simulasse; ambo si-
mulavimus. Si mora est pro
culpâ: ego sum maturior illo.
Pia conjux detinuit me: pia
mater Achillem: prima tem-
pora sunt data illis, cætera
vobis. Haud timeo, si jam
nequeo defendere crimen
commune cum tanto viro.
Tamen ille deprensus ingenio
Ulyssis; at non Ulysses Aja-
cis. Neve admiremur eum
fundere in me convicia stoli-
dæ linguæ: quoque objicit
digna pudore vobis. An est
turpe mihi accusasse Palame-
den falso crimine, decorum
est vobis damnasse? sed ne-
que Naupliades voluit defen-
dere tantum, tamque patens
facinus; nec vos audistis cri-
mina in illo: vidistis: que
objecta patebant pretio. Nec
quod Vulcania Lemnos habet
Pœantiaden, merui esse reus.
me suasisse; ut subtraheret
requie.

Pleiadasque, Hyadasque, immunemque æquoris
Arcton, 293
Diversasque a urbes, nitidumque Orionis ense.
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit arma.
Quid? quòd me duri fugientem munera belli
Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori? 297
Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?
Si simulasse vocat crimen; simulavimus ambo.
Si mora pro culpâ est: ego sum maturior illo. 300
Me pia detinuit conjux: pia mater Achillem:
Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen
Cum tanto commune viro. Deprensus Ulyssis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulysses. 305
Neve in me solidæ convicia fundere linguæ
Admiremur cum: vobis quoque digna pudore
Objicit. An falso Palameden crimine turpe
Accusasse mihi, vobis damnasse decorum est?
Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum,
Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audistis in illo
Crimina; vidistis: pretioque objecta patebant.
Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos,
Esse reus merui. Factum defendite vestrum:
Consensistis enim. Nec me suasisse negabo; 315
Ut se subtraheret bellicque viæque labori,
Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores.

Defendite vestrum factum: enim consensistis. Nec negabo
se labori bellicque viæque, tentaretque lenire feros dolores
a orbes,

NOTES.

293. Pleiadasque.] What the Pleiades and Hyades are, I have noted in the VIth Book.
Arcton.] Arctos is the lesser Bear, and is the only one of all the constellations that never sets.

294. Orionis ense.] Orion with his sword. A southern constellation, very conspicuous, consisting of thirty-two stars.

296. Quid quòd, &c.] He answers to the charge against him; ver. 36.

297. Incepto labori.] To the war begun.

300. Ego, &c.] I came earlier to the war than Achilles.

301. Cum tanto. &c.] Where so great a man, as Achilles had offended as much as I.

305. Ille.] Achilles lying hid in the women's apartment.

306. Neve, &c.] It is no wonder that Ajax speaks reproachfully of me, when he does not spare you; as Ulysses cannot vindicate what he mentioned respecting Palamedes, he connects the judges with it, in order to cast an odium upon his adversary.

If I have been guilty of a fault in accusing Palamedes, who was innocent, it was wrong in you to condemn him. By this insinuation, Ulysses denies the charge, and clears both himself and the nobles.

310. Naupliades.] Palamedes, the son of Nauplius.

312. Pretioque, &c.] The money that was found in his tent condemned him.

315. Nec Pœantiadem, &c.] Ulysses refutes what he was accused of respecting Philoctetes; and says, he was left in the isle of Lemnos by the consent of the princes.

Vulcania Lemnos.] So called, because Vulcan, who was cast headlong out of heaven by Jupiter, fell on the island of Lemnos.

314. Esse reus, &c.] Ought I to be accused?

315. Consensistis.] You consented that I should leave him in Lemnos to be cured.

317. Feros dolores.] The pain he felt from the wound of Hercules' arrow.

Paruit; et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantum
Fida, sed et felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem.
Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama pos-
cunt; 320
Ne mandate mihi. Melius Telamonius ibit;
Eloquioque virum morbis irâque furentem
Molliet: aut aliquâ producet callidus arte.
Antè retrò Simois fluët, et sinè æ frondibus Ide
Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achæia Trojæ;
Quâm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus,
Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia prosit. 327
Sis licèt infestus sociis, regique, mihique,
Dure Philoctete: licèt exsecrere, meumque
Devoveas sinè fine caput; cupiasque dolenti 330
Me tibi fortè dari; nostrumque haurire cruorem;
[Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostrî:]
Te tamen aggrediar: mecumque reducere ni-
tar, 333
Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis;
Quâm sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus:
Quâm responsa Deûm, Trojanaque fata retexi:
Quâm rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ
Deûm, Trojanaque fata: quâm rapui penetrale signum Phrygiæ Minervæ

NOTES.

319. Felix.] As to the success of it.

Cum, &c. Though it be sufficient, i. e. though no other apology need be offered, than that this counsel was friendly.

320. Quem.] Philoctetes. For it was ordained by the Fates, that Troy should not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, which were given to Philoctetes; and therefore it was necessary that Philoctetes should be present with these arrows.

321. Ne mandate, &c.] These three lines are an irony.

324. Antè, &c.] The nature of things shall sooner be changed, than the Genius of Ajax shall do you any service.

326. Pectore.] My counsel.

327. Solertia.] Sharpness of wit.

328. Sis licèt, &c.] An apostrophe. He addresses himself from Ajax to the absent Philoctetes.

Sociis.] To the Greeks.

Regique.] And to Agamemnon.

329. Exsecrere. You may curse. In the mean time Ulysses answers to the 47th verse.

330. Devoveas, &c.] Though you should utter against me those imprecations, which Ajax mentioned, ver. 48.

333. Aggrediar.] Notwithstanding your threats of vengeance, I will still labour my point.

334. Tamque, &c.] I will have thy arrows as much in my power, as I had Helenus, the prophetic son of Priam, together with the Palladium, which it was necessary to secure, else Troy could never have been taken.

Faveat.] sc. Dummodo.

336. Quâm responsa, &c.] Ulysses had learned the will of the Gods from Helenus; which was, that Troy should not be taken, as long as the Palladium was kept in it; and from Dolon, that the city would likewise be preserved, if the horses of Rhesus should drink of Xanthus, &c. These conditions were called the Fates of Troy.

337. Signum, &c.] The Palladium, i. e. the fatal image of Pallas; that Ulysses, with the assistance of Diomedes, stole out of Troy.

de mediis hostibus. Et Ajax comparat se mihi? nempe fata prohibebant Trojam capi sinè illo. Ubi est fortis Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia verba magni viri? cur metuis hic? cur Ulysses audet ire per excubias, et committere se nocti? que intrare non tantum mœnia Tröum, verum etiam summas arces per feros enses: que eripere Deam suâ æde: que efferre raptam per hostes? quæ nisi fecissem: creatus Telamone frustrâ gestâset tergora septem taurorum lævâ. Victoria Trojæ parta est mihi illi nocte: tum vici Pergama cum cœgi posse vinci. Desine ostentare nobis meum Tydiden, vultu et murmure. Sua pars laudis est in illis. Nec tu cras solus, cum tenebas clypeum pro sociâ classe: turba comes tibi, unus contigit mihi. Qui, nisi sciret pugnacem esse minorem sapiente, nec præmia debere indomitæ dextræ, quoque ipse peteret hæc: moderatio Ajax peteret, que ferox Eurypylus, que natus claro Andremon: nec minus Idomeneus, que Meriones

creatus eadem patriâ: frater majoris Atridæ peteret. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt securi di Marti tibi) cessere meis consiliis. Dextera utilis bello est tibi;

a illis.

b auferre.

c nutuque.

Hostibus è mediis. Et se mihi comparat Ajax? Nempe capi Trojam prohibebant fata sinè illo. Fortis ubi est Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia magni Verba viri? cur hic metuis? cur audet Ulysses Ire per excubias, et se committere nocti? 342 Perque feros enses, non tantum mœnia Tröum, Verum etiam summas arces intrare: suâque Eripere æde Deam: raptamque b efferre per hostes? 345

Quæ nisi fecissem; frustrâ Telamone creatus Gestâset lævâ taurorum tergora septem. Illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta est: Pergama tum vici, cum vinci posse cœgi. Desine Tydiden c vultuque et murmure nobis Ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis. Nec tu, cum sociâ clypeum pro classe tenebas, Solus eras: tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus. Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem Esse, nec indomitæ debere præmia dextræ, 355 Ipse quoque hæc peteret: peteret moderatio Ajax,

Eurypylusque ferox, claque Andremon natus: Nec minus Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eadem Meriones: peteret majoris frater Atridæ. Quippe manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi) Consiliis cessere meis. Tibi dextera bello 361

NOTES.

339. Illo.] The Palladium.

342. Excubias.] The watches and centinels of the enemy, which are properly, those guards that do duty at a distance from a camp, commonly called the picquets.

344. Suâque æde.] From her temple.

345. Deam.] Pallas, i. e. Palladium, or image of Pallas.

347. Gestâset.] The slow spondees of this line seem to ridicule the unwieldiness of the great Ajax and his shield.

Lævâ.] On his left arm.

Taurorum, &c.] A shield covered with hides of seven oxen.

348. Illâ nocte.] When I carried off the Palladium.

349. Tydiden meum.] Diomedes, my friend. Ajax had alleged in verse 100, that Ulysses was no way concerned without Diomedes.

350. Desine, &c.] It is to be supposed that Ajax, by his looks and gestures at this time, was pointing out Diomedes, as the

principal agent in those exploits.

351. In illis.] The Palladium that was brought off by me.

352. Pro classe.] In defence of the fleet.

354. Sapiente.] That wisdom is to be preferred to mere bodily strength.

355. Indomitæ.] To brutal strength alone.

356. Ipse.] Diomedes.

Ajax.] Another Ajax, the son of Oileus.

357. Andremon natus.] Thoas, the son of Andremon.

358. Patriâque.] Crete.

359. Majoris.] scil. natu, the elder.

Frater, &c.] Menelaus, the brother of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.

360. Nec sunt, &c.] Nor are they inferior to you in prowess.

361. Consiliis cessere.] Prudence and conduct are superior and more useful talents than strength of body in a field of battle; they are sensible of this, and have, therefore, declined any competition with me on this occasion.

Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostro.

Tu vires sinè mente geris: mihi cura futuri est.
Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum
Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; 365
Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat,
anteit

Remigis officium; quanto dux milite major;
Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro
Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis.
At vos, ô proceres, vigili date præmia vestro; 370
Proque tot annorum^a curâ, quos anxius egi,
Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris,
Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi:
Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.
Per spes nunc socias, casuraque mœnia Troum,
Perque Deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademi; 376
Per, si quid, superest, quod sit sapienter agendum;
[Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum;
Si Trojæ fatis aliquid restare putatis;]
Este mei memores; aut si mihi non datis arma;
Huic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ.
Mota manus procerum est: et, quid facundia
posset, 382

Re^b patuit; fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.
date huic. Et ostendit fatale signum Minervæ. Manus procerum est mota: et patuit re,
quid facundia posset; que disertus tulit arma fortis viri.

^a ——— curis, quas anxius, &c.

^b Tùm patuit.

NOTES.

362. Ingenium.] sc. Sed. For Ulysses
allows strength of body to Ajax.

363. Mente.] Without wit or conduct.
Mihi cura futuri est.] I have a provident
eye upon what may happen.

366. Qui temperat ratem.] That steers a
ship.—Anteit] A spondaus, by making a
diphthong of the vowels.

369. Vigor.] It is the vigour of the mind
that is chiefly to be prized.

370. Vigili vestro.] To him who was your
guard.

371. Tot annorum curâ.] Ulysses was
solicitous for the Greeks more than ten
years.

372. Hunc titulum meritis, &c.] The
honour which is due as a reward for my
watchings and labour, undertaken for the
public good.

375. Jam labor, &c.] For my labour being
finished, my reward becomes due.

374. Posse capi.] That it was possible to
take it. So 5. Trist. “Et facis accepto
munere posse frui.”

375. Per spes socias.] By our united hopes.

376. Perque Deos.] This may signify
either the Palladium, or the protection of the

est ingenium, quod eget mo-
deramine nostro. Tu geris
vires sinè mente: cura futuri
est mihi. Tu potes pugnare:
Atrides eligit tempora pug-
nandi mecum. Tu tantum
prodes corpore; nos animo.
Quantoque qui temperat ra-
tem anteit officium remigis;

quanto dux major milite; tan-
to ego supero te. Nec non
pectora sunt potiora manu in
nostro corpore. Omnis vigor
in illis. At vos, ô proceres,
date præmia vestro vigili;
proque curâ tot annorum,
quos egi anxius, reddite hunc
titulum pensandum nostris
meritis: Jam labor est in fine.
Removi obstantia fata: que
cepi alta Pergama, faciendo
posse capi. Nunc oro per so-
cias spes, quæ mœnia casura
Troum, perque Deos quos
nuper ademi hosti; per quod
sit sapienter agendum, si quid
superest; [si quid audax, que
petendum ex præcipiti; si
putatis aliquid restare fatis
Trojæ:] este memores mei:
aut si non datis mihi arma:

gods, which he had withdrawn from the
Trojans, by conquering their fates.

377. Superest agendum.] Remains to be
done.

378. Audax.] In doing which there is need
of boldness. These two verses enclosed in
crotchets, Heinsius condemns as spurious.

Ex præcipiti.] Præceps, from præ and
caput, signifies head-foremost, headlong,
therefore steep and dangerous.

379. Fatis.] The Fates opposing the taking
Troy. He means the arrows of Hercules.

381. Huic.] scil. signo. Ulysses displays
the Palladium, which he had stolen out of
Troy.

382. Mota manus.] The whole body of
the Grecian princes was moved, and
wrought upon by the oration of Ulysses.

Et quid, &c.] Then it appeared manifestly
of what force eloquence is in influencing the
minds of men.

383. Fortis, &c.] Of Achilles. For the
Greeks adjudged the arms of Achilles to
Ulysses, rather for his eloquence than for his
strength and valour.

Tulit.] Received, won.

Disertus.] Eloquent Ulysses.

Qui solus toties sustinuit Hec-
 tora, qui ferrum, ignemque,
 Jovemque, non sustinet unam
 iram : Que dolor vincit invic-
 tum virum. Arripit ensem.
 Et ait, certè hic est meus. An
 Ulysses poscet et hunc sibi ?
 Hòc est utendum mihi in me :
 quique sæpe maduit cruore
 Phrygum, nunc madebit cæde
 domini : ne quisquam possit
 superare Ajacem, nisi Ajax.
 Dixit : et condidit lethalem
 ensem in pectus tum denique
 passum vulnera, quâ patui
 ferro : nec inanus valuère edu-
 cere infixum telum. Cruor ip-
 se expulit. Que tellus rube-
 facta sanguine genuit purpu-
 reum florem de viridi cespite,
 qui prius fuerat natus de Oe-
 balio vulnere Littera com-
 muniis pueroque viroque est
 inscripta mediis foliis ; hæc
 nominis, illa querelæ. Vic-
 tor dat vela ad patriam Hyp-
 sipylen, clarique Thoantis, et
 terras infames cæde veterum
 virorum : ut referat sagittas,
 Tirynthia tela. Quæ post-
 quam revexit ad Graïos domi-
 ño comitante : tandem ulti-
 ma manus est imposita sero
 bello. Troja Priamusque si-
 mul cadunt : Priamæia con-
 jux infelix post omnia perdidit
 formam hominis ; que terruit
 externas auras novo latratu.

a corpore vel sanguine.

NOTES.

384. Hectora.] A Periphrasis of Ajax.

386. Invictumque, &c.] He who was unconquerable by others, was overcome by his own anger.

391. Tum denique.] Only then.

392. Quâ.] Where it lay open to the sword.

Lethalem ensem.] Ajax, after the duel with Hector, made him a present of an embroidered belt : Hector, in return, gave him a sword, with which, they say, he destroyed himself.

395. Educere.] To draw out.

396. Oebalio.] Of Oebalian Hyacinthus, who was turned into a purple flower by Apollo.

Vulnere.] Of the blood.

397. Littera communis.] It is asserted by Ovid, that this flower has in its leaves these letters αἶ, which are the initials of the name Ἀίας, Ajax, and also an interjection of lamentation, such as Hyacinthus used expiring αἶ, αἶ.

398. Nominis.] Of Ajax.—Querelæ.] Of Hyacinthus, who expired, crying out αἶ αἶ.

399. Victor.] Ulysses, who had obtained the arms of Achilles.—Hypsipylen patriam.] The isle of Lemnos, where Hypsipyle, the daughter of Thoas, reigned.

400. Terras infames, &c.] At a particular period, the women of Lemnos (except Hypsipyle, who spared her father,) slew their fathers, husbands, and children ; thence the land was called " infamis terra," &c.

401. Tirynthia tela.] The arrows of Hercules. Why he was called Thynthus, see Book IX. Fab. 1.

402. Domino.] Philoctetes, whom Ulysses and Diomedes brought from the isle of Lemnos, see Book IX. and this Book, Fab. 1. ver 45.

403. Manus ultima.] The end.

404. Priamæia conjux.] Hecuba, the wife of Priamus.

406. Externasque.] Foreign air, Thrace : for it was far off from Troy.

Longus in angustum ^a quâ clauditur Helles-
 pontus, 407
 Ilion ardebat; neque adhuc consederat ignis:
 Exiguumque senis Priami Jovis ara cruorem
 Combiberat. Tractata comis antistita Phœbi
 Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas.
 Dardanidas matres patriorum signa Deorum,
 Dum licet, amplexas, succensaque templa tenen-
 Invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii. [tes
 Mittitur Astyanax illis de turribus, unde 415
 Pugnantem pro se, proavitaque regna tuentem,
 Sæpè videre patrem monstratum à matre solebat.
 Jamque viam suadet Boreas; flatuque secundo
 Carbasa ^b mota sonant: jubet uti navita ventis.
 Troja, vale: rapimur, clamant: dantque oscula
 terræ 420
 Trôades: et patriæ fumantia tecta relinquunt.
 Ultima consendit classem (miserabile visu)
 In mediis Hecuba natorum inventa sepulchris.
 Prensantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem,
 Dulichiæ traxère manus. Tamen unius hausit,
 Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris haustos.
 Hectoris in tumultu canum de vertice crinem,
 Inferias inopes crinem lacrymasque relinquit.
 Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ ^c contraria tellus,
 Bistonis habitata viris. Polymnestoris illic 430
 Regia dives erat; cui te commisit alendum

que, inopes, inferias. Est tellus contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja fuit, habitata Bistonis viris.
 Illic erat dives regia Polymnestoris; cui,

^a —quâ pontus clauditur Helles.

^b tensa.

^c contermina.

NOTES.

407. Longus Hellespontus.] Hellespont is the narrow long sea, that divides Asia from Europe. It was called Hellespont, from Helle, the sister of Phryxus, who was drowned in it.

Quâ clauditur in angustum.] Where it grows narrow. The Hellespont grows narrow in the place where Sestos and Abydos stood, and extends to Troas, where Troy stood.

408. Consederat.] Was extinguished.

409. Astyanax.] Because old men have but little blood.—Jovis ara.] At which Priamus himself was slain.

410. Antistita Phœbi.] Cassandra, the daughter of Priamus, the priestess of Phœbus.

412. Dardanidas matres.] The Trojan matrons.—Signa.] The statues, the images.

415. Astyanax.] The son of Hector by Andromache—so called, because he seemed designed to have the government of the city; for *æt* is a city, and *anax* a king; he was, after the sacking of Troy, thrown

down from a high tower, by Ulysses.

416. Tuentem.] Defending.

417. Patrem.] Hector.

Matre.] Andromache.

419. Carbasa mota sonant.] The sails being shaken by the winds, make a rattling noise.

424. Prensantem tumulos.] Embracing the sepulchres of her sons.

425. Dulichiæ manus, &c.] Ulysses (called Dulichius, from Dulichium, an island near Ithaca, his country,) seized on Hecuba, while she was embracing the sepulchres of her sons, and kissing their bones.

Hausit.] She took.

428. Inferias inopes.] Wretched funeral offerings.

429. Contraria.] Situated over against Phrygia.—Tellus.] Thrace. For Bistonia was a city of Thrace, so called from Biston, the son of Mars.

430. Polymnestoris.] A king of Thrace, infamous for the murder of Pelydore, out of covetousness for his gold.

Polydore, pater commisit te alendum clàm, que removit ab Phrygiis armis. Sapiens consilium; nisi adjecisset magnas opes præmia sceleris, irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capit ensem, que defigit jugulo sui alumni; et tanquam crimina possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem è scopulo in subjectas undas.

Clàm, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab
a armis.

Consilium sapiens: sceleris nisi præmia magnas
Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. 434
Ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ensem
Rex Thracum, juguloque sui defigit alumni:
Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent,
Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

NOTES.

432. Polydore.] An apostrophe to Polydore.

Pater.] Priamus.

434. Irritamen.] The incentive.

436. Jugulo.] Into the throat.

Alumni.] Of Polydore, who had been committed to his care by his father.

438. Exanimem, &c.] Polymnestor threw the dead body of Polydore into the sea from a high rock.

EXP. FAB. I. II. & III. It is universally agreed, that the two harangues of which this Fable is composed, are master-pieces in their way. In one are to be seen all that noise and bluster which are usually practised by a rude, insolent, and hectoring officer: in the other are displayed the powers of an artful, insinuating eloquence. The question managed here by the poet is, whether of the two should have the preference; which has already been treated with great solemnity and penetration, by that great orator, Cicero. Ovid, in the ingenious manner he has managed it, and in making the decision, is inimitable: painting the contenders in the most lively colours, and supporting the contrast between the characters with the utmost propriety.

Ajax was so much enraged, we are told, at the Greeks' determination in favour of his rival, that he became distracted; and in his madness, fell upon some flocks of sheep, as if they had been the enemy, and in the end, stabbed himself with the sword given him by Hector, for which, in return, Ajax had presented him a belt, being marks of acknowledged valour, on their parting, after engaging each other for a day. Homer was of opinion, that this was the real occasion of his fate; as he says, Ulysses declared, that when in hell, the shades of all the Grecian heroes came to meet him, except that of Ajax, who still resented the contention he had with him for Achilles' armour.

His metamorphosis into the Hyacinth, is no other than a romantic episode, nor can we be certain what flower it is. Discorides believes it to be the *Vaccinium*, which bears a purple flower, on which are supposed to be seen the two letters mentioned by Ovid. Ajax was buried near the promontory Sigeum, where a tomb was erected to his memory.

FAB. IV. V. & VI. POLYXENÆ IMMOLATIO. HECUBA IN CANEM, MEMNONIS CINERES IN AVES.

In returning from Troy, the Greeks are stopped in Thrace by the shade of Achilles, who desired Polyxena should be sacrificed to his manes. While Hecuba is getting water to bathe her Daughter's body, she spies the corpse of her Son Polydorus, whom she thought still alive. On this, she flies in a rage to Polymnestor's court, pulls out the Tyrant's eyes, and is

transformed into a Bitch. Memnon, who was killed by Achilles, is honoured with a magnificent funeral; and, at the prayer of Aurora, Jupiter transforms his ashes into Birds, since called Memnonides.

LITTORE Threicio classem religârat Atrides,
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus a amicior
esset.

Hic subitò, quantus cum viveret esse solebat,
Exit humo late rupta; similisque minaci,
Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles, 5
Quo feris injusto petiit Agamemnona ferro.
Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi?
Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ?
Ne facite. Utque meum non sit sinè honore
sepulchrum,

Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena manes. 10
Dixit: et immiti sociis parentibus umbræ, [bat,
Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè sola b fove-
Fortis, et infelix, plusquàm fœmina, virgo
Ducitur ad tumulum; diroque fit hostia busto.
Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris
Admota est; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;
Utque Neoptolemum stantem, ferrumque tenen-
Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu; [tem,
Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine, dixit,
Nulla mora est. Aut tu jugulo vel pectore telum,
Condemeo: jugulumquesimul pectusqueretexit.

tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore: que simul retexit jugulum pectusque.
a mitior. b tenebat. c Fortis (at infelix) &c.

Atrides religârat classem
Threicio littore, dum mare
esset pacatum, dum ventus
amicior. Hic Achilles exit
humo late rupta subitò, quan-
tus solebat esse cum viveret;
similisque minaci, referebat
vultum illius temporis, quo
ferus petiit Agamemnona in-
justo ferro. Que inquit, A-
chivi, disceditis immemores
mei? et gratia nostræ virtutis
est obruta mecum? ne facite.
Utque meum sepulchrum non
sit sinè honore, Polyxena mac-
tata placet Achilleos manes.
Dixit: et sociis parentibus
immiti umbræ, rapta sinu ma-
tris, quam jam propè sola fo-
vebat, fortis et infelix virgo, et
plusquàm fœmina, ducitur ad
tumulum et fit hostia diro
busto. Quæ ipsa memor sui,
postquam est admota crudeli-
bus aris; que sensit fera sacra
parari sibi; utque vidit Neop-
tolemum stantem, que tenen-
tem ferrum, que figentem lu-
mina in suo vultu; dixit, U-
tere jamdudum generoso sang-
guine, Nulla mora est. Aut

NOTES.

1. Classem religârat.] Had moored the fleet, or cast anchor.

Atrides.] Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.

5. Referebat vultum.] Revived the sternness.

6. Petiit.] He set upon, he attacked, i. e. with such a stern countenance, as when he prepared to draw his sword against Agamemnon, because of Briseis, whom he had taken from him.

7. Immemoresque, &c.] The ghost of Achilles accuses the Greeks of ingratitude.

8. Obruta.] Buried.

9. Utque, &c.] That my sepulchre may be honoured.

10. Mactata.] Slain for sacrifice.

Polyxena.] So called, q. d. the hospitable entertainer of many. She was the daughter of Priam by Hecuba. Achilles loved her while he was alive, and would have her sacrificed to him when he was dead.

Parentibus.] Consenting, obeying.

11. Immiti.] Cruel savage, that would have a virgin sacrificed to it.

14.] Tumulum.] The tomb of Achilles, which was at Sigæum, a promontory of Troy.

Diroke busto.] To the sepulchre of the cruel and direful ghost.

15. Sui.] Of her high birth.

Postquam crudelibus, &c.] After she had been brought to the savage altar.

16. Fera sacra.] The barbarous rites, as she was to be slain at them.

17. Neoptolemum.] Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles by Deidamia, who was called Neoptolemus, because he went very young to the Trojan war, from νεός, and πτολεμύς, or πόλεμύς.

Ferrumque.] The sword or knife with which she was to be killed.

19. Jamdudum.] Quickly.

Generoso.] My noble blood.

20. Nulla mora.] sc. In me.

Scilicet haud Polyxena ferrem
servire ulli, haud ullum Nu-
men placabitur per tale sa-
crum. Tantùm vellem mea
mors posset fallere matrem.
Mater obest, que minuit mi-
hi gaudia necis. Quamvis
non mea mors sed sua vita est
gemenda. Modò vos este pro-
cul; ne adeam non libera
Stygios uanes; si peto justa:
que removete, viriles manus
virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis
erit acceptior illi, quisquis est,
quem paratis placare meâ
cæde. Tamen si ultima vota
nostri oris movent quos; filia
regis Priami non captiva rogat
vos; reddite corpus inemptum
genitrici: neve redimat triste
jus sepulchri auro sed lacry-
mis. Tunc, cùm poterat, re-
dimebat et auro. Dixerat. At
populus non tenet lacrymas,
quas illa tenebat. Etiam sa-
cerdos ipse flens invitusque
rupit præbita præcordia ferro
conjecto. Illa, labens super
terram defecto poplite, pertu-
lit intrepidus vultus ad novis-
sima fata. Quoque tunc cura
fuit velare partes tegendas,
cùm caderet; que servare de-
cus casti pudoris. Troades excipiunt;
que recensent deploratos Priamidas:
et quid cruoris
una domus dederit.

Scilicet haud ulli servire Polyxena ferrem, 22
Haud per tale sacrum Numen placabitur ullum.
Mors tantùm vellem matrem mea fallere posset.
Mater obest; minuitque necis mihi gaudia.
Quamvis 25
Non mea mors illi, verùm sua vita gemenda est.
Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera manes,
Este procul; si justa peto; tactuque viriles
Virgineo removete manus. Acceptor illi,
Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,
Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri
Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis, 32
Non captiva rogat; genitrici corpus inemptum
Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri,
Sed lacrymis. Tunc, cùm poterat, redimebat
et auro. 35
Dixerat. At populus lacrymas, quas illa tenebat,
Non tenet. Ipsè etiam flens invitusque sacerdos
Præbita conjecto rupit præcordia ferro.
Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens,
Pertulit intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus. 40
Tunc quoque cura fuit partes a velare tegendas,
Cùm caderet; castique decus servare pudoris.
Troades excipiunt; deploratosque recensent
Priamidas: et quid dederit domus una cruoris.
a celare pudendas.

NOTES.

22. Scilicet.] For certain.

Haud ulli servire, &c.] For I would certainly never be a slave to any man, being Polyxena, the daughter of king Priam.

Polyxena.] Emphatically; as though she had said, I am the daughter of king Priamus, and sister of Hector.

23. Per tale sacrum, &c.] By putting a slave to death.

24. Fallere, &c.] To be concealed from. Polyxena shows her pity towards her mother.

25. Mater obest.] The grief that will afflict my mother for my death, troubles my mind.

26. Gemenda est.] Is to be lamented and bewailed.

27. Vos modò, &c.] Polyxena petitions that no man might touch her, that she might descend unviolated to the shades below.

Ne Stygios adeam, &c.] That I may die free.

29. Acceptor.] More grateful or acceptable.

30. Quisquis is est.] Whether he be a god or a hero; for Polyxena did not know whom she was to appease, by her being made a sacrifice.

34. Jus sepulchri.] The privilege of burial.

35. Tunc.] When my mother was able, she redeemed the dead bodies of her sons, not with tears alone, but with gold.

37. Tenet.] Restrains, refrains from.

Invitusque sacerdos.] Pyrrhus, who took care of the sacrifice, and was appointed the high priest.

38. Præbita.] Voluntarily offered.

39. Illa.] Polyxena.

Defecto poplite.] Her knees failing.

40. Ad fata, &c.] Even to death.

41. Tunc, &c.] The like care Julius Cæsar took, as Suetonius relates; letting his gown fall down at his feet, that he might fall with the more decency, when he was wounded by the conspirators. — Tegendas partes.] The parts that ought to be covered.

43. Troades excipiunt.] The Trojan women take up the body of Polyxena lying dead.

Recensent.] They recount, they reckon up, which was the usual custom in funeral lamentations.

44. Quid cruoris.] How much blood; for all the sons of Priamus had been slain.

Teque gemunt, virgo; teque ô modò regia con-
Regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago: [jux,
Nunc etiam prædæ mala sors: quam victor U-
lysses

Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora
Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector.

Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,
Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque; viroque,
Huic quoque dat lacrymas; lacrymas in vul-
nera fundit,

Osculaque ore legit: consuetaque pectora plan-
Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
Plura quidem, sed et hæc, laniato pectore dixit:
Nata tuæ (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime
matri

Nata, jaces; videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus.
En, ne perdiderim quenquam sinè cæde meorum,
Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia fœmina,
rebar

A ferro tutam: cecidisti et fœmina ferro. 60
Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
Exitium Trojæ nostrique orbator, Achilles.

At postquam cecidit Paridis Phœbique sagittis;
Nunc certè, dixi, non est metuendus Achilles.
Tunc quoque mî metuendus erat. Cinis ipse
sepulti

In genus hoc sævit: tumulo quoque sensimus
Æacidæ fœcunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens:
Eventuque gravi finita est publica clades.

Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama restant: 69
In cursuque meus dolor est. Modò maxima
rerum,

gama restant mihi soli: que meus dolor est in cursu. Modò maxima rerum,

NOTES.

45. Teque gemunt, &c.] An apostrophe to Polyxena and Hecuba, who a little before was called queen of Asia.

47. Prædæ mala sors.] An unhappy lot of plunder.

48. Nisi, &c.] This is the reason which moved Ulysses to accept of Hecuba.

49. Dominum.] The poet elegantly sets forth the lamentable condition of Hecuba; as if he had said: "Illa magni Hectoris mater adeo abjecta est, ut vix inveniatur dominus cui serviat."

50. Animæ tam fortis inane.] Stripped of a soul so brave.

53. Consuetaque] Accustomed to be beaten and smitten, by reason of the slaughter of her son.—Plangit.] She beats.

54. Canitiemque suam, &c.] And trailed her grey hairs in clotted blood.

57. Mea vulnera.] The wounds are mine.

60. Paridis Phœbique sagittis.] Achilles was slain by Paris, Apollo guiding the arrow.

66. In genus hoc.] Against this race of ours.

Tumulo.] Being in his tomb.

67. Æacidæ.] For Achilles I have brought forth so many children.

68. Eventuque gravi.] By a destructive end.

69. Soli mihi, &c.] The sense is: that Troy is demolished to others that are dead; but it is standing to me alone; i. e. the enemy raged against her, as if Troy was standing, and the war not ended.

70. In cursuque, &c.] My sorrow still continues; for it is not ended.

Modò maxima, &c.] Hecuba mournfully commemorates, from what a pitch of felicity she was fallen into the deepest misery.

potens natis que generis, nuri-
 busque, viroque, nunc exul
 trahor. inops, avulsa tumulis
 meorum, munus Penelopæ.
 Quæ ostendens me trahentem
 data pensa Ithacis matribus,
 dicet : Hæc est illa clara pa-
 rens Hectoris hæc est Pri-
 amæia conjux. Que tu, quæ
 sola levabas maternos luctus
 post tot amissos, nunc piasti
 hostilia busta. Peperi infe-
 rias hosti. Quò ferrea resto?
 Quidve moror? damnosa se-
 nectus quò servas me? quid,
 crudeles Dì, differtis vivacem
 anum, nisi quò cernam nova
 funera? Quis putaret Pri-
 amum posse dici felicem post
 Pergama diruta? Félix suâ
 morte, nec aspicit te, mea na-
 ta, peremptam; et reliquit pa-
 riter vitamque regnum. At
 (puto) regia virgo, dotabere
 funeribus que tuum corpus
 condetur avitis monumentis.
 Hæc non est fortuna domûs.
 Fletus matris contingent mu-
 nera tibi, que haustus peregrin-
 æ arenæ. Perdidimus omnia.
 Proles gratissima matri
 superest, cur sustineam vivere
 in breve tempus, Polydorus
 nunc solus, quondam minimus
 de virili stirpe, datus Is-
 mario regi in has oras. Intere-
 rea quid moror abluere crudelia
 vulnera lymphis, et vultus
 sparsos immiti sanguine? Dixit:
 et processit ad littus anili
 passu, et laniata albentes comas.
 Et ut infelix hauriret liquidas undas,
 dixerat. Troades,
 date urnam: aspicit corpus
 Polydori ejectum in littore, que vulnera
 ingentia facta Threiciis telis.
 Troades exclamant: illa obmutuit dolore;
 et dolor ipse devorat pariter et vocem,
 lacrymasque obortas introrsus:

NOTES.

71. Tot.] Hecuba is recorded to have borne twelve sons and seven daughters to Priam, who had fifty children in all.

73. Penelopæ.] To the wife of Ulysses.

76. Tu.] Polyxena.

77. Hostilia busta piasti.] Thou art sacrificed to appease the manes of the enemy. An apostrophe to Polyxena, full of commiseration.

78. Quò, &c.] To what end do I, cruel to myself, still live?

79. Moror.] Do I delay.

81. Vivacem anum.] Long-lived, wretched old woman.—Differtis.] Do you prolong.

83. Nec te.] Hecuba gives this reason, why Priam is numbered among the happy.

85. Funeribus dotabere.] Thou shalt be

adorned with the honours of a funeral. This is an irony full of grief, by which Hecuba intimates, that Polyxena should not have the honour of a funeral.

89. Superest.] Of so many sons that I had there is none left but Polydore, that was committed to the care of Polymestor. But Hecuba was mistaken, for he was now slain by that Polymestor.

92. Datus.] Sent, committed to the care of.

Ismario.] To Polymestor, king of Thrace. Ismarus is a mountain of Thrace.

94. Sparsos.] Sprinkled, stained, smeared. The ancients used to wash the dead bodies.

100. Illa.] Hecuba.

101. Introrsus.] Springing inwardly.

Devorat ipse dolor : duroque simillima saxo
 Torpet ; adversâ figit modò lumina terrâ ;
 Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus ; 104
 Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera nati ;
 Vulnera præcipuè ; seque armat et instruit irâ.
 Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret,
 Ulcisci statuit ; pœnæque in imagine tota est.
 Utque furit catulo lactente orbata lææna ;
 Signaque nacta pedum sequitur, quem non videt
 hostem ; 110

Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram,
 Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum,
 Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymestora cædis :
 Colloquiumque petit. Nam se monstrare relictum
 Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum. 115
 Credidit Odrysus : prædæque ^a assuetus amori
 In secreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore,
 Tolle moras, Hecube, dixit : da munera nato.
 Omne fore illius quod das, quod et antè dedisti,
 Per superos juro. Spectat truculenta loquentem,
 Falsaque jurantem : tumidâque exæstuat irâ. 121
 Atque ita ^b correptum captivarum agmine ma-
 trum

Involat, et digitos in perfida lumina condit,
 Exspoliaturque genas oculis (facit ira potentem)
 Immergitque manus : fœdataque sanguine ^c sonti
 Non lumen, neque enim superest, loca luminis
 haurit. 126

Clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni
 Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu

superest. Gens Thracum, irritata clade sui tyranni, cœpit incessere Troada jactu telorum lapidumque. ^a allectus amore. ^b correpto. ^c sontis.

NOTES.

102. Devorat.] Consumes.

103. Modò.] Sometimes.—Terrâ.] On Troas, where Troy was situated, over against Thrace.

104. Torvos.] Stern with grief.

105. Positi.] Lying along.

106. Tanquam regina maneret.] As though she was still a queen.

108. Pœnæque in imagine.] In devising a punishment which she might inflict on Polymestor.

109. Furit.] Rages ; the Poet shows by this simile, what anger and indignation Hecuba conceived against Polymestor, who had taken her son to bring him up, but had murdered him.

112. Animorum.] Her greatness of spirit.

114. Se. &c.] sc. Ait.

115. Latens.] Hidden.

116. Odrysus.] Thracian Polymestor ; for

the Odrysæ were a people of Thrace. and Odrysæ was their city.

120. Truculenta.] Being angry, she looked with a stern countenance.

121. Tumidâque irâ.] With swelling rage.

122. Correptum.] Polymestor being seized.

123. Involat.] Among the ancients, examples are not wanting of the verb involo with an accusative case. Lucan. Lib. VI. "Quos Cæsaris involat artus."

124. Exspoliaturque.] The verb exspolio is used by Quadrigarius : "qui Agrum Campanum exspoliabatur dixit."

125. Sanguine.] With the blood of Polymestor.

126. Lumen.] The eyes.—Superest.] Is left, remains.—Haurit.] She tears out.

128. Troada.] Trojan Hecuba.

Incessere.] Set upon, attacked.

At hæc insequitur saxum mis-
sum morsibus cum raucō mur-
mure : que latravit rictu pa-
rato in verba, conata loqui :
locus exstat, et habet nomen
ex re : que illa diu memor vete-
rum malorum, tum quoque
mæsta, ululavit per Sithonios
agros. Fortuna illius moverat
Troas suos que hostes Pelas-
gos, illius fortuna omnes Deos
quoque : sic moverat omnes,
ut ipsa conjux sororque Jovis
negaverit Hecubam meruisse
illos eventus. Non vacat Au-
roræ, quanquam faverat is-
dem armis, moveri cladibus
et casu Trojæque Hecubæque.
Propior cura, que domesticus
luctus amissi Memnonis angit
Deam : quem lutea mater vi-
dit pereuntem Achilleâ cus-
pide Phrygiis campis. Vidit ;
et ille color, quo matutina
tempora rubescunt, palluerat :
que æther latuit in nubibus.
At parens non sustinuit spec-
tare artus impositos supremis
ignibus : sed sicut erat, solu-
to crine, non est dedignata
procumbere genibus magni
Jovis, que addere has voces
lacrymis : Inferior omnibus,
quas aureus æther sustinet
(nam rarissima templa sunt
mihi per totum orbem) tamen
venio Diva : non ut des delu-
bra, que sacrificos dies, que
aras calituras ignibus. Tamen
si aspicias, quantum fœmina
præstem tibi, tum cum servo
confinia noctis novâ luce :
putes præmia danda. Sed non ea cura ; neque hic est nunc status Auroræ, ut poscat meri-
tos honores. Venio orba mei Memnonis : qui tulit fortia arma frustra

Cœpit. At hæc missum raucō cum murmure
saxum 129

Morsibus insequitur : rictuque in verba parato
Latravit conata loqui : locus exstat, et ex re [rum,
Nomen habet : veterumque diu memor illa malo-
rum quoque Sithonios ululavit mæsta per agros.
Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos, 134
Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes :
Sic omnes ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque sororque
Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos.

Non vacat Auroræ ; quanquam isdem faverat
armis, 138

Cladibus et casu Trojæque Hecubæque moveri.
Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit
Memnonis amissi : Phrygiis quem lutea campis
Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspidē mater.

Vidit : et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt
Tempora, palluerat : latuitque in nubibus æther.
At non impositos supremis ignibus artus 145
Sustinuit spectare parens : sed crine soluto,
Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere non est
Dedignata Jovis, lacrymisque has addere voces :
Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther,
(Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per
orbem) 150

Diva tamen venio : non ut delubra, diesque
Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras.
Si tamen aspicias, quantum tibi fœminæ præstem,
Tum cum luce novâ noctis confinia servo ; [est
Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura : neque hic
Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores.
Memnonis orba mei venio : qui fortia frustra

NOTES.

129. Hæc.] Hecuba.

Raucō murmure.] With the snarling voice
of a dog ; she was now turned into a bitch.

131. Ex re.] For it was called *κύριος*
σημα, i. e. the sepulchre of a dog.

133. Sithonios.] Thracian, for Sithonia is
part of Thrace.

136. Jovis conjuxque sororque.] Juno,
that was so violent an enemy to the Trojans.

138. Auroræ.] The wife of Tithonus, and
mother of Memnon.—*Quanquam.*] Because
of her husband Tithonus, who was the son of
Laomedon, and brother of Priam.

141. Lutea mater.] Aurora, the mother
of Memnon, who was of a golden, ruddy
colour.

146. Non sustinuit.] Could not bear.

Parens.] Because she was his mother.

149. Omnibus inferior.] Inferior to all.

150. Nam mihi, &c.] This is the reason
that Aurora is the lowest of all the God-
desses.

151. Diesque sacrificos.] Festivals, or ho-
ly days.

152. Ignibus.] With sacrifices.

153. Si tamen aspicias.] If you consider.

Quantum, &c.] How serviceable I can
be to you, although I am but a woman.

154. Noctis confinia servo.] I keep watch,
that night does not exceed its bounds ; for
unless Aurora was watchful, it would be
continually night.

157. Frustrâ.] Because he was slain, and
Troy was taken.

Pro patruo tulit arma suo: primisque sub annis
 Occidit à forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille. 159
 Da, precor, huic aliquem, solatia mortis, honorem,
 Summe Deum rector: maternaque vulnera leni.
 Jupiter annuerat: cum Memnonis arduus alto
 Corruit igne rogos: nigrique volumina fumi
 Infecêre diem. Veluti cum flumina natas 164
 Exhalant nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infrâ.
 Atra favilla volat: glomerataque corpus in unum
 Densatur; ^a faciemque capit: sumitque calorem
 Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas.
 Et primò similis volucris, mox verè volucris
 Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuêre sorores 170
 Innumeræ; quibus est eadem natalis origo.
 Terque rogom lustrant: et consonus exit in auras
 Ter clangor. Quarto ^b seducunt castra volatu.
 Tunc duo diversâ populi de parte feroces 174
 Bella gerunt: rostrisque, et aduncis unguibus iras
 Exercent; alasque adversaque pectora lassant.
 Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto
 Corpora: seque viro forti meminere creatas.
 Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor: ab illo
 Memnonides dictæ, cum Sol duodena peregit
 Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant. 181
 Ergo aliis latrâsse Dymantida flebile visum;
 Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta: piasque [be.
 Nunc quoque dat lacrymas: et toto rorat in or-

præpetibus; dictæ Memnonides ab illo, cum Sol peregit sua Signa, rebellant perituræ parentali Marte. Ergo visum aliis flebile Dymantida latrâsse; Aurora est intenta suis luctibus; que nunc quoque dat pias lacrymas: et rorat in toto orbe.

^a Densetur.

^b secedunt.

^c ab ore.

NOTES.

158. Patruo.] For Priam, who was Thionus's brother.

159. A forti.] sc. Interfectus, percussus.

161. Maternaque vulnera leni.] And mitigate a mother's grief.

163. Volumini fumi.] The rolling smoke.

164. Infecere.] Obscured, tinged with black.

Diem.] The light of the day.

166. Glomerataque.] Rolled in a globular form.

167. Faciemque.] It assumes a shape.

168. Animam.] Life.—Levitas.] The lightness peculiar to ashes gives wings.

170. Quibus.] For they all had their original from ashes.

172. Lustrant.] They fly round about.

175. Seducunt castra.] They separate, and divide their army into two parts.

174. Diversâ.] From contrary parties.

177. Cognata.] Born together at the same time, or kindred.

179. Præpetibus subitis.] Birds produced on a sudden.—Auctor.] Memnon was their origin, and they were called Memnonides from him.

180. Cum Sol duodena, &c.] Annually, when the sun had run his yearly course through the twelve signs.

181. Perituræ.] He alludes to the performances of the gladiators, that were exhibited at the funerals of great men.

Rebellant.] They renew the war again.

182. Dymantida.] Hecuba, the daughter of Dymas.

184. Toto rorat in orbe.] Sprinkles her tears, turned into dew, all over the world:

EXP. FAB. IV. V. ET VI. In this Fable Ovid relates the different adventures that happened after the Siege of Troy. His account of the misfortunes that attended Priam and his family, agrees with history, except in a few circumstances. The city was sacked by the Greeks, and Priam was murdered on the very altar he fled to from the fury of Neoptolemus: Astyanax, Hector's son, and the only hope of the Trojans, was thrown from a tower; Polyxena was sacrificed to the shade of Achilles; Hecuba was torn from the tombs of her children, and insulted on the shores of Thrace.

FAB. VII. VIII. IX. ET X. ANII FILIÆ IN COLUMBAS. ORIONIS FILIÆ IN CORONAS. AMBRACIUS IN SAXUM MOLOSSI FILII IN AVES.

After the taking of Troy, Æneas escapes with his family, and goes to Delos. Anius, the Priest of Apollo, acquaints him that his Daughters were transformed into Pigeons. They make one another presents at parting. Ovid here introduces the fable of Orion's daughters, who having sacrificed their lives to the safety of Thebes, which was ravaged by a Plague, two young Men rose out of their ashes.

Tamen nec Fata sinunt **N**EC tamen eversam Trojæ cum mœnibus
 spem Trojæ esse eversam esse [patrem
 cum mœnibus. Cytheræus Spem quoque Fata sinunt. Sacra, sacra altera
 heros fert sacra, et altera sacra, patrem, humeris, venerabile onus Cytheræus heros.
 Pius elegit illam Fert humeris venerabile onus Cytheræus heros.
 prædam de tantis opibus; De tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam; 4.
 que suum Ascanium: que Ascaniumque suum: profugâque per æquora
 fertur per æquora profugâ classe (cum,
 classe ab Antandro: que linquit scelerata limina Thracum, et terram manantem
 Polydoreo sanguine: et intrat Apollineam urbem, utilibus ventis et secundo æstu,
 sociis comitantibus. Anius Hunc Anius, quo rege homines, antistite Phœbus
 recepit hunc temploque domoque, quo rege homines, antistite Phœbus ritè colebantur,
 ritè colebantur, temploque domoque recepit: Urbemque ostendit, delubraque vota duasque
 quæ antistite Phœbus ritè colebantur: que ostendit urbem delubraque vota, que
 duas stirpes quondam retentas Latonâ pariente. Thure dato flammis, vinoque profuso in
 thura, a Et Polydore tuo, &c.

NOTES.

1. Nec, &c.] It was not determined by the Fates, that when Troy was demolished, all their hopes should end. For the Trojan race under the conduct of Æneas, carried the gods to Latium.

2. Sacra.] Of the goddess Vesta. It was customary with the Romans, when they were to begin any difficult enterprise, to make supplications to her, and to court her favour, that she might be propitious to their undertaking — Sacra altera.] His father Anchises; for it is not less pious to be assisting to a parent, than to the deities themselves.

3. Cytheræus heros.] Æneas, the son of Venus, who was called Cytheræa.

4. Prædam, &c.] Only the holy things, and his father.

6. Antandro.] Antandrus was a city at the foot of Ida, so called from mount Antander.

8. Linquit.] Although he had already built the city Æneum there, as Virgil relates, Æneid III.

9. Urbem.] A city in the isle of Delos, where Anius reigned.

10. Hunc.] Æneas.

Homines.] sc. Utebantur. For he was Rex Hominum Phœbique sacerdos. Virg.

12. Delubraque vota.] Vowed temples.

Dasque.] Two trees, which Latona clasped in her labour, when she brought forth Apollo and Diana.

14. Thure dato.] The sacrifices being over.

Cæsorumque boum fibris de more crematis, 15
Regia tecta petunt; positique tapetibus altis
Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho.
Tum pius Anchises: O Phœbi lecte sacerdos,
Fallor? an et natum, cum primum hæc mœnia
vidi, 19

Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas?
Huic Anius, niveis circumdata tempora vittis
Concutiens, et tristis, ait: Non falleris, heros.
Maxime: natorum vidisti quinque parentem,
Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstan-
tia versat)

Penèvides orbum. Quid enim mihi filius absens
Auxilii? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna tenentem.

Delius augurium dedit huic: dedit altero Liber
Fœminæ sorti voto majora fideque 29
Munera: Nam tactu natarum cuncta mearum
In segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ

Transformabantur: divesque erat usus in illis.
Hoc ubi cognovit Trojæ populator Atrides,
(Ne non ex aliquâ vestram sensisse procellam
Nos quoque parte putes) armorum viribus usus
Abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris; alantque 36
Imperat Argolicam cœlesti munere classem.
Effugiunt quæque potest, Eubœa duabus,
Et totidem natis Andros fraterna a petita est.
Miles adest: et, ni dedantur, bella minatur. 40
Victa metu pietas consortia pectora pœnæ

dem natis. Miles adest: et minatur bella, ni dedantur.
victa metu pœnæ: a petita est.

que fibris cæsorum boum crematis de more, petunt regia tecta: positique altis tapetibus capiunt Cerealia munera cum liquido Baccho, Tum pius Anchises: O lecte sacerdos Phœbi. fallor? an cum primum vidi hæc mœnia, quantum reminiscor, habebat et natum, et bis duas natas? Anius concutiens tempora circumdata niveis vittis, et tristis, ait huic: Maxime heros, non falleris: vidisti me parentem quinque natorum, quem nunc vides penè orbum. (Tanta inconstantia rerum versat homines.) Enim quid filius absens auxilii mihi? quem tellus Andros habet, dicta de suo nomine, teuentem locumque et regna pro patre. Delius dedit augurium huic: Liber dedit altera munera fœminæ sorti, majora voto fideque: nam cuncta tactu mearum natarum transformabantur in segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ: que erat dives usus in illis. Ubi Atrides, depopulator Trojæ, cognovit hoc, (ne putes nos non sensisse vestram procellam ex aliquâ parte) usus viribus armorum abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris: que imperat alant Argolicam classem cœlesti munere Effugiunt quæque potest, Eubœa est petita duabus, et fraterna Andros totidem natis. Miles adest: et minatur bella, ni dedantur. Pietas dedit consortia pectora

NOTES.

16. Positique tapetibus.] Reclined on couches.

18. Anchises.] sc. inquit.

19. Cum primum.] When first.

20. Bisque, &c.] Anius had four daughters, to whom Bacchus granted, that whatsoever they touched should be turned into bread, corn, wine, and oil. Agamemnon would by force have carried them along with him to the Trojan war, to supply the army with provisions; but Bacchus transformed them into pigeons.

24. Inconstantia rerum.] The instability of fortune.

25. Penè orbum.] In a manner without children.—Quid enim, &c.] My son although he be alive, being absent, is no help to me.

27. Andros.] The island is so called from his son Andrus.

28. Delius.] Apollo.—Augurium.] Skill in augury.—Huic.] To Andrus.

29. Fœminæsorti, &c.] To my female issue.

31. Laticem meri.] Wine.

Baccamque Minervæ.] Oil. For Pallas was the first that pressed oil out of the olive. Hence called Bacca Minervæ.

32. Divesque usus, &c.] Were profitable gifts.

33. Trojæ, &c.] Agamemnon, the plunderer or destroyer of Troy.

38. Eubœa.] A long island lying near Bœotia, now called Negropont.

40. Miles adest.] The Greek soldiers came thither.

et ut possis ignoscere timido
fratri : Æneas non erat hic,
non Hector qui defenderet Andron ;
per quos durâstis in
decimum annum. Jamque

vincla parabantur captivis la-
ceris. Illæ tollentes etiam-
num libera brachia cœlo, dix-
ère, Pater Bacche, fer opem ;
que auctor muneris tulit o-
pem, si perdere miro more
vocatur ferre opem. Nec po-
tui scire, aut nunc possum
dicere, quâ ratione perdid-
erint figuram. Summa mali
est nota. Sumsère pennas ;
que abiære in nivæ colum-
bas, volucrum tuæ conjugis.
Postquam implerunt convivia
talibus et aliis dictis, petière
somnum mensâ remotâ, que
surgunt cum die : adeuntque
oracul a Phœbi, Qui jussit pe-
tere antiquam matrem, cog-
nataque littora. Rex prose-
quitur, et dat munus ituris :
sceptrum Anchisæ, chlamy-
dem pharetramque nepoti,
cratera Æneæ ; quem quondam miserat illi
Hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris. 60
Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon
Myleus : et longo cœlaverat argumento.
Urbs erat : et septem posses ostendere portas.
Hæ pro nomine erant : et, quæ foret illa, doce-
bant. [gigue
Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, ro-
Effusæque comas et apertæ pectora matres [tur :
Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoque flere viden-
Siccatosque queri fontes. Sinè frondibus arbos
Nuda riget : rodunt arentia saxa capellæ.
Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis, kO
videntur flere ; que queri fontes siccatos. Arbos nuda riget sinè frondibus ; capellæ rodunt
arentia saxa. Ecce facit medils Thebis natas Orione, a volucres.

Dedit : et ut timido possis ignoscere fratri ;
Non hic Æneas, non, qui defenderet Andron,
Hector erat : per quos decimum durâstis in
annum.

Jamque parabantur captivis vincla lacertis.
Illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cœlo [litque
Brachia, Bacche pater, fer opem, dixère : tu-
Muneris auctor opem, si miro perdere more
Ferre vocatur opem. Nec quâ ratione figuram
Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possum.
Summa mali nota est. Pennas sumsère : tuæque
Conjugis in a volucrem, niveas abiære columbas.
Talibus atque aliis postquam convivia dictis 53
Implerunt : mensâ somnum petière remotâ,
Cumque die surgunt : adeuntque oracula Phœbi.
Qui petere antiquam matrem ; cognataque jussit
Littora. Prosequitur Rex, et dat munus ituris ;
Anchisæ sceptrum, chlamydem. pharetramque
nepoti,

Cratera Æneæ ; quem quondam miserat illi
Hospes ab Aoniis Therses Ismenius oris. 60
Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon
Myleus : et longo cœlaverat argumento.
Urbs erat : et septem posses ostendere portas.
Hæ pro nomine erant : et, quæ foret illa, doce-
bant. [gigue

Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, ro-
Effusæque comas et apertæ pectora matres [tur :
Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoque flere viden-
Siccatosque queri fontes. Sinè frondibus arbos
Nuda riget : rodunt arentia saxa capellæ.
Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis, kO

NOTES.

41. Pietas.] Fraternal affection of their
brother Andrus.

44. Per quos, &c.] By whose valour.

45. Captivis lacertis.] For the arms of the
the captives.

48. Miro more] After a wonderful man-
ner.—Perdere.] To destroy.

49. Ferre.] If the miraculous destruction
of his human form can be called a proof
of his assistance.

51. Tuæque conjugis.] Of Venus, with
whose alliance you have been honoured.
For doves are the birds devoted to Venus.

52. Abiære.] Were transformed.

56. Antiquam matrem.] Italy from
whence Dardanus, the founder of the Tro-
jan nation, came into Phrygia.

57. Rex.] Anius.

58. Nepoti.] To Ascanius.

60. Ismenius.] Theban, from Ismenus, a
river of Bœotia.—Ab Aoniis oris.] Bœo-
tia, of which Aonia is a part.

62. Myleus.] Myla is a city of Sicily ;
hence Myleus is put for a Sicilian.

Lougo argumento.] A long history.

63. Urbs.] On that cup or bowl was en-
graven the city of Thebes.

64. Hæ pro nomine, &c.] For the seven
gates shew it was Bœotian Thebes. For
Thebes in Bœotia is said to have had seven
gates.

66. Effusæ comas, &c.] With dishevelled
hair, and bosoms uncovered.

60. Rodunt.] Gnaw. For all the herbs
were withered.

70. Orione natas.] The daughters of Orion.

Hanc non fœmineum jugulo dare pectus aperto, hanc dare non fœmineum pec-
 Illam dimisso per ^a fortia vulnera telo tus aperto jugulo, illam telo
 Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque per urbem dimisso per fortia vulnera ce-
 Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari: cidisse pro suo populo; que
 Tum de virgineâ geminos exire favillâ, 75 ferri pulchris funeribus per
 Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas urbem, que cremari in celebri
 Nominat, et cineri materno ducere pompam. parte: tum geminos juvenes
 Hactenus antiquo signis fulgentibus ære exire de virgineâ favillâ, ne
 Summus in aurato crater erat asper acantho. genus intereat, quos fama no-
 Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt: 80 minat Coronas, et ducere pom-
 Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram; pam materno cineri. Hacte-
 Dant pateram, elaramque auro gemmisque coro- nus signis fulgentibus antiquo
 Indè recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris [nam. ære summus crater erat asper
 Ducere principium, Creten tenuère; locique in aurato acantho. Nec Tro-
 Ferre diu nequière Jovem. Centumque relictis jani remittunt dona leviora da-
 Urbibus, Ausonios ^b optant contingere portus. tis: que dant acerram custo-
 Sævit hyems, jactatque viros; Strophadumque dem thuris sacerdoti; dant pa-
 Portubus infidis exterruit ales Aëlo. [receptos teram, que coronam elaram
 Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque auro gemmisque. Indè recor-
 Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulysssei, 90 dati Teucros ducere principium
 Præter erant vecti: certatam lite Deorum à sanguine Teucris, tenuère
 Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum Creten; que nequière ferre
 Judicis, Actiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota est, diu Jovem loci. Centumque
 Vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quereu, urbis relictis, optant contin-
 Ulysssei: que vident Ambraciam certatam lite Deorum, que saxum sub imagine versi judi- gere Ausonios portus. Hy-
 eis, quæ nunc nota est ab Actiaco Apolline, quæ Dodonida terram vocalem suâ quereu, eins sævit jactatque viros;
 a inertia. b properant.

NOTES.

71. Non fœmineum.] Not cowardly, like women; but with a manly boldness: for they, with great constancy of mind, suffered themselves to be sacrificed, to appease the anger of the gods.

78. Hactenus.] The representations that have been mentioned were engraven in ancient pieces of brass. But the brims of this cup had a golden border representing the herb Acanthus (Bear's-foot). The greatest honour was conferred on the leaves of this plant by Callimachus, the architect, who adorned the capitals of those pillars with them, which by him were called Corinthian.

Signis.] With images, figures.

79. In aurato.] Because the Acanthus was engraven in gold.—Asper.] Embossed.

80. Leviora.] Meaner, inferior.

Remittunt.] Return, present again.

81. Acerram.] A censer, in which frankincense was offered to the Gods.

85. Jovem.] The air.

Centum.] Having left Crete, famous for having an hundred cities.

86. Ausonios portus.] Italian ports.

87. Strophadumque.] The Strophades are two islands in the Ionian sea near Zacynthus, so called of *στῆς στροφῆς*, i. e. from the returning of Zetes and Calais; who, having followed the Harpies so far, returned back.

88. Aëlo.] One of the Harpies; there were three of them, supposed to be the daughters of Neptune and Terra, viz Aëlo, Oeypete, and Celæno.

89. Dulichios portus.] Dulichium, Ithaca, and Samos, are islands in the Ionian sea, which Ulysses governed.

90. Neritiasque.] Neritus is a mountain and city in the island of Ithaca.

Ulysssei.] This is a genitive case of the noun Ulyssæus, of the second declension.

91. Certatam.] For which the gods contended.

92. Ambraciam.] A city of Epirus, famous for a council of the gods.

93. Actiaco.] Who was worshipped at Actium. Actium is a town and promontory of Epirus, where Augustus overcame Antony and Cleopatra in a sea fight.

94. Terram Dodonida.] The Dodonian

que Chaonios sinus: ubi nati Chaoniosque sinus: ubi nati rege Molosso 95
 Molosso rege fugere irrita incendia pennis subjectis. Irrita subjectis fugere incendia pennis.

NOTES.

Land. i. e. a grove near the city Dodona in Chaonia, a region of Epirus, in which two doves gave answers out of an oak. There are some who will have it, that the trees themselves did speak, and delivered oracles.

95. Chaoniosque.] The Chaones are a people of Epirus.

Ubi. The poet intimates, that the sons of Molossus were turned into birds. Interpreters have observed that this Fable is obscure.

EXP. FAB. VII. VIII. IX. & X. What is said in this Fable of the daughters of Anius having the power of transforming every thing they touched, into wine, corn, and oil, has its foundation in their great parsimony, by which they amassed large quantities of each. But Bochart says it arose from their being called Oeno, Spermo, and Elai, which in the old Phœnician language signified wine, corn, and oil. The remarkable example of public spirit shewn by the daughters of Orion, spirited the Thebans to emerge from the luxury they had fallen into, and to become as famous for their bravery, as they had been noted for effeminacy; which occasioned it to be said, that the ashes of the princesses had been transformed into men.

The contention that Apollo, Diana, and Hercules were engaged in, respecting the city of Ambracia, now called Larta, was agreed to be left to the determination of Cregaleus, who gave it in favour of Hercules, which offended Apollo so much, that he transformed him into a rock, which stood near the city. The interpretation that is given of this fable is, that the people of Ambracia dedicated their city to Hercules, in preference to the other deities; that is, they were fonder of warlike exploits than of cultivating the arts and sciences; and the transformation of Cregaleus into a rock by Apollo, meant to point out his stupidity in making so absurd a choice.

By the escape of Alcander, Megaletor, and Philæus, the three sons of Molossus, and his daughter Hyperipe, from fire, by the wings given them by the gods, we are to understand, that their father's palace being set on fire by some robbers, they escaped the flames in an extraordinary manner.

We shall introduce here some account of the Dodonæan oracle, which seems to be involved in great obscurity: Silius Italicus says, that the flight of two pigeons, from Thebes to Egypt and Lybia, gave rise to the remarkable oracle of Jupiter Ammon; and that one perching upon an oak in Chaonia, occasioned the erecting of an oracle there. Herodotus says, they were two priestesses of the Egyptian Thebes, who were carried off by some Phœnician merchants, one of whom settled in the forest Dodona, where she gave responses from her chapel. They called her the Dove, as being a foreigner, and not understanding their language; but in time coming to speak it, they said the Dove spoke. These oracles have been said to be conveyed by brass kettles, called the Cauldrons of Dodona; in the forest stood two pillars at a small distance from each other; on one was placed a brazen vessel, and on the other a figure of a little boy (as may be supposed) of clock-work, who held a brazen whip, from which hung several lashes; these, when moved by the wind, struck the vessel, and occasioned a ringing, by which, they said the will of the gods was conveyed. This gave rise to the proverbial saying amongst the Greeks, of a Dodonæan kettle, for a prating, talkative fellow.

FAB. XI. ACIS IN FLUMEN.

Polyphemus, one of the Cyclops, jealous of Acis, who was in love with Galatea, kills the Youth with a Rock which he throws at him, and his blood is changed into a River, which bears his name.

PROXIMA Phæacum felicibus obsita pomis Petunt proxima rura Phæacum obsita felicibus pomis, Epiros ab his, regnataque vati acum obsita felicibus pomis, Butbrotos Phrygio, simulataque Troja tenentur. Epiros ab his, que Butbrotos regnata Phrygio vati, que simulata Troja tenentur. Indè futurorum certi, quæ cuncta fideli certi futurorum, quæ cuncta Priamides Helenus monitù prædixerat, intrant Sicaniam. Priamides Helenus prædixerat fideli monitu, intrant Sicaniam. Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora linguis. Hæc excurrit in æquora tribus linguis. E quibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros: Pachynos obversa ad imbriferos Austros: Lilybæon expositum mollibus Zephyris: que Peloros spectat Borean expertem mollibus Zephyris: Lilybæon expositum mollibus Zephyris: que Peloros spectat Borean expertem æquores. Teucris subeunt hæc: remisque, que secundo æstu, classis potitur Zancleâ arenâ sub noctem. Scylla dextrum latus, Charybdis irrequieta infestant lævum. Hæc vorat revomitque raptas carinas: illa succingitur atram alvum feris canibus: gerens ora virginis: et (si vates non reliquerunt omnia ficta) quoque virgo aliquo tempore. Multi proci petiere hanc: quibus repulsis illa ibat ad Nymphas pelagi, gratissima Nymphis pelagi; a inam.

NOTES.

1. Proxima.] The poet describes Æneas's voyage, by which he at last came into Sicily, where the youth Acis was turned into a river of his own name. The Phæaces are a people of the island Corcyra, famous for the orchards of Alcinous.

2. Ab his.] After this, in the next place. Regnataque vati Phrygio.] Helenus, the son of Priamus, to whose lot (after the death of Pyrrhus, who was slain by Orestes) Andromache, the wife of Hector, (taken by Pyrrhus, and married to him in Epirus) fell, with the kingdom of Epirus.

3. Butbrotos.] A city, not far distant from Corcyra.

Simulataque Troja.] Helenus had in Epirus built a city in the form of ancient Troy.

6. Sicaniam.] Sicily.

7. Obversa.] Is turned.

Ad Austros.] Towards the south.

8. Mollibus.] Gentle, mild.

Lilybæon.] Is a city and promontory of Sicily, looking towards the west, from whence Zephyr blows.

Arcton.] To the north.

9. Peloros.] Peloros was so called of Pelorus, the admiral of Hannibal's navy, who

was buried there.

11. Zancleâ.] Zancle is a city of Sicily, so called either after Zancus the giant, or the fountain Zancle.

12. Scylla.] There were two Scylla's; one the daughter of Nisus, who was turned into a bird, and the other the daughter of Phocus, that was turned into a sea-monster, which is here spoken of, and which is said to swallow those ships that sail in the Sicilian sea. The fable took its rise from a very dangerous rock in the Mamertine bay, between Italy and Sicily.

Charybdis.] The poets supposed this person to have been a very thievish old woman, who having stolen Jupiter's oxen, was thrown by him into the sea, and turned into a sea-monster, which retains its former rapacious nature; for it draws to it the ships which pass that way, swallowing them and throwing them up again. This is a very dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian sea, over against Scylla.

14. Illa.] Scylla, whose womb was encompassed with fierce dogs, see Book XIV. Fab. I.

et narrabat elusos amores juvenum. Quam, dum Galatea præbet capillos pectendos, repetens suspiria alloquitur talibus dictis: Tamen ô virgo, haud immitte genus viro. rum expetit te: utque facis, potes negare his impunè. At mihi, cui Nereus est pater, quam cærule Doris enixa est; que sum quoque tuta turbâ sororum, non licuit effugere amorem Cyclopi nisi per fluctus: et lacrymæ impediêre vocem loquentis. Quas ubi virgo deterisit marmoreo pollice; et est solata Deam; dixit, O carissima, refer. Neve tege causam tui doloris (sum fida tibi.) Nereis contra resecuta natam Cratæide his. Acis erat cretus Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide, quidem magna voluptas sui patrisque matrisque, tamen nostra inajor. Nam pulcher junxerat me sibi uni: et octonis natalibus iterum actis, signârat teneras dubiâ lanugine. Ego petebam hunc, Cyclops petebat me, cum nullo fine. Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopi, amorne Acidis fuerit præsentior in nobis, edam: Fuit par utrimque. Pro alma Venus, quanta est potentia tui regni! nempe ille immitis, et horrendus ipsis sylvis, et visus ab nullo hospite impune, et contemptor magni Olympi cum Dis, sentit quid amor sit; que captus cupidine nostri uritur; oblitus suorum pecorum antrorumque.

a si mihi.

Ibat: et elusos juvenum narrabat amores. Quam, dum pectendos præbet Galatea capillos, Talibus alloquitur repetens suspiria dictis: 21 Te tamen, ô virgo, genus laud immitte virorum Expetit: utque facis, potes his impune negare. At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cærule Doris 24 Enixa est; que sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum, Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopi amorem Effugere: et lacrymæ vocem impediêre loquen- Quas ubi marmoreo deterisit pollice virgo; [tis. Et solata Deam est; Refer, ô carissima, dixit: Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris. 30 Nereis his contra resecuta Cratæide natam. Acis erat Fauno Nymphâque Symæthide cretus, Magna quidem patrisque sui matrisque voluptas, Nostra tamen major. Nam me sibi junxerat uni Pulcher: et octonis iterum natalibus actis, 35 Signârat dubia teneras lanugine malas. Hunc ego, me Cyclops, nullo cum fine petebat. Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopi amorne Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam: 39 Par utrimque fuit. Prò quanta potentia regni Est, Venus alma, tui! Nempe ille immitis, et ip- Horrendus sylvis, et visus ab hospite nullo [sis Impunè, et magni cum Dis conteraptor Olympi, Quid sit amor sentit; nostrique cupidine captus Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.

NOTES.

20. Galatea.] She was the daughter of Nereus and Doris, who loving Acis, shunned the conversation of the Cyclops; he, having found her sitting in the lap of Acis, fell into a rage, and threw a great rock at them, by which Acis was crushed to death, and transformed into a river of his own name; but Galatea made her escape by plunging into the sea.

25. Sororum.] Of the sea-nymphs called Nereides, of all which Doris was the mother.

26. Cyclopi.] Of Polyphemus.

28. Virgo] Scylla.

29. Deam.] Galatea.

31. Nereis.] His.] sc. Verbis.

Resecuta est.] Answered Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus and Cratæis.

32. Symæthide.] Symæthus was a river of Sicily, whose daughter bore Acis, who was beloved by Galatea.

35. Octonis iterum] The poet intimates, that Acis was eighteen years of age.

36. Dubia.] So fine, that it could scarce be seen, so that it was doubtful, whether Acis was grown to puberty or not.

37. Hunc.] Acis.—Ego. sc. Petebam. Cyclops] Polyphemus.—Nullo cum fine.] without end, i. e. vehemently.

38. Nec.] She does not know whether she had the greater hatred to the Cyclops, or the greater love for Acis.

39. Præsentior.] Greater. more vehement.

Nec—edam.] Neither am I able to say.

40. Par utrimque fuit.] They were equal; the hatred Galatea had to the Cyclops, and the love she bare to Acis.

42. Sylvis.] To the wild beasts. A metonymy.

45. Impunè.] Without punishment. For Polyphemus was wont to kill all that fell in his way.

Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi: Jamque, Polypheme cura formæ est tibi, que jam cura placendi est tibi; jam pectus rigidos capillos rastris: jam libet tibi recidere hirsutam barbam falce: et spectare, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris: jam libet tibi recidere hirsutam barbam falce: et spectare, Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris: et componere feros vultus in aquâ. Amor cædis, feritasque, que immensa sitis cruoris, cessant: et carinæ veniunt abeuntque tutæ. Interea Cessant: et tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ. 51 Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætnen, Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales, Terribilem Polyphemum adit: Lumenque quod unum 54 Fronte geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit, Ulysses. Risit, et, O vatum stolidissime, falleris, inquit: Altera jam rapuit. Sic frustrâ vera monentem Spernit: et aut gradiens ingenti littora passu Degratat; aut fessus sub opaca a revertitur antra. Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo 60 Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda. Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops; b mediisque resedit. Lanigeræ pecudes, nullo ducente, secutæ. Cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum, Ante pedes posita est, antennis apta ferendis: 65 Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistula. Senserunt toti pastoria sibila montes: [centum; Senserunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique Acidis in gremio residens, procul auribus hausi Talia dicta meis, auditaque c mente notavi. 70 Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri;

packa centum arundinibus est sumpta: toti montes senserunt pastoria sibila: undæ senserunt. Ego latitans rupe, que residens in gremio mei Acidis, hausi talia dicta procul meis auribus, que notavi audita mente. Galatea candidior folio nivei ligustri;

a reconditur.

b mediosque p̄r æstus

c verba.

Lanigeræ, &c.

NOTES.

47. Rastris.] With rakes, by which the clumsiness and rudeness of Polyphemus is hinted at.

48. Spectare.] This refers to what he says below: "Liquida in imagine vidi nuper aquæ."

Componere.] To compose his countenance, that it might please his mistress.

52. Telemus.] The son of Eurymus, was a famous soothsayer among the Cyclops, who foretold Polyphemus all he was to suffer from Ulysses.

55. Quem, &c.] He shews that Telemus was very skilful in soothsaying; for soothsayers drew their predictions from the flight of birds.

57. Altera.] Galatea. He alludes to that saying. "That those who are in love are blind."

Sic.] With such sayings.

59. Degratat.] Depresses, causes to sink.

60. Prominet.] The poet describes the

promontory that Polyphemus went to.

Cuneatus.] In the form of a long wedge.

61. Utrumque.] Both sides.

62. Huc.] Thither, up that hill.

Medius.] In the middle.

63. Lanigeræ pecudes.] The sheep.

64. Pinus, &c.] The poet describes how gigantic Polyphemus appeared, by representing him as having a pine tree for a walking-staff, that would make a main-yard for a ship.

67. Pastoria sibila.] His attempts at pastorals, which more resembled a serpent's hissing than a lover's song.

69. Hauri auribus.] I heard.

70. Notavi mente.] I got them by heart.

71. Candidior nivei, &c.] The love-song of the Cyclops, setting forth the praises of Galatea, is here described.—Ligustri.] Ligustrum privet, is a sort of shrub bearing white flowers, which afterwards produces a white fruit.

floridior pratis : procerior
 longa alno ; splendidior vi-
 tro ; lascivior tenero hædo ;
 lævior conchis detritis æquore conchis ;
 Solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ ;
 Nobilior pomis ; platano conspectior altâ ;
 Lucidior glacie ; matura pulchrior uvâ ;
 Mollior et cygni plumis, et lacte coacto ;
 Et, si non fugias, riguo formosior horto.
 Sævior indomitis eadem Galatea juvencis ; 80
 Durior annosâ quercu ; fallacior undis ;
 Lentior et salicis virgîs, et vitibus albis ;
 His immobilior scopulis ; violentior amne ;
 Laudato pavone superbior ; acrior igni ;
 Asperior tribulis ; fœtâ truculentior ursâ ; 85
 Surdior æquoribus ; calcato immitior hydro ;
 Et, quod præcipue vellem tibi demere possem,
 Non tantum cervo claris latratibus acto,
 Verum etiam ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ.
 At, bene si nôris, pigeat fugisse : morasque 90
 Ipsa tuas damnes : et me retinere labores.
 Sunt mihi, pars montis, vivo pendentia saxo
 Antra ; quibus nec Sol medio sentitur in æstu,
 Nec sentitur hyems ; sunt poma gravantia ramos ;
 Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ. 95
 Sunt et purpureæ, tibi et has servamus et illas.
 Ipsa tuis manibus sylvestri nata sub umbrâ
 Mollia fraga leges : ipsa autumnalia corna,
 Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo, 99
 Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.
 Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt
 si si possem, demere vellem.

NOTES.

72. Procerior.] Taller and straighter.
 Alno.] Alder, a tree that grows on the
 banks of rivers to a great height.
 74. Lævior.] More smooth.
 80. Sævior.] Hitherto he hath enumerated
 the perfections of Galatea ; now he takes
 notice of her ill qualities.
 85. Tribulis.] A prickly weed, hurtful to
 corn. A thistle.—Truculentior.] More cruel.
 Fœtâ ursâ.] Than a she-bear.
 86. Calcato hydro.] Than a Serpent
 when trod upon.
 87. Demere.] To take away, to deprive
 her of.
 89. Fugacior.] Fleeter, or more swift in
 flying away.

90. Si nôris.] sc. Me. Polyphemus
 reckons up all his possessions, that he may
 allure Galatea to love him.
 91. Labores.] You would study and
 endeavour.
 92. Pendentia.] Pendent, hanging,
 94. Gravantia.] That weigh down.
 95. Similes auro.] Yellow, full ripe.
 98. Mollia.] Soft, ripe.
 Leges.] Thou shalt gather.
 Autumnalia.] That are ripe in autumn.
 Corna.] Red berries, having a very hard
 kernel or stone in the middle ; whence Vir-
 gil calls them Lapidosa corna
 100. Generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.]
 Like new wax of a yellow colour.

Arbuti ^a factus. Omnis tibi serviet arbos.
Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque
vallibus errant:

Multas sylva tegit: multæ stabulantur in antris.
Nec, si fortè roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint.
Pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum
Nil mihi credideris: præsens potes ipsa videre,
Ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber.
Sunt, factura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni:
Sunt quoque, par ætas, aliis in ovilibus hædi. 110
Lac mihi semper adest niveum. Pars indè bibenda
Servatur: partem liquefacta coagula durant.
Nec tibi deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantùm
Munera contingent, damæ, leporesque, capræque,
Pærve columbarum, demptusve cacuminae nidus:
Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint, 116
Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis,
Villosæ catulos in summis montibus ursæ.

Inveni: et dixi, dominæ servabimus istos. 119
Jam modò cæruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto:
Jam, Galatea, veni; nec munera despice nostra.
Certè ego me novi, liquidæque in imagine vidi
Nuper aquæ: placuitque ^b mihi mea forma videnti.
Adspice, sim quantus. Non est hóc corpore major
Jupiter in cælo: nam vos narrare soletis 125
Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima
^c torvos [obumbrat.

Prominet in vultus: humerosque, ut lucus
Nec, mihi quòd rigidis horrent densissima setis
Corpora, turpe puta: turpis sinè frondibus arbos.
Turpis equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent.
Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est:

net in torvos vultus; que obumbrat humeros, ut lucus. Nec puta turpe mihi quòd corpora
horrent densissima rigidis setis. ^b Arbos est turpis sinè frondibus. Equus est turpis, nisi
jubæ velent flaventia colla. Pluma tegit volucres; sua lana est decori ovibus;

^a Arborei.

^b margine.

^c fortes.

NOTES.

102. Arbuti.] The fruit of the Arbutus, which is a low tree bearing red berries that resemble straw-berries, and are in the highest beauty in winter.

Serviet.] Shall be for your use.

105. Hoc pecus, &c.] All these are my flocks.—Errant.] Stray, or roam.

108. Distentum uber.] Full udder. He intimates that the fullness of the udders of his sheep prevents their going.

109. Sunt.] sc. Mihi.

112. Coagula.] Rennet, with which milk is turned or curled.—Durant.] Thicken to harden it into cheese.

114. Faciles.] Which may be easily had.

Vulgataque.] Vulgar or common presents,

arbuti factus tibi. Omnis arbos serviet tibi. Omne hoc pecus est meum. Quoque multæ errant vallibus: sylva tegit multas: multæ stabulantur in antris. Nec possim dicere tibi quot sint, si fortè roges. Est pauperis numerare pecus. Credideris nil mihi de laudibus harum: ipsa præsens potes videre, ut vix sustineant distentum uber cruribus. Sunt agni, minor factura in tepidis ovilibus; Sunt quoque hædi, par ætas, in aliis ovilibus. Niveum lac semper adest mihi. Pars indè servatur bibenda; liquefacta coagula durant partem. Nec faciles deliciæ, vulgataque munera tantùm contingent tibi, damæ, leporesque, capræque, pærve columbarum, ve nidus demptus cacuminae; inveni geminos catulos villosæ ursæ in summis montibus, similes inter se ut vix possis dignoscere, qui possint ludere tecum. Inveni; et dixi, Servabimus istos dominæ. Modò, Galatea, jam exsere nitidum caput cæruleo ponto; jam veni; nec despice nostra munera. Certè ego novi me, que vidi nuper in imagine liquidæ aquæ; que mea forma placuit mihi videnti. Adspice, quantus sim. Jupiter in cælo non est major hóc corpore; nam vos soletis narrare nescio quem Jovem regnare. Plurima coma promi-

net in torvos vultus; que obumbrat humeros, ut lucus.

116. Inveni geminos, &c.] These, indeed, are such presents as Polyphemus says are not common.

117. Similes.] sc. Ita or adeo.

119. Dominæ.] For my mistress. Lovers were wont to call their mistresses Dominæ. Tibullus.

120. Exsere.] Put forth, raise.

122. Novi, &c.] Polyphemus also reckons himself handsome.

128. Rigidis setis.] His body is thick set with bristles. Polyphemus concludes from many similes, that his bristly hairs are rather an ornament than otherwise.

barba decet viros, quæ hirtæ
setæ decent in corpore. U-
num lumen est mihi in mediâ
fronte, sed instar ingentis
clypei. Quid, non Sol videt
hæc omnia è magno cælo?
tamen unicus orbis est Soli.
Adde, quòd meus genitor
regnat in vestro æquore. Do
hunc socerum tibi. Tantùm
miserere, quæ exaudi preces
supplicis. Enim succumbi-
mus tibi uni. Quique sperno
Jovem et cælum, et penetra-
bile fulmen, Nerei, vereor te:
tua ira est sævior fulmine.
Atque essem patientior hujus
contemptûs, si fugeres omnes.
Sed cur, Cyclope repulso,
amas Acin, præfersque Acin
meis amplexibus? tamen ille
placeatque sibi, quæ licebit
placeat quod, Galatea, nollem
tibi; modò copia detur, sen-
tiet esse vires mihi pro tanto
corpore. Traham viscera vi-
va; quæ spargam divulsa
membra per agros perque
tuas undas (sic misceat se
tibi.) Enim uror; quæ ignis
læsus exæstuat acrius; quæ
videor ferre Ætnam transla-
tam cum suis viribus meo pec-
tore; Ne ctu, Galatea, move-
ris. Questus talia nequicquam
(nam videbam cuncta) surgit;
et ut furibundus taurus vaccâ
ademptâ nequit stare; et errat
sylvâ et notis saltibus. Cùm
ferus vidit me atque Acin, ignaros, nec timentes quicquam tale; quo exclamat, Video, et
faciam ista sit ultima concordia vestræ Veneri. Quæ illa vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus
Cyclops

Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ.
Unum est in mediâ lumen mihi fronte, sed instar
Ingentis clypei. Quid, non hæc omnia à magno
Sol videt è cælo? Soli tamen unicus orbis. 135
Adde, quòd in vestro genitor meus æquore
regnat. [cesque
Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantùm miserere, pre-
Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim succumbimus uni.
Quique Jovem, et cælum sperno, et penetra-
bile fulmen, 139

Nerei, te vereor: tua fulmine sævior ira est.
Atque ego contemptûs essem patientior hujus,
Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulso,
Acin amas, præfersque meis amplexibus Acin?
Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit,
Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi; modò copia detur,
Sentiet esse mihi tanto pro corpore vires. [gros,
Viscera viva traham: divulsaque membra per a-
Perque tuas spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas.
Uror enim; læsusque exæstuat acrius ignis:
Cumque suis videor translata^b viribus Ætnam
Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.
Talia nequicquam questus (nam cuncta videbam)
Surgit: et ut taurus vaccâ furibundus ademptâ
Stare nequit; sylvâque et notis saltibus errat.
Cùm ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes,
Me videt, atque Acin: Videoque, exclamat; et
ista 156

Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestræ.
Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere

istam sit ultima concordia vestræ Veneri. Quæ illa vox fuit tanta, quantam iratus
Cyclops

a magnus, b ignibus.

NOTES.

135. Unum.] Polyphemus obviates an ob-
jection that might be made against him, and
acknowledges he had but one eye; but then
of such a size as to be equal to two.

134. Instar ingentis clypei.] Large, and
like a great shield.

Quid, &c.] Polyphemus shows that his
one eye was a beauty in him; since the sun,
that sees all things, has but a single orb.

136. Vestro.] The sea, where you Nereids
live.—Meus genitor.] Neptune.

137. Tibi.] I submit to none but you.

139. Sperno.] I contemn, slight.

140. Nerei.] Galatea, the daughter of
Nereus.

141. Atque ego contemptûs, &c.] I should
be less mortified with this slight.

144. Placeat sibi.] Let him think himself
handsome.

145. Modò copia detur.] Let but oppor-
tunity offer.

146. Sentiet, &c.] He shall know that I
have strength equal to the bulk of my body.

147. Traham.] I will tear out.

Divulsaque.] Mangled.

148. Misceat tibi.] Thus let him be uni-
ted to you.

149. Uror.] I burn.

Læsusque ignis.] Slighted love.

Acrius.] More vehemently.

150. Viribus.] With fires. For Ætna's
fires are continually burning.

Ætnam.] A mountain of Sicily.

151. Moveris.] You are not moved to
pity.

155. Ignaros.] Not knowing we were ob-
served.

157. Veneri vestræ.] Your mutual love.

Debuit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætna.
Ast ego vicino pavefacta sub æquore mergor. 160
Terga fugæ dederat conversa Symæthius heros :
Et, Fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi : ferte pa-
rentes :

Dixerat : et vestris peritulum admittite regnis.
Insequitur Cyclops : partemque è monte revul-
sam

Mittit ; extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum
Angulus è saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.

At nos, quod fieri solum per fata licebat,
Fecimus : ut vires adsumeret Acis avitas.

Puniceus de mole cruor manabat : et intrâ
Temporis exiguum rubore evanescere cœpit : 170

Fitque color primo turbati fluminis imbre :
Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiscit :

Vivaque per rimas, proceraque surgit arundo :
Osque cavum saxi sonat exsultantibus undis : 174

Miraque res : subito mediâ tenus exstitit alvo
Incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis.

Qui, nisi quoddam major, quoddam toto cærulæ ore est,
Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis in
annem

Versus : et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

ruleus toto ore, erat Acis. Sed sic quoque tamen erat Acis versus in annem : et flumina
tenuerunt antiquum nomen.

NOTES.

161. Symæthius heros.] Acis the son of the nymph Symæthis.

165. Vestris regnis.] Into your watery realms.

165. Quamvis.] Although the extreme angle of the rock only reached him. Hence we may collect, how big that rock was that Polyphemus threw upon Acis.

166. Obruit.] Overwhelmed, crushed.

167. Per fata licebat.] The Fates permitted.

168. Ut vires adsumeret avitas.] That he should be turned into a river. Symæthus is a very rapid river.

172. Moles jacta dehiscit.] The massy rock opened.

175. Proceraque.] Straight and long.

175. Cannis.] The river gods are said to have horns adorned with reeds, which grow on the banks of rivers.

Cornua.] The Gods of rivers are sometimes said to have horns, like bulls, because of their turnings and windings, which resemble horns.

177. Cærulæ.] Azure.

179. Antiquum nomen.] That river was called Acis, quia similis *Ακτιδι*, i. e. the point of an arrow.

EXP. FAB. XI The Cyclops being another species of monsters, which Ovid has introduced into his work, we shall give a description of them as drawn by Homer. They were men of monstrous stature, with only one eye, which was placed in their forehead. and in manners quite dissolute ; they paid no attention to husbandry, from the abundance their country spontaneously produced ; were strangers to all regular government ; and lived in caves, each governing his own family as he chose. Polyphemus, the most famous amongst them, was a monster of an enormous size, carrying an oak, (which he tore from the earth) as a staff, and so strong, that, like the Centaurs, he cast entire rocks at his enemies. They are said to have

been the first inhabitants of Sicily, and to have lived near Mount Ætna, where Vulcan is supposed to have kept his forge, and where they were thought to be employed by that God to form the thunder for Jupiter.... Polyphemus is described by the poets as a most hideous being, and the account given of him by Ovid, is not a little surprising.

FAB. XII. GLAUCUS IN DEUM MARINUM.

Glaucus, who delighted in fishing, having observed some fishes, which he laid upon the grass, revive, and leap into the water again, had a mind to try the influence of the grass on himself. He puts some of it into his mouth, immediately runs mad, leaps into the sea, and is metamorphosed into a sea God.

Galatea desierat loqui : cœtuque soluto discedunt : que Nereïdes natant placidis undis. Scylla redit ; (neque enim audet credere se medio ponto) et aut errat bibulâ arenâ sine vestibus ; aut ubi est lassata, nacta seductos recessus gurgitis, refrigerat sua membra inclusâ undâ. Ecce Glaucus, novus incolâ alti ponti, adest, findens fretum, membris nuper versis in Euboicâ Anthedone : que hæret cupidine visæ virginis : et refert quæcunque verba putat posse inorari fugientem : tamen illa fugit ; veloxque timore, pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis. Ante fretum est ingens, apicem collectus in unum, Longa sinè arboribus convexus ad æquora, vertex. Constitit hic : et tuta loco, monstrumne, Deusne Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem, [tem, Cæsariemque humeros subjectaque terga tegen- Ultimaque excipiat quòd tortilis inguina piscis. Sentit : et innitens, quæ stabat proxima, moli, Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo :
a ardet.

NOTES.

1. Cætuque soluto.] The company of the Nereides, or sea-nymphs, being dismissed.

3. Redit.] She returns from the sea to the shore.

4. Bibulâ.] Thirsty, which quickly soaks the water.

5. Seductos recessus.] The winding private recesses.

7. Novus incolâ, &c.] Lately turned into a Sea-god.

8. Euboicâ.] Because Eubœa lies near Ætolia.

Anthedone.] A city of Ætolia.

9. Virginis.] Of Scylla.

10. Morari.] Occasion to stop, hinder her flight.

12. Summum montis.] The summit of the hill.

13. Apicem in unum.] Into one top.

14. Convexus.] Sloping, slanting.

Ad Æquora.] Towards the sea.

18. Ultimaque excipiat, &c.] His lower parts were converted into a fish's wreathy tail.

19. Sentit.] Glaucus perceived that she doubted whether he was a God or a Monster.

Moli.] The rock.

20. Prodigium.] A monster.

Sum Deus, inquit, aquæ; nec majus in æquora
 Proteus [læmon.
 Jus habet, aut Triton, Athamantiadesque Pa-
 Antè tamen mortalis eram: sed scilicet altis 23
 Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis.
 Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia pisces:
 Nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundinelinum.
 Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum 27
 Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis:
 Quas neque cornigeræ morsu læsere juvencæ;
 Nec placidæ carpsistis oves, hirtæve capellæ;
 Non apis indè tulit collectos sedula flores: 31
 Non data sunt capiti genialia sarta: nec unquam
 Falciferæ secuere manus. Ego primus in illo
 Cespite consedi, dum lina madentia sicco.
 Utque recenserem captivos ordine pisces; 35
 Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus,
 Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egerat hamos.
 Res similis fietæ: (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?)
 Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri,
 Et mutare latus; terræque, ut in æquore, niti.
 Dumque moror, mirorque simul, fugit omnis in
 undas [linquunt.
 Turba suas: dominumque novum, littusque re-
 Obstupui; b dubiusque diu, quæ causa, requiro;
 Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ.
 Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? 45
 manûque
 Pabula decerpsi, decerptaque dente momordi.
 Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos;
 Cum subito trepidare intus præcordia sensi;
 si pabula manû, que momordi decerpta dente. Gutturâ vix bene combiberant ignotos suc-
 cos; cum subito sensi præcordia trepidare intus;
 a—aut Triton, Athamantiadesve, &c. b—dubiusque, fugæ quæ causa requiro:

NOTES.

21. Deus aquæ.] A Sea God.
 Majus jus.] A greater power.
 Proteus.] Concerning Proteus and Tri-
 ton, See Lib. II. ver. 8 and 9.
 22. Athamantiadesque.] Of Palæmon the
 son of Athamas, being turned into a Sea-
 God, See Lib. IV.
 24. Deditus æquoribus.] Very fond of the
 sea.
 25. Nam modò, &c.] For sometimes I
 caught the fishes with nets.
 Ducebam.] I drew out.
 26. Linum.] A fishing line.
 Arundine.] With a rod.
 27. Sunt, &c.] Topographical description
 of the place.
 29. Morsu læsere.] Had grazed upon.

52. Genialia sarta.] Festive garland.
 54. Cespite.] Upon the grassy turf.
 Lina madentia.] The wet nets.
 55. Recenserem.] I numbered.
 Captivos pisces.] What fish I had caught.
 56. Insuper.] Moreover.
 57. Egerat.] Had driven.
 58. Rex, &c.] sc. Videtur.—Sed quid,
 &c.] I have no occasion to forge it.
 59. Gramine.] The grass.
 Mea præda.] The fishes I had caught.
 Moveri.] To move.
 40. Niti.] Skip.
 45. Has vires.] So great power, as to
 bring dead fishes to life.
 48. Trepidare.] To be strangely agitated.

que pectus rapi amore alterius
 naturæ. Nec potui restare loco :
 que dixi. Terra, vale, nunquam
 repetenda : que mersi corpus sub æquora.
 Di maris dignantur exceptum socio
 dignantur exceptum socio honore :
 que rogant Oceanum, Tethynque,
 ut demant mihi quæcunque feram
 mortalia. Ego lustror ab illis.
 et carmine dicto novies purgant
 nefas, jubeor supponere pectora
 centum fluminibus. Nec mora :
 amnes lapsi de diversis fontibus,
 totaque æquora vertuntur supra
 nostrum caput. Hactenus possum
 referre acta memoranda tibi ;
 et hactenus meminisse nec mea
 mens sensit cætera. Quæ postquam
 rediit : recepi me alium toto
 corpore ac fueram, nec eundem
 mente. Tum primum ego vidi
 hanc barbam ferrugineam, quæ
 meam cæsariem, quam verro per
 longa æquora, que ingentes
 humeros, et cærulea brachia,
 que novissima crura curvata
 pinnigero pisce. Tamen quid
 hæc species juvat, quid placuisse
 marinis Dis, quid esse Deum,
 si tu non tangeris istis ? Scylla
 reliquit Deum dicentem talia,
 dicturum plura. Ille furit,
 irritatusque repulsâ petit
 prodigiosa atria Circes.

NOTES.

49. Alteriusque naturæ.] Of the sea, and of the fish.

Pectus rapi.] My mind seized.

50. Restare loco Stay in the place.

52. Socio honore.] For they admitted me into their number.

55. Quæcunque feram.] Whatever I might have, or carry about me.

Demant.] That they would take away.

54. Lustror.] I am purified.

55. Nefas.] All my earthly dross.

56. Supponere.] To plunge.

59. Hactenus.] Heinsius thinks these two verses ought to be rejected, and that Quæ in the following line, has been inserted by some unskilful transcriber.

62. Recepi.] I perceived.

65. Viridem.] Sea-gods are supposed to be of the colour of the sea.

64. Verro.] I draw.

66. Cruraque, &c.] And my legs were turned into the tail of a fish.

Pinnigero.] Fin-bearing.

68. Tangeris.] Affected.

70. Furit.] He is in a rage.

71. Prodigiosa atria.] The marvellous house.

Circes.] Of Circe, the daughter of the Sun, who (as Virgil says in his VIIth. Book of the Æneid) by her knowledge in the power of herbs, turned men into beasts. See the 9th verse of the following Book.

EXP. FAB. XII. Glaucus, who is taken notice of in this Fable, was supposed to have been a most skilful fisher; he was, moreover, a very dexterous swimmer, and could stay so long under water, that they said he held conferences with the sea deities; by venturing too far he was, at length, however, drowned, and the city of Anthedon paid religious worship to his memory.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XIV.

FAB. I. II. & III. SCYLLA IN FERAM; EADEM IN SAXUM.

THE ARGUMENT.

Circe becomes enamoured of Glaucus, who complains to her of Scylla's indifference. She endeavours to make him leave his ungrateful Mistress for her; but without success. In revenge she poisons the fountain where that Nymph used to bathe, and thereby makes her Form hideous, which is so insupportable, that she throws herself into the Sea, and is transformed into a Rock.

JAMQUE Giganteis injectam faucibus Ætnen, Jamque Euboicus cultor
Arvaque Cyclopum, ^a quid rastra, quid usus tumidarum aquarum liquerat
aratri Ætnen injectam Giganteis
Nescia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bubus, nescia quid rastra, quid usus
Liquerat Euboicus tumidarum cultor aquarum: aratri, nec debentia quicquam
Liquerat et Zanclen, adversaque mœnia Rhegi. Zanclen, adversaque mœnia
Navifragumque fretum, gemino quod littore pres- Rhegi, navifragumque fre-
Ausoniæ Siculæque ^b tenet confinia terræ. [sum tum, quod pressum gemino
Inde, manu magna Tyrrhena per æquora lapsus, littore tenet confinia Ausoniæ
Siculæque terræ. Inde Glau-
cus lapsus per Tyrrhena littora magna manu.
^a quis. ^b terit.

NOTES.

1. Giganteis faucibus.] On the heads of the giants, who are said to have been buried under Mount Ætna, which has been already taken notice of

2. Arvaque Cyclopum.] The Sicilian fields, near the three rocks of the Cyclops, which at this day are called Faraglioni.

Quid.] sc Sint.

3. Nescia, &c.] Ignorant of Agriculture.

4. Euboicus cultor.] Glaucus, born in Anthedon, a city of Bœotia, over against Eubœa.—Tumidarum aquarum.] Of the swelling waters.

5. Zanclen.] Now called Messina, a city

of Sicily, in the most inward part of Pelorus.

Rhegi.] Rhegium is called of *ῥηγινος*, i e. rent from, because in that place Sicily seems as it were broken off from Italy.

6. Navifragumque.] In which shipwrecks are frequent, being dangerous on account of the rocks, Scylla and Charybdis.

Gemino littore.] With two shores, the Italian and Sicilian.—Pressum.] Confined.

7. Ausoniæ.] For Sicily is divided from Italy by the sea.

8. Tyrrhena.] So called from Tyrrhenie, a country of Italy.

adiit herbiferos colles, atque
atria Circes satæ sole, plena
variarum ferarum. Quam
simul aspexit, dictâ acceptâque
salute, dixit, Diva precor ini-
serere Dei, nam tu potes sola
levare hunc amorem (modò
videat dignus.)

Titani quanta
potentia herbarum sit cog-
nitius nulli quàm mihi; qui sum
mutatus ex homine in Deum
marinum ab illis. Neve causa
mei furoris non sit nota tibi;
Scylla est visa mihi in Italico
litore contra Messenia mœ-
nia. Pudor est referre prom-
issa, precesque, que meas
blanditias, contemptaque ver-
ba. At tu, move carmen sacro
ore, sive aliquid regni est in
carmine: sive herba est ex-
pugnator; utere tentatis vi-
ribus operosæ herbæ. Nec
mando medeare mihi, sanæ-
que hæc vulnera: que nil
opus est sine. Illa ferat par-
tem caloris. At Circe refert
talìa verba (neque enim ulla
habet ingenium aptius flam-
mis; seu in ipsâ est causa hu-
jus; seu Venus offensa pater-
no indicio facit hoc:) seque-
rere melius volentem, optan-
tem eadem, que captam parili
cupidine. Eras dignus: que
certe poteris ultro rogari: et
si dederis spem; crede mihi,
rogaberis ultro. Nec dubites,
adsitque fiducia tuæ formæ. En ego, cum sim Dea, cum
filia nitidi Solis, cum possim tantum carmine, tantum gramine;

a mei,

b Frigore nil opus. Vel. Hoc mihi nil opus est,

c Dignus

eras ultro Pontî à Consorte rogari.

Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus
Sole satæ Circes; variarum plena ferarum. 10
Quam simul aspexit; dictâ acceptâque salute,
Diva, a Dei miserere precor: nam solu levare
Tu potes hunc, dixit (videat modò dignus) amo-
rem.

Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli 14
Quàm mihi cognitius; qui sum mutatus ab illis.
Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris;
Littore in Italico Messenia mœnia contra [cesque,
Scylla mihi visa est. Pudor est promissa, pre-
Blanditiasque meas, contemptaque verba referre.
At tu, sive aliquid regni est in carmine, carmen
Ore move sacro: sive expugnator herba est;
Uttere tentatis operosæ viribus herbæ. 22
Nec medeare mihi, sanæque hæc vulnera mando:
Fineque b nil opus est. Partem ferat illa caloris.
At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla
Talibus ingenium; seu causa est hujus in ipsâ;
Sen Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno) 27
Talìa verba refert: Melius sequerere volentem,
Optantem eadem, parilique cupidine captam.
Dignus c eras: ultro poteris certeque rogari: 30
Et si spem dederis, mihi crede, rogaberis ultro.
Nec dubites, adsitque tuæ fiducia formæ.
En ego, cum Dea sim, nitidi cum filia Solis,
Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine
possim; 34

NOTES.

9. Herbiferos colles.] He means Circeus, a mountain in which Circe is said to have dwelt, who, by enchanting verses, and the juices of herbs, turned men into beasts.

11. Simul.] As soon as, after that.

12. Levare.] Ease or mitigate.

15. Mod.] Only.

14. Titani.] O Circe, daughter of Apollo, who art of the family of the Titans.

Cognitius.] Better known.

15. Qui, &c.] Because by them I was transformed from a man into a sea god.

16. Mei furoris.] Of my vehement love.

17. Contra.] Over against the city Messenia, formerly called Zancle, which was opposite to Rhegium in Italy.

18. Pudor.] I am ashamed to relate my promises, prayers, &c.

20. Aliquid regni.] Any power.

22. Expugnator.] More effectual.

24. Fineque nil opus est.] There is no necessity for an end of it, i. e. I would not

have an end put to my love.

Partem, &c.] But let Scylla share my passion.

25. Aptius flammis.] More susceptible of such a passion.

26. In ipsâ.] In her disposition, inclined to love.

27. Paterno indicio.] Of Apollo, q. d. Whether Venus, in revenge for Apollo's discovery, (who made known to Vulcan the adultery of Venus with Mars,) had not infected Apollo's offspring with an amorous disposition.

28. Melius sequerere volentem.] You had better fix your affections on one who is willing to receive them.

29. Parili.] With a reciprocal love.

30. Ultro, &c.] You are worthy to have been first asked the favour by Scylla.

32. Adsitque fiducia.] Trust to (depend upon) your beauty.

Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti
 Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto.
 Talia tentanti, Prius, inquit, in æquore frondes;
 Glaucus, et in summis nascentur montibus algæ,
 Sospite quàm Scyllâ nostri mutentur amores.
 Indignata Dea est: et lædere quatenus ipsum
 Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,
 Quæ sibi prælata est: Venerisque offensa repulsâ,
 Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis 43
 Conterit: et tritis Hecateia carmina miscet:
 Cæruleaque induit velamina: perque ferarum
 Agmen adulantium mediâ procedit ab aulâ:
 Oppositumque petens contra Zancleia saxa
 Rhegion, ingreditur ferventes æstibus undas:
 In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ;
 Summaque decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis.
 Parvus erat gurgis curvos sinuatus in arcus, 51
 Grata quies Scyllæ: quò se referebat ab æstu
 Et maris et cœli, medio cum plurimus orbe
 Sol erat, et minimas à vertice fecerat umbras:
 Hunc Dea prævitiat: portentiferisque venenis
 Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti 56
 Spargit: et obscurum, verborum ambage novorum,
 Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore.
 Scylla venit, mediâque tenus descenderat alvo;
 Cum sua fœdari latrantibus inguina monstribus 60
 Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illas
 Esse sui partes, refugitque, abigitque, timetque

rum verborum, magico ore. Scylla venit; que descenderat tenus mediâ alvo: cum aspicit sua inguina fœdari latrantibus monstribus, ac primo non credens illas esse partes sui corporis, refugitque, abigitque, timetque

NOTES.

35. Voveo.] I wish.—Spernentem.] Scylla. Sequenti, &c.] Make a due return to her who first solicited your love.

56. Unoque.] Upon her who loves you, and her who despises you.

57. Prius, &c.] Sooner shall the nature of things be changed, than I will cease to love Scylla.

38. Algæ.] Sea-weed.

39. Scylla sospite.] While Scylla is alive.

40. Dea.] Circe.

Ipsam.] Glaucus, for he was a god.

41. Amans.] Because she was in love with him.—Illi.] With Scylla.

45. Infamia.] Infamous herbs, because of their pernicious qualities.

44. Hecateia carmina.] Enchantments that she had received from her mother Hecate.

45. Cæruleaque velamina.] Her azure garments.

46. Procedit.] She went out of.

48. Rhegion.] Rhegium over-against the city Messina, or Zancle. See ver. 17.

49. Ponit vestigia.] She trod.

50. Summaque, &c.] By her magic, she passes over the sea without wetting her feet.

51. Parvus, &c.] The poet describes the whirlpool in which Scylla, the mistress of Glaucus, usually bathed.

55. Medio, &c.] A periphrasis of noon-time.—Orbe.] In the mid-heaven, (the meridian.)

55. Prævitiat.] She infects before-hand.

Portentiferisque.] Making monsters.

56. Inquinat.] She pollutes, vitiates.

Fusos.] Juices squeezed from pernicious herbs.

60. Fœdari.] To be deformed.

62. Abigitque.] She pushes them away with her hand.

proterva ora canum. Sed attrahit unâ quos fugit. Et quærens corpus femorum, crurumque, pedumque, invenit Cerbereos rictus pro illis partibus. Que rabies canum stat, subjectaque terga ferarum coherant truncis inguinibus, que exstante utero. Glaucus amans flevit *fatum Scyllæ*; que fugit connubia Circes nimium hostiliter usæ herbarum. Scylla mansit loco; cumque copia est primum data, in odium Circes spoliavit Ulyssen. Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas; Nî prius in scopulum, qui nunc quoque saxeus exstat, Transformata foret. Scopulum quoque navita nunc quoque exstat saxeus. Quoque navita vitat scopulum.

a sed quæ fugit attrahit ora.

b partes.

NOTES.

63. Proterva ora.] The furious mouths.

64. Corpus femorum.] The substance of her thighs, legs, &c.

65. Cerbereos.] The mouths of the dogs were terrible, like those of the three-headed Cerberus.

67. Inguinibus truncis.] Her groin bereft of her inferior members.

Uteroque exstante.] Her belly standing out.

Cohærent.] They adhere so closely to the body of Scylla, that nothing was to be seen but the heads of monsters.

68. Flevit.] Glaucus her lover wept.

70. Scylla, &c.] Continued in the same whirlpool

71. Circes.] Scylla knew that Circe loved Ulysses, therefore she satisfied her resentment against him, by depriving him of his people.

72. Mox.] Lest Scylla should be as injurious to Æneas, as she proved to the companions of Ulysses, she is turned into a rock, that she might be avoided by the mariners.

72. Teucras carinas.] The ships of the Trojans, who descended from Teucer.

Mersura fuerat.] She would have sunk.

EXP. FAB. I. Circe from her knowledge in simples, was called the Daughter of the Sun; and from the ill use she made of it, by compounding poisons, she was called a Sorceress. The enchantments which were attributed to her were the effect of her beauty, which drew after her a number of suitors, who indulging themselves in the corrupt manners of her court, were said to be lost. Glaucus, being greatly enraged at the disdain his mistress Scylla treated him with, applied to Circe for a composition; with this they poisoned the fountain where the nymph usually bathed which transformed her into a Monster, of which Homer has drawn the following picture: "With a voice like a young whelp, and in form so odious as even the gods could not look upon without horror. She had twelve feet, six long necks, terminating in the like number of heads, each filled with a triple row of teeth, and so envenomed as to carry death to whatsoever they touched." Eusebius says, that Scylla was a ship belonging to a crew of Tuscan pirates, who infested the coast of Sicily, which had a woman carved for its head, whose lower parts were surrounded with dogs. The Greek etymologies of the words Scylla and Charybdis, favour this explication; the one signifying to rob, and the other to swallow up.

FAB. II. CERCOPE IN SIMIAS.

Dido receives Æneas into her palace, and falls in love with him. He afterwards leaves her, and she stabs herself in despair. Jupiter transforms the Cercopes into Apes; and the Isles they inhabited were afterwards called Pithecusæ, from the Greek name of an Ape.

HANC ubi Trojanæ remis avidamque Charyb-
rybdin

Evicêre rates; cùm jam prope littus adessent
Ausonium, Libycas vento referuntur ad oras.

Excipit Ænean illïc animoque domoque,

Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti,

Sidonis: inque pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ

Incubuit ferro: deceptaque decipit omnes,

Rursus arenosæ fugiens nova mœnia terræ,

Ad sedemque Erycis fidumque relatus Acesten,

Sacrificat; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat.

Quasque rates Iris Junonia pene cremârat,

Solvit; et Hippotadæ regnum, terrasque calenti

Sulphure fumantes, Acheloïadumque relinquit

Sirenum scopulos. Orbataque præside pinus

Inarimen, Prochytenque legit, sterilique locatas

Colle Pithecusas, habitantum nomine dictas. 16

Quippe Deum genitor fraudem, et perjuria

quondam

Cercopum exosus, gentisque admissa dolosæ;

dem et perjuria Cercopum, que admissa dolosæ gentis;

Ubi Trojanæ rates evicêre
hanc, avidamque Charyb-
rybdin
remis; cùm jam adessent pro-
pe Ausonium littus, referun-
tur vento ad Libycas oras. Il-
lic Sidonis excipit Ænean ani-
moque domoque, non bene
latura discidium Phrygii ma-
riti, que incubuit ferro in py-
râ factâ sub imagine sacri;
deceptaque decipit omnes.
Rursus fugiens nova mœnia
arenosæ terræ, relatus ad se-
dem Erycis fidumque Acesten
sacrificat; que honorat tumu-
lum sui genitoris. Que solvit
rates quas Junonia Iris penè
cremârat; que relinquit reg-
num Hippotadæ terrasque fu-
mantes calenti sulphure, quæ
scopulos Acheloïadum Sire-
num. Quæ pinus orbata præ-
side legit Inarimen, Prochy-
tenque, que Pithecusas locatas
sterili colle, dictas nomine ha-
bitantum. Quippe genitor
Deum quondam exosus frau-

NOTES.

1. Huuc.] The poet briefly describes the wanderings of Æneas.

Avidam.] Greedy, which swallows up ships. See Lib. XIII.

5. Non bene, &c.] That could not bear patiently. Virgil, Æneid IV.

Phrygii.] The Trojan Æneas.

6. Sidonis.] Sidonian Dido, being forsaken by Æneas, whom she had taken as a husband.

Inque, &c.] Concerning this, see the 3d Fast.

8. Arenosæ terræ.] Carthage.

9. Sedemque Erycis. Sicily. Eryx was the son of Buta and Venus, who was slain by Hercules, and buried in a mountain, on which he had built a temple to his mother Venus. The mount was called Eryx, and from thence Venus was called Erycina.

Fidumque Acesten.] See Virgil Æneid V.

10. Genitoris.] Of Anchises.

11. Iris.] Juno's messenger.

12. Hippotadæ.] The Æolian islands. Æolus was the son of Jupiter by Acesta, the daughter of Hippota the Trojan.

13. Acheloïadumque.] Of the Sirens, the daughters of Achelous by Calliope, others say by the muse Melpomene or Terpsichore, who dwelling near the Sicilian shore, allured by their enchanting voices the unguarded mariner, whom they first composed to sleep, and afterwards murdered.

14. Orbataque pinus.] The ship being deprived of Palinurus its pilot.

15. Inarimen.] An island not far from Naples, called Ænaria, from being the usual station of the ships of Æneas. At this day it is called Ischia, from the shape of an hip: Virgil relates, that the great Typhæus was buried under this island. Æneid IX.

Prochytenque.] An island near the former. Legit.] He passes by.

16. Pithecusas.] Pithecusa is an island in the port of Campania, whose city is situated upon a mountain called Pithecusa, from the great number of monkeys bred there, for *πῆχυνος* is a monkey. Jupiter (as the poets relate) hating the treachery of the Cercopes, turned them into monkeys, and assigned them this island for their dwelling.

mutavit viros in deforme animal : ut idem possent videri dissimiles homini, similesque. Que contraxit membra : que contudit resimas nares á fronte, et peraravit ora anilibus rugis. Que misit velatos tota corpora flamenti villo in has sedes ; nec non prius abstulit usum verborum, et linguæ natæ in dira perjuria. Relinquit tantum posse queri rauco stridore.

In deforme viros animal mutavit : ut idem Dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri 20 Membraque contraxit : naresque à fronte resimas Contudit, et rugis peraravit anilibus ora. Totaque velatos flamenti corpora villo Misit in has sedes : nec non prius abstulit usum Verborum, et natæ dira in perjuria linguæ. 25 Posse queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit.

NOTES.

26. Posse queri.] The power of complaining.

EXP. FAB. II. As Ovid in this fable does not more than mention the death of Dido, and as that transaction is more perfectly related and illustrated by Virgil, we shall be silent in regard to it.

FAB. III. SIBYLLA IN VOCEM.

Apollo is enamoured with the Sibyl, and to engage her to be kind, offers her as many Years as she can grasp grains of Sand. She forgets to ask that she may always continue in the bloom of youth, and instantly grows grey and decrepit.

Ubi præteriit has, et deseruit Parthenopœia mœnia dextrâ : intrat tumulum canoris Æolidæ de lævâ parte, et littora Cumarum, loca fœta palustribus ulvis, que antra vivacis Sibyllæ, et orat ut adeat paternos manes per Averna. At illa crexit vultus diu moratos tellure ; tandemque furibunda Deo recepto dixit, Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maxime, ejus Dexterâ per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes. Pone tamen, Trojane, metum : potiùre petitis ; Elysiasque domos, et regna novissima mundi 11 Me duce cognoscas, simulacraque cara parentis.

NOTES.

2 Parthenopœia mœnia.] The city of Naples, which was first called Parthenope, after one of the Sirens, who was buried there.

Æolidæ.] Of Misenus, the son of Æolus.

“ Quid non præstantior alter,

“ Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.”

Æneid VI. Whence the promontory was called Misenum.

4. Cumarum.] Cumæ was a city of Campania, and the most ancient in Italy and Sicily.

Vivacisque Sibyllæ.] Who had lived 700 years, as he relates.

5. Manes.] The soul of his father Anchises.

7. Furibunda.] Like one in a phrensy.

Recepto Deo.] Being possessed by Apollo.

9. Dexterâ.] Fortitude.

Per ferrum.] By the sword, with which Æneas slew many of his enemies.

Pietas.] For Æneas took on his shoulders through the flames of Troy, his household gods, and his father Anchises.

11. Elysiasque domos.] Elysium (as supposed by the poets) is a place in the lower regions, where the souls of those who have lived well, are said to rest in felicity.

Novissima.] The last, i. e. the lowest.

12. Simulacraque.] This is agreeable to the opinion of those who say man consists of

In via virtuti nulla est via. Dixit: et auro
Fulgentem ramum sylvâ Junonis Avernæ
Monstravit: jussitque suo devellere trunco. 15
Paruit Æneas: et formidabilis Orci
Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem
Magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura loco-
corum;

Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.
Indè ferens lassos averso tramite passus, 20
Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem.
Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula
carpit;

Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dis gratissima, dixit;
Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor
Muneris esse tui; quæ me loca mortis adire, 25
Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis.

Pro quibus ærias meritis evectus ad auras [rem.
Templa tibi statuam; tribuam tibi thuris hono-
Respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus haustis,
Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore 30
Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres:
Lux æterna mihi, carituraque fine dabatur,
Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti.
Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrumpere
donis.

Me cupit; Elige, ait, virgo Cumæa, quid optes.
Optatis potiùre tuis. Ego pulveris hausti 36
Ostendens cumulum, quot haberet corpora pul-
Tot mihi natales contingere, vana rogavi. [vis,
Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos.
Hos tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juven-
tam,

Nulla via est in via virtuti. Dixit: et monstravit ramum fulgentem auro sylvâ Avernæ Junonis; jussitque devellere suo trunco. Æneas paruit; et vidit opes formidabilis Orci, que suos atavos, que senilem umbram magnanimi Anchisæ. didicit quoque jura locorum; quæque pericula essent adeunda novis bellis. Indè ferens lassos passus averso tramite, fallit laborem sermone cum Cumæâ duce. Dumque carpit horrendum iter per opaca crepuscula; dixit, Seu tu Dea præsens, seu Dis gratissima, semper eris instar Numinis mihi; que fatebor me esse tui muneris: quæ voluisti me adire loca mortis, quæ me evadere loca visæ mortis. Pro quibus meritis, evectus ad ærias auras, statuam tibi templa: tribuam honorem thuris tibi. Vates respicit hunc, et suspiratibus haustis, dixit, Nec sum Dea; nec dignare humanum caput honore sacri thuris. Neu nescius erres; lux æterna, carituraque fine dabatur mihi, si mea virginitas patuisset Phœbo amanti. Tamen dum sperat hanc, dum cupit præcorrumpere me donis, ait, Elige, Cumæa virgo, quid optes, potiùre tuis optatis. Ego ostendens cumulum hausti pulveris vana rogavi tot natales contingere quot corpora pulvis haberet Excidit optarem quoque protinus juvenes annos. Tamen ille dabat hos mihi, æternamque juventam,

NOTES.

three parts, soul, body, and image; the soul they say mounts to heaven, the body returns to the earth, and the image descends to the shades below.

15. *In via, &c.]* No way but what is passable to true valour.

14. *Junonis, &c.]* Of Proserpine, for the grove which was nigh Avernus was dedicated to Pluto and Proserpine.

20. *Inde, &c.]* Returning fatigued from the shades below.

21. *Fallit.]* Diverts the fatigues of the journey, by his conversation with the Cumæan Sibyl.

24. *Numinis, &c.]* You shall be as a Deity to me.

25. *Muneris, &c.]* That I received my life from you,

28. *Tribuam.]* I will sacrifice to you as to a Goddess.

29. *Suspiratibus haustis.]* Sighing grievously.

31. *Humanum.]* Mortal.

Dignare.] Nor dignify.

32. *Lux æterna.]* Everlasting life, immortality.

33. *Patuisset.]* Had been exposed, had yielded.

36. *Optatis, &c.]* You shall obtain whatever you wish for.

Hausti.] Thrown together.

38. *Vana.]* Foolishly.

39. *Excidit.]* I forgot, it slipt my memory.

Juvenes annos.] Youthful years.

40. *Dabat hos.]* He would have given them,

si paterer Venerem. Munere Phœbi contempto, permaneo innuba. Sed jam felicior ætas dedit terga; que ægra senectus venit tremulo gradu; quæ est diu patienda. Nam vides septem secula jam acta mihi: superest ut æquem numeros pulveris, videre tercentum messes, tercentem musta. Tempus erit, cum longa dies faciat me parvam de tanto corpore; que membra consumpta senectâ redigantur ad minimum onus. Nec videbor amata, nec placuisse Deo. Quoque forsitan Phœbus ipse vel non agnoscet, vel negabit dilexisse. Usque adeo mutata ferar: que videntur nulli, tamen noscar voce. Fata relinquent vocem mihi.

Si Venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phœbi Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas Terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit ægra senectus; [septem] Quæ patienda diu est. Nam jam mihi secula Acta vides: superest, numeros ut pulveris æquem Tercentum messes, tercentum musta videre. 47 Tempus erit, cum me de tanto corpore parvam Longa dies faciat: consumptaque membra senectâ Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor, Nec placuisse Deo. Phœbus quoque forsitan ipse Vel non agnoscet, vel dilexisse negabit. Usque adeo mutata ferar: nullique videnda, 53 Voce tamen noscar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent.

NOTES.

41. Si Venerem.] If I had admitted of his embraces.

42. Innuba.] An unmarried virgin.

Felicioꝛ ætas.] My youth.

43. Terga dedit.] Is fled.

Ægra senectus.] Crazy old age.

44. Quæ patienda diu est.] Which I must bear a long time.

Secula septem.] Seven hundred years. Seculum is the space of a hundred years.

45. Superest.] It remains for me, I must live.

46. Tercentum] Three hundred years.

EXP. FAB. III. The Sibyls, and the books attributed to them, have much engaged the attention of the best historians. They are said to contain many of the mysteries of christianity, which can be no other than the pious fraud of some zealot; as it is not to be supposed that heathenish women should speak in more clear and positive terms respecting our Saviour, and his doctrines, than did Moses or any of the prophets. It is not to be doubted, but in the early ages there were women who were consulted, and who by obscure sentences, afforded food for the imagination of those who were warm in any undertaking, and these they interpreted agreeable to the bent of their inclination; they were prophetesses, and called the priestesses of Dodona and Delphi.

The account that the ancient historians gave of the introduction of the Sibylline books, has in it something so remarkable, that we cannot omit it: It is said that an old woman came to Rome, and presented to Tarquin the proud, nine books, that contained the oracles of the Sibyls, demanding considerable sums for them, which the king refused; on this she departed, and having burned three of them, returned, and demanded the same sum for what then remained; which being refused, she burned three more, and again returned, not abating in the least from what she first demanded, which did not a little surprise Tarquin, and so raised his curiosity, that he purchased them.

The Sibylline verses, which they consulted at Rome, inculcated nothing but idolatry, and inhuman sacrifices; whereas those we have now, teach the worship of the true God, and the Incarnation of Jesus Christ, as related in the sacred writings.

FAB. IV. ULYSSES APUD LÆSTRYGNAS.

Æneas arrives at Cajeta in Italy. Achæmenides, an Ithacan, who was aboard his Ship, meets his old companion Macareus there, and relates to him the danger he was in of being devoured by Polyphemus. Macareus then tells him, how Ulysses had received winds from King Æolus in an Ox's Hide, and by that means had a prosperous voyage, till the curiosity of the Sailors led them to open the Bag, when the winds rushing out, raised such a storm as drove them back to Æolia, and afterwards upon the coast of the Læstrygons.

TALIA convexum per iter memorante Sibyllâ,
 Sedibus Euboicam Stygiis emergit in urbem
 Troïus Æneas: sacrisque è more litatis,
 Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.
 Hic quoque substiterat post tædia longa laborum
 Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssci.
 Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ
 Noscit Achæmeniden: improvisoque repertum
 Vivere miratus; Qui te casusve, Deusve [ium
 Servat, Achæmenide? Cur, inquit, barbara Gra-
 Prora vehit? Petitur vestræ quæ terra carinæ?
 Talia quærenti jam non hirsutus amictu, 12
 Jam suus; et spinis conserto tegmine nullis,
 Fatur Achæmenides: Iterum Polyphemon, et il-
 Aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus: [los
 Hac mihi si potior domus est Ithaceque carinâ;
 Si minùs Ænean veneror genitore. Nec unquam
 Esse satis potero, præstem licet omnia, gratus.

Sibyllâ memorante talia per convexum iter, Troïus Æneas emergit in Euboicam urbem Stygiis sedibus; sacrisque litatis è more, adit littora nondum habentia nomen nutricis. Quo- que Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssci, substiterat hic post longa tædia laborum. Qui noscit Achæmenidem, quondam desertum mediis rupibus Ætnæ; que miratus repertum vivere improvise, inquit, Achæmenide, Qui casusve, Deusve servat te? Cur barbara prora Graium vehit? Quæ terra petitur vestræ carinæ? Achæmenides non hirsutus, amictu, jam suus, et tegmine conserto nullis spinis, fatur talia quærenti: Iterum adspiciam Polyphemon et illos rictus fluidos humano sanguine; si Ithaca est potior domus mihi hâc carinâ; que si veneror.

Ænean minùs genitore. Nec potero esse satis gratus, licet præstem omnia.

NOTES.

1. Memorante.] Relating.
2. Euboicam.] To Cumæ, where in old time, the Bæotians established a colony.
4. Nutricis.] Of Cajeta, the nurse of Æneas, whose death gave name to the city and harbour.
6. Neritius.] Of Ithaca, and so Ulysses was called Dux Neritius, from Neritius, a mountain of Ithaca.
- Experientis Ulyssci.] Of Ulysses, that had great experience, and suffered many hardships.
7. Desertum.] That had been left.
8. Achæmeniden.] Achemenides, who was left by Ulysses among the Cyclops, and was afterwards taken up by Æneas.
10. Servat.] Hath preserved; for Macareus thought he had been destroyed.
- Cur, &c.] Macareus admires that Achæmenides, a Greek, and one of the companions

of Ulysses, should sail among the Trojans, who were enemies to the Greeks; and therefore he calls the Trojan ship prora barbara.

11. Petitur, &c.] Whither are you bound?

12. Jam non, &c.] Not now in rough garments, such as he wore when he lay hid in Ætna. The poet seems to allude to what is said concerning Achæmenides, in Virgil's *II Ird Æneid*.

13. Suus.] Now again himself.

14. Iterum.] Achæmenides answers Macareus's question, "Cur barbara Graium prora vehit?" And intimates his obligations to Æneas.

Fluidos.] His mouth drenched in gore.

15. Aspiciam.] The imperative mood.

16. Si potior, &c.] If Ithaca be a more pleasant habitation to me than this ship. Demus for Domicilium.

(Possimne esse ingratus et immemor?) quòd loquor, et spiro, que respicio sidera et cœlum Solis, ille dedit. Quòd hæc anima non venit in ora Cyclopi: et ut jam nunc relinquam vitale lumen: aut condar tumulo, aut certè non in illa alvo. Quid animi fuit mihi tunc (nisi si timor abstulit omnem sensum animumque) cùm relictus adspexi vos petere alta Aquora? volui inclamare, sed timui prodere me hosti: quoque clamor Ulyssis penè nocuit vesiræ. Vidi, cùm permisit immanem scopulum monte revulso in medias undas. Iterum vidi jactantem vasta saxa acta veluti viribus tormenti giganteo lacerto. Et pertimui ne fluctusve lapise deprimeret earinam; jam oblitus me non esse in illâ. Verò ut fuga removit vos ab acerbâ morte: ille quidem fremebundus obambulat totam Ætnam, prætentatque sylvas manu; et orbus luminis incursat rupibus; que protendens brachia fœdata tabo in mare, execratur Achivam gentem. Atque ait, O si quis casus referat Ulyssen mihi aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea ira sæviat cujus viscera edam, cujus viventia membra laniem mea dextrâ, sanguis cujus inundet guttur mihi; et artus elisi trepident sub dentibus; quàm nullum aut leve sit damnum adeptæ lucis! Hæc et plura. Luridus horror occupat me,

Quòd loquor, et spiro; cœlumque et sidera Solis
Respicio (possimne ingratus, et immemor esse?)
Ille dedit. Quòd non anima hæc Cyclopi in ora
Venit; et ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam;
Aut tumulo, aut certe non illâ condar in alvo.
Quid mihi tunc animi (nisi si timor abstulit
omnem [relictus
Sensum animumque) fuit, cùm vos petere alta
Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hosti 25
Prodere me timui: vestræ quoque clamor Ulyssis
Penè rati nocuit. Vidi, cùm monte revulso
Immanem scopulum medias pernisit in undas.
Vidi iterum, veluti tormenti viribus acta, 30
Vasta giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto.
Et, ne deprimeret fluctusve lapise carinam,
Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illâ.
Ut verò fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;
Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Æt-
nam, 35
Prætentatque manu sylvas: et luminis orbus
Rupibus incursat: fœdataque brachia tabo
In mare protendens, gentem execratur Achivam.
Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen,
Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea sæviat ira, 40
Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ
Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inundet
Guttur; et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus;
Quàm nullum, aut leve sit damnum mihi lucis
ademptæ! 44
Hæc et plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror,

NOTE.

19. Quòd loquor, &c.] Achæmenides acknowledges he was indebted for his life to Æneas, and every thing else.

22. Lumen, &c.] If I were to die this moment.

25. Aut certè.] A correction of the former expression, for he might have been lost at sea. Non condar.] I should not be buried.

Illâ alvo.] The Cyclop's paunch.

24. Quid, &c.] What were then my thoughts?

29. Permisit.] He threw.

30. Tormenti.] A warlike engine, so called of torquendo, i. e. throwing stones with force. Acta.] Driven forward.

31. Giganteo lacerto.] His gigantic form.

32. Deprimeret.] He should sink.

Fluctusve.] Raised by the falling of the rock into the sea,

33. Jam me, &c.] I was in as great a fright as if I had been on board.

34. Removit.] Delivered.

36. Prætentatque] Grotes as blind men are used to do.

Luminis orbus.] Deprived of his eye.

37. Rupibus incursat.] He stumbles at the stones.

Tabo.] With the gore of the bodies he had devoured.

38. Execratur.] He curses.

39. Referat.] Would bring back.

40. Sæviat.] Might exercise itself.

42. Laniem.] I might tear.

Inundet.] Might drench.

43. Artus elisi.] Bruised limbs,

44. Lucis.] Of my eye.

45. Hæc.] sc. Locutus,

Luridus.] Wan,

Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes
Crudelesque manus, et inanem luminis orbem,
Membraque, et humano concretam sanguine
barbam. [lorum.

Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa ma-
Et jam prensurum, jam jam mea viscera rebar
In sua mersurum mentique h rebat imago 51
Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum

Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terræ.

Quæ super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis,

Visceraque, et carnes obliisique ossa medullis, 55

Semanimesque artus avidam condebat in alvum.

Me tremor invasit. Stabam sinè sanguine mæstus:

Mandentemque videns, ejectantemque cruentas

Ore dapes, et frusta mero glomerata vomentem :

Talia fingebam misero mihi fata parari. 60

Perque dies multos latitans, omnemque tremis-
cens

Ad strepitum, mortemque timens, cupidusque

Glandefamem pellens, et mistâ frondibus herbâ,

Solus, inops, exspes, letho pœnæque relictus.

Haud^a procul adspexi, longo post tempore, navim:

Oravique fugam gestu, ad littusque cucurri: 66

Et movi: Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit. [sus,

Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissime, ca-

Et ducis, et turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.

Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo; 70

Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos:

Quos bovis inclusos tergo, memorabile munus,

Dulichium sumpsisse ducem: flatûque secundo

Lucibus ïsse novem, et terram aspexisse petitam:

Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret;

Ille refert Æolon regnare pro-

fundo Tusco; Hippotadem Æolon cohibentem ventos carcere: quos. memorabile munus,

inclusos tergo bovis Dulichium ducem sumpsisse ab Æolo: que ïsse novem lucibus secundo

flatu, et aspexisse petitam terram: cum Aurora proxima post nonam moveret sese;

^a Hanc.

NOTES.

46. Cæde.] With slaughter.
47. Inanem luminis.] Without the eye.
48. Membraque.] sc. Vasta.
49. Minimum.] sc. Erat.
50. Rebar.] I thought.
51. Hærebat.] Dwelt upon.
53. Affligi terræ.] Dashed against the ground.
56. Semanimesque.] Half dead.
Avidam, &c.] Buried in his greedy paunch.
57. Sine sanguine.] Pale.
59. Frusta.] The pieces of flesh.
Glomerata.] Mixed with the wine that Ulysses had given him.
60. Talia fata.] Such a death.
62. Moriri.] To die.

63. Glande.] Feeding upon acorns, grass, and herbs.
64. Exspes.] Hopeless.
67. Movi.] I wrought upon them, I persuaded them to take me in.
Graiumque.] A Greek, q. d. an enemy.
68. Tu.] Thou Macareus.
70. Æolon.] See above, Fab. ii. ver. 11.
Tusco.] In the sea of Tuscany.
72. Tergo bovis.] In a bottle or bag made of the hide of an ox or bull.
73. Dulichium ducem.] See Lib. XIII.
74. Novem lucibus.] Nine days.
Terram petitam.] Ithaca.
75. Proxima, &c.] The tenth day.

socios ductos invidiâ, que cupidine prædæ, ratos esse aurum *inclusum uteri*, dempsisse ligamina ventis : cum quibus ratem îsse retro, per quas undas modo venerat, que repetisse portus Æolii tyranni. Indè, inquit, venimus in veterem urbem Lami Læstrygonis. Antiphates regnabat in illâ terrâ. Ego sum missus ad hunc, comitante numero duorum ; salus vix quæsita fugâ comitique mihi : tertius è nobis tinxit impia ora Læstrygonis suo cruore : instat fugientibus Antiphates, et concitat agmen. Coëunt, et continent saxa trabesque : merguntque viros, merguntque carinas : Una tamen, quæ nos ipsumque vehebat Ulyssen, Effugit. Amissâ sociorum parte, dolentes, Multaque conquesti terris allabimur illis 90 Quas procul hinc cernis. ^b Procul hinc tibi (cerne) videnda est. Insula visa mihi. Tuque ô justissime Troûm, Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus Hostis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes.

^a Conjiunt.

^b — procul hinc tibi credo, &c.

NOTES.

77. Ratos esse aurum.] Supposing there was gold enclosed in the bag.

Dempsisse ligamina.] Took off the bandage, let the winds loose.

79. Portus repetisse.] The ship is returned to the port of Æolus.

80. Lami.] A very ancient king of the Læstrygoni, the son of Neptune, who built the city afterwards called Formi.

81. Antiphates.] Homer speaks of this Antiphates, *Odyss. Lib. X.* He was a very savage king of the Læstrygoni. *Ἀντιφάτης, ὁ βασιλεὺς, i. e. a man-cater.*

83. Vixit.] Ulysses being cast upon Antiphates's shore, sent three of his companions

to him, one of whom he devoured, and the other two escaped with difficulty.

84. Læstrygonis.] Of Antiphates. Tinxit.] Stained.

85. Agmen.] A body of his men.

86. Concitat.] He calls together.

Cocunt.] They assemble.

90. Illis Terris.] We sailed to these lands which you see at a distance, pointing to the promontory of Circe, concerning which Virgil speaks in his VIIth Æneid.

91. Procul.] For it is not safe to approach nearer.

93. Nate deâ.] Of Æneas.

Marte.] War, a metonymy of the efficient.

EXP. FAB. IV. The different incidents which are mentioned in this Fable have their foundation in real facts that have happened. The danger Ulysses and his companions were in of being devoured by Polyphemus, respects the ill usage they met with from the Cyclopes in Sicily. The story of Ulysses receiving the winds from Æolus, alludes to the knowledge he had in their current and nature.

FAB. V. SOCII ULYSSIS IN FERAS. IDEM IN HOMINES.

Achæmenides lands in the island of Circe ; and is dispatched with some of his companions to the Queen's Palace. She gives them a very favourable reception, makes them drink of a certain delicious liquor, and

after touching them with her Wand, they are immediately transformed into Swine. Eurylochus, who had refused to drink, gives Ulysses notice; who immediately comes to court, and obliges the Queen to restore his companions to their former state.

NOS quoque Circæo religatâ in littore pinu,
Antiphatæ memores immansuetique Cyclo-
pis,

Ire negabamus: et tecto ignota subire.

Sorte sumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten,

Eurylochumque simul, nimique Elpenora vini,

Bisque novem socios, Circæa ad mœnia misit: 6

Quæ simul attigimus stetimusque in limine tecti;

Mille lupi, mistæque lupis ursæque leæque,

Occursu fecêre metum: sed nulla timenda,

Nullaque erat nostro factura in corpore vulnus.

Quin etiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas. 11

Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia: donec

Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmore tecta

Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro sedet illa recessu

Sublimi a solio; pallamque induta nitentem, 15

Insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu.

Nereïdes Nymphæque simul, quæ vellera motis

Nulla trahunt digitis, nec fila sequentia ducunt;

Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sinè ordine flores

Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas.

Ipsa quod hæ faciunt, opus exigit: ipsa quid

usûs

Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis

Novit: et advertens pensas examinat herbas.

Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictâ acceptaque salute,

Diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis. 23

Nec mora; misceri tosti jubet hordea grani,

et reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora; jubet hordea tosti grani misceri
a Solenni.

NOTES.

1. Pinu.] The Ship, a Metonymy of the Matter.

2. Immansuetique Cyclopis.] The inhuman Cyclops.

3. Ire negabamus.] We would not go.

5. Simul.] Also.

7. Tecti.] Of the House.

8. Mille.] Many. A finite Number for an infinite.—Leæque.] Lionesses.

9. Nulla.] sc. ferarum.

Timenda.] Because they were not of a savage nature, having been formerly Men or Women.

12. Comitant, &c.] An Old Word, for comitantur.

15. Marmore.] Laid over with Marble.

14. Illa.] Circe.

16. Aurato amictu.] A mantle embroidered with Gold.

19. Gramina.] Herbs.

20. Secernunt.] They sort or distribute.

21. Quid usûs.] What virtue.

22. In folio.] In every Leaf.

23. Pensas.] Weighed. Medicine cannot be rightly compounded, unless the Ingredients be rightly proportioned.

25. Diffudit vultus.] She cleared up her Countenance.—Reddidit omnia votis.] Granted every thing to our Wishes.

que adjicit mella, vimque meri, cum lacte passo coagula, Quisque sub hâc lateant furtim dulcedine, succos
 que succos qui lateant furtim sub hâc dulcedine. Accipimus pocula data sacrâ dextrâ. Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ.
 Quæ simul sitientes hausimus ore, 30 Quæ simul sitientes hausimus
 arenti ore, et dira Dea tetigit summos capillos virgâ (et pudet, et referam) setis horrescere cœpi,
 Nec jam posse loqui: pro verbis edere raucum Murmur; et in terram toto procumbere vultu;
 Osque meum sensi pando occallescere rostro, 35 Osque meum sensi pando
 Colla tumere toris, et quâ modò pocula parte Sumpta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.
 Cumque eadem passis (tantùm medicamina possunt)
 Claudor harâ, solumque suis caruisse figurâ Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit.
 Quæ nisi vitasset, pecoris pars una ^amaneret 41 Quæ nisi vitasset, pecoris
 Nunc quoque setigeri: nec tantæ cladis ab illo Nunc quoque setigeri: nec tantæ cladis
 Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses. Certior ad Circen ultor venisset
 Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album; Pacifer huic dederat florem
 Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur. 45 Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ
 Tutus co, monitisque simul cœlestibus, intrat Tutus co, monitisque simul
 Ille domum Circes: et ad insidiosa vocatus Ille domum Circes: et ad insidiosa
 Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere
 Reppulit et stricto pavidam deterruit ense. Reppulit et stricto pavidam
 Indè fides, dextræque datæ: thalamoque receptus, 50 Indè fides, dextræque
 Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora poscit. Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora
 Spargimur ^binnocuæ succis melioribus herbæ, Spargimur ^binnocuæ succis
 Percutimurque caput conversæ verbere virgæ Percutimurque caput
 Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis. 54 Verbaque dicuntur dictis
 Quò magis illa canit, magis hîc tellure levati Quò magis illa canit, magis
 Erigimur: setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit Erigimur: setæque cadunt,
 Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri: subjecta lacertis Rima pedes. Redeunt
 illa canit magis, magis erigimur levati tellure hîc: setæque cadunt, que rima relinquit
 bifidos pedes. Humeri redeunt: brachia sunt subjecta lacertis.

^a manerem.

^b ignotæ.

NOTES.

26. Hordea.] Parched barley.

32. Horrescere] To become rough and prickly.

35. Pando rostro.] In a round Snout.

Occallescere.] To harden.

36. Colla, &c.] To become brawny.

Quâ.] The hand in which I had received the Cup was turned into a Fore-foot.

58. Cum passis, &c.] I am shut up in a hog-stye with my Companions that had suffered with me.

41. Maneret.] He had been.

42. Certior ab illo.] sc. Factus For he went away to acquaint Ulysses with it.

44. Pacifer.] Mercury bears an iron Mace, which is a sign of Peace. See what is noted as to this, in Lib. II.

45. Moly.] Concerning the Herb called Moly, read Homer.

50. Thalamoque.] Into Circe's Bedchamber.

51. Dotem conjugii.] As a reward for his Caresses.—Sociorum, &c.] That she should restore the Bodies of his Companions to their former Shape.

55. Percutimur caput.] Our Heads are stroked.

55. Magis.] By so much the more.

Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur
illum,
Hæremusque ducis collo: nec verba locuti
Ulla priora sumus, quàm nos testantia gratos.
Annua nos illic tenuit mora: multaque præsens
Tempore tam longo vidi: multa auribus hausi.
Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clàm mihi ret-
tulit una
Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis.
Cum duce namque meo Circe dùm sola moratur,
Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore signum
Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum,
Æde sacrâ positum, multisque insigne coronis.
Quis foret, et quare sacrâ coleretur in æde,
Cur hanc ferret avem quærenti, et scire vo-
lenti,
Accipe, ait, Macaren: dominæque potentia quæ
Hinc quoque disce meæ. Tu dictis adjice men-
tem.

Nos flentes amplectimur illum flentem, hæremusque collo ducis: nec sumus locuti ulla verba priora, quàm testantia nos gratos. Annua mora tenuit nos illic: que præsens vidi multa tam longo tempore: hausi multa auribus. Audivi hoc quoque cum multis, quod una è quatuor famulis retulit mihi clàm, paratis ad talia sacra. Namque dùm Circe moratur sola cum meo duce, illa ostendit mihi juvenile signum factum de niveo marmore, gerens Picum in vertice, positum sacrâ æde, que insigne multis coronis. Ait mihi quærenti et volenti scire, quis foret, et quare coleretur in sacrâ æde, cur ferret hanc avem, Macareu accipe: que disce hinc quoque, quæ sit potentia meæ dominæ. Tu adjice mentem dictis.

NOTES.

58. Illum.] sc. Ulyssem.

59. Nec verba, &c.] By the first words we uttered, we testified a grateful sense of our deliverance.

63. Hoc, &c.] Macareus relates to Achæmenides, the wonderful transformation of Picus into a bird of his own name.

64. Ad talia.] sc. Magica.

Paratis.] Instructed.

65. Cum duce.] With Ulysses.

66. Illa.] The female attendant.

Signum.] A statue.

68. Insigne.] Adorned.

71. Accipe.] Learn.

Dominæque.] Of Circe.

72. Adjice mentem.] Be attentive.

EXP. FAB. V. Ulysses, while he was at the court of the princess Circe, abandoned himself to a luxurious life, which he recovered from on reflecting how much it was beneath him, and how prejudicial to his glory. The plant Moly, said to be given him by Mercury, emblematically represents the good sense he was master of; and the fiction of his companions being turned into swine, expresses the voluptuous manner in which they lived.

The allegory of the Prodigal Son, which we meet with in the New Testament, gives a most lively representation of that melancholy state to which the excesses of a debauched life tend, and in which the Fable just mentioned has its foundation.

FAB. VI. & VII. PICUS IN AVEM. SOCII EJUS IN FERAS.

Circe being enamoured with Picus, the son of Saturn, and king of Italy, and finding it impossible to shake his constancy to his wife Canens, transforms him into a Wood-pecker and his retinue into several sorts of creatures. Canens pines away with grief for the loss of her husband; and the place where she disappeared has since bore her name.

PICUS in Ausoniis proles Saturnia terris
Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum.

Picus, Saturnia proles, fuit rex in Ausoniis terris, studiosus equorum utilium bello.

NOTE.

1. Proles Saturnia.] The son of Saturn.

Forma quam cernis erat viro. Licet ipse adspicias decorem, que probes veram formam *Pici* fictâ imagine. Animus par formæ. Nec adhuc poterat per annos spectâsse quater quinquennem pugnam Graiâ Elide. Ille verterat Dryadas ortas in Latiis montibus in suos vultus: Naiades fontana Numina petebant illum; quas Albula, quasque Numici, quasque aquæ Anienis, que Almo brevissimus cursu, que præceps Nar tulit; et Farfarus amœnæ umbræ; quæque colunt nemorale regnum Scythicæ Dianæ, finitimosque lacus. Tamen ille foveat unam Nymphen, omnibus spretis, quam Venilia dicitur peperisse quondam Ionio Jano in colle Palati. Ubi hæc primùm mauturit nubilibus annis, tradita est Laurenti Pico præposito cunctis. Quidem rara facie, sed rarior arte canendi: unde est dicta Canens. Solebat movere sylvas et saxa, et mulcere feras, et morari longa flumina suo ore, que retinere vagas volucres. Quæ, dùm modulatur carmina femineâ voce, Pico exierat tecto in Laurentes agros, fixurus indigenas apros: que premebat tergum aeris equi; que ferebat bina hastilia læva, contractus Pœniceam chlamyden ab fulvo auro.

Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipse decorem
Adspicias, fictâque probes ab imagine veram.
Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc spectâsse per annos
Quinquennem poterat Graiâ quater Elide pug-
Ille suos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas 7
Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant
Numina Naiades; quas Albula, quasque Num-
nici, [Almo,
Quasque Anienis aquæ, cursûque brevissimus
Narque tulit præceps, et amœnæ Farfarus um-
bræ; [Dianæ,
Quæque colunt Scythicæ a regnum nemorale
Finitimosque lacus. Spretis tamen omnibus
unam [Palati
Ille foveat Nymphen, quam quondam in colle
Dicitur b Ionio peperisse Venilia Jano. 15
Hæc, ubi nubilibus primùm maturuit annis,
Præposito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico est:
Rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi;
Unde Canens dicta est. Sylvas et saxa movere,
Et mulcere feras, et flumina longa morari 20
Ore suo, volucresque vagas retinere solebat.
Quæ dùm fœmineâ modulatur carmina voce,
Exierat tecto Laurentes Pico in agros,
Indigenas fixurus apros: tergumque premebat
Aeris equi; lævâque hastilia bina ferebat, 25
Pœniceam fulvo chlamyden contractus ab auro.

a stagnum.

b ancipiti.

NOTES.

5. Forma, &c.] He was as beautiful as his statue.

5. Nec adhuc, &c.] He had not yet reached his twentieth year. The Olympic games were celebrated every fifth year at Elis, and Pico had not yet opportunity to be present at four of those games.

7. Ille, &c.] He had captivated the nymphs of the woods and rivers.

9. Albula.] Tiber, which was anciently called Albula, from the colour of its water.

Numici.] A river of the country of Laurentia, into which, as it is reported, Æneas fell.

10. Anienis.] Anio: a river of Latium, not far from the Tiber.—Almo.] A river not far from the city of Rome.

11. Narque.] Nar is a river of Umbria, that runs into the Tiber.

Farfarus.] A river of the Sabines.

12. Scythicæ Dianæ.] In Scythia, human

blood was offered in sacrifice to Diana; but the Romans abhorring the inhumanity of the custom, abolished it.—Regnum.] The priesthood of Diana was called a kingdom; and the priest a king. Statius in *Sylvis*.

15. Venilia.] She was the wife of Janus, an ancient king of Italy, who was worshipped as a God by the Romans.

18. Rara facie.] Distinguished beauty.

19. Canens.] Because of her excellent skill in singing.

20. Morari.] Stop.

21. Ore suo.] With her song.

23. Exierat tecto.] He had gone out of his house.

Laurentes.] The Laurentines were a people of Latium, so called from the city Laurentum.

24. Fixurus.] To strike with a spear.

25. Aeris equi.] Of a mettled horse.

26. Pœniceam.] Purple.—Ab auro.] Having his cloak fastened with a clasp.

Venerat in sylvas et filia Solis easdem :
 Utque novas legeret sæcundis collibus herbas :
 Nomina dicta suo Circæa reliquerat ^a arva. 29
 Quæ simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit ;
 Obstupuit. Cecidère sinu, quas legerat, herbæ :
 Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas.
 Ut primum valido mentem collegit, ab æstu ;
 Quid cuperet, fassura fuit. Ne posset adire,
 Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles. 35
 Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit,
 Si modò me novi ; si non evanuit omnis
 Herbarum virtus, et me mea carmina fallunt.
 Dixit : et effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi 39
 Finxit apri : præterque oculos transcurrere regis
 Jussit, et in densum ^b trabibus nemus ire videri ;
 Plurima quâ sylva est, et equo loca pervia non
 sunt.

[bram
 Haud mora : continuò prædæ petit inscius um-
 Picus ; equique celer fumantia terga relinquit.
 Spemque sequens vanam, sylvâ pedes errat in altâ.
 Concipit illa preces ; et verba venefica dicit :
 Ignotosque Deos ignoto carmine adorat, 47
 Quò solet et niveæ vultum ^c confundere Lunæ,
 Et patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes.
 Tum quoque cantato densatur carmine cælum,
 Et nebulas exhalat humus ; cæcisque vagantur
 Limitibus comites : et abest custodia regi. 52
 Nacta locum tempusque, Per, ô, tua lumina,
 dixit, [formam,
 Quæ mea ceperunt, perque hanc, pulcherrime,
 Quæ facit ut supplex tibi sim Dea, consule nostris

custodia abest regi. *Circe* nacta locum tempusque, dixit, O pulcherrime, per tua lumina quæ
 ceperunt me, perque hanc formam, quæ facit ut Dea, ego licet sim supplex tibi, consule nostris
^a antra. ^b rapidus. ^c deducere.

NOTES.

27. Filia.] *Circe*.
 29. *Circæa*.] The *Circæan* mountain took its name from *Circe*.
 30. *Abdita*.] Lying hid.
 31. *Obstupuit*.] *Circe* was amazed at the beauty of *Picus*.
 33. *Valido ab æstu*.] Her powerful passion.
 35. *Satelles*.] His guards and attendants that were about him.
 36. *Licebit rapiare*.] Although you should be borne away.
 37. *Me novi*.] If I know myself.
 39. *Falsi apri*.] She framed a phantom of a boar.
 41. *Trabibus*.] The thickest part of the forest.
 43. *Inscius*.] Not knowing that he pursued a phantom.
 45. *Spemque vanam*.] A shadow without a body.—*Errat*.] Wanders.
 47. *Ignoto carmine*.] In unintelligible words.
 48. *Quo solet*.] With a magical verse, with which the common people believed that witches could darken the Moon, and bring her down from Heaven.—*Confundere*.] Veil.
 50. *Densatur*.] The air is gathered into a cloud, as *Virgil* says in 5th *Æneid*.
 51. *Cæcisque*.] Unknown.
 52. *Abest custodia regi*.] The king is left without a guard.
 53. *Lumina*.] Those eyes which have inflamed me.
 55. *Tibi*.] To thee, who art a mortal.
 Consule.] Favour.

ignibus, et accipe Solem, qui pervidet omnia, socerum: nec durus despice Titanida Circen. *Dixerat: Ille ferox repellit ipsamque, precesque: et ait, Quæcunque es, non sum tuus: altera tenet me captum et comprecor teneat per longum ævum. Nec lædam socialia fœdera externâ Venere: dum fata servabunt Janigenam Canentem mihi. Titania, precibus sæpe retentatis frustra, ait, Non feres impune, neque enim reddere Canenti: que discas rebus quid læsa, quid fœmina, quid amans faciat: sed Circe læsa et amans et fœmina. Tum convertit se bis ad occasum, bis ad ortus: tetigit ter juvenem baculo: dixit tria carmina. Ille fugit, ipse miratus sese currere velocius solito more, vidit pennas in corpore: que indignatus se subito accedere novam avem Latii sylvis, figit fera robora duro rostro: et iratus dat vulnera longis ramis. Pennæ traxere purpureum colorem chlamydis. Aurum quod fuerat fibula, que momorderat vestem, fit pluma: et cervix præcingitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui restat Pico, nisi nomina. Interea comites, Pico clamato nequicquam sæpe per agros, que reperto in nulla parte, inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras; passaque erat nebulas resolvi ventis ac sole) que premunt veris criminibus, que repossunt regem, que ferunt vim; que parant incessere sævis telis.*

NOTES.

57. Durus.] Cruel.

59. Quæcunque.] Pico says this with an air of contempt, as if he should say, If you are the daughter, not only of the Sun, but of Jupiter himself.

61. Venere.] With unlawful love.

Socialia fœdera.] The conjugal tie.

62. Janigenam.] My wife who is born of Janus.

63. Retentatis.] Reiterated, repeated over and over.

64. Non impune feres.] You shall not go unpunished.—Reddere.] Thou shalt not be restored to Canens.

65. Discas.] You shall know in good earnest.

68. Baculo.] With her rod.

Ῥάβδω πεπληγυῖα, καὶ συφεῖντι ἐνέειργυ.
Homer.

69. Velocius.] More swiftly than he was wont; being now turned into a bird.

72. Duro.] He pecks the hard oak with his iron beak.

75. Fibula.] A golden button.

Momorderat.] Had clasped. The phrase intimates, that Pico's golden belt was changed into a sort of collar, with which the neck of a wood-pecker seems to be encompassed.

78. Comites.] His attendants and guards.

80. Tenuaverat.] Had rarefied.

83. Vimque ferunt.] They were about to offer violence to Circé.—Incessere.] To assault.

Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni: 84
 Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos Ereboque Chaoque
 Convocat; et *a* magicis Hecaten ululatus orat.
 Exsiluere loco (dictu mirabile) sylvæ:
 Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arbor;
 Sparsaque sanguineis *b* maduerunt pabula guttis;
 Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos; 90
 Et latrare canes; et humus serpentibus atris
 Squallere; et tenues animæ volitare *c* silentium.
 Attonitum monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum
 Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ.
 Cujus ab attactu variarum monstra ferarum 95
 In juvenes *d* veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago.
 Presserat occiduus Tartessia littora Phœbus;
 Et frustra conjux oculis animoque Canentis
 Expectatus erat. Famuli populusque per omnes
 Discurrunt sylvas; atque obvia lumina portant.
 Nec satis est Nymphæ flere, lacerare capillos,
 Et dare plangorem: facit hæc tamen omnia: sese
 Proripit; ac Latios errat vesana per agros.
 Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia Solis
 Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique cibique. 105
 Per juga, per valles, quâ sors ducebat, euntem.
 Ultimus adspexit fessam luctûque viâque
 Tiberis, et in gelidâ ponentem corpora ripâ.
 Illic cum lacrymis ipsos modulata dolores,
 Verba sono tenui mœrens fundebat; ut olim 110
 Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus.
 Luctibus extremum tenues liquefacta medullas
 Tabuit; inque leves paulatim evanuit auras.
 Fama tamen signata loco est; quem rite Canen-
 tem 114
 Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixere *a* Camœnæ.

carmina. Extremum liquefacta tenues medullas luctibus, tabuit; que paulatim evanuit in leves auras. Tamen fama signata est loco; quem veteres Camœnæ rite dixere Canentem de nomine Nymphæ.

a longis. *b* — rubuerunt gramina guttis; *c* videntur. *d* abeunt. *e* coloni.

NOTES.

85. Deos.] Hecate, Pluto, and the rest of the infernal Gods.—Ereboque.] From Erebus and Chaos, i. e. From the Infernal Regions.

90. Edere.] To send out.

92. Tenues animæ.] Disembodied souls; Spectres.

95. Vulgus.] The companions of Picus.

94. Mirantia ora.] Astonished faces.

96. In juvenes veniunt.] Succeed in place of the young men. For they were turned into various kinds of wild beasts.

97. Tartessia.] Western; for Tartessus is a city of further Spain.

100. Lumina.] Torches.

102. Dare plangorem.] To beat her breast.

103. Proripit sese.] She flings out of the palace.—Vesana.] Distracted, in a phrensy.

105. Lumina Solis.] Days.

107. Ultimus, &c.] At last, fatigued with grief, she came to the Tiber.

111. Carmina exequialia.] Its elegy. See Ovid's Tristia.

113. Tabuit.] Consumed by little and little.

115. Camœnæ.] For the Muses are said formerly to have dwelt there.

Multa talia narrata et visa
sunt mihi per longum annum.
Resides et tardi desuetudine
jubemur rursus inire fretum,
rursus dare vela. Et Titania
dixerat ancipitesque vias et vas-
tum iter, et pericula sævi pon-
ti restare. Fateor, pertimui;
nactusque hoc litus adhæsi.

Talia multa mihi longum narrata per annum,
Visaque sunt. Resides et desuetudine tardi
Rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela jubemur.
Ancipitesque vias, et iter Titania vastum
Dixerat, et sævi restare pericula ponti. 120
Pertimui, fateor; nactusque hoc litus adhæsi.

NOTES.

116. Talia.] Macareus says these things.
Longum per annum.] A tedious year, while
we were with Circe.

117. Resides.] Indolent, sluggish.

118. Inire.] To enter into.

Dare vela.] To sail.

120. Sævi.] Of the raging main.

EXP. FAB. VI. & VII. This Fable, being no other than the relation of an historical fact, does not require any interpretation to illustrate it.

FAB. VIII. & IX. DIOMEDIS SOCII IN AVES. APPULUS PASTOR IN OLEASTRUM.

Turnus having demanded succours from Diomedes, against Æneas, the Son of Venus; the Greek Prince, fearing the Goddess's resentment, which he had already felt, refuses his troops: and some of his men, who were for engaging on Turnus's side, are transformed into Birds. An Apulian Shepherd surprises some nymphs who were dancing, insults them, and for his insolence is immediately changed into a Wild-Olive.

Macareus finierat: que Æneia
nutrix condita marmoreâ urnâ,
habebat breve carmen tumulo:
*Alumnus notæ pietatis hic cre-
mavit me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus*
Argolico igne, quo debuit igne, cremavit.
Funis religatus solvitur ab her-
boso aggere: et relinquunt pro-
cul insidias, que tecta infamata:
Deæ: que petunt lucos, ubi
Tibris nubilus umbrâ prorumpit
in mare cum flavâ arenâ.
Que potitur domo natâque
Faunigenæ Latini; tamen non
sinè Marte. Bellum suscipitur
cum feroci gente; que Turnus
furit pro pactâ conjuge.

FINIERAT Macareus: urnâque, Æneia nu-
trix

Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen habebat:

Hic me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus

Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit.

Solvitur herboso religatus ab aggere funis: 5

Et procul insidias, infamataque relinquunt

Tecta Deæ: lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ

In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tibris arenâ.

Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini; 9

Non sinè Marte tamen. Bellum cum genti feroci

Suscipitur; pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus.

NOTES.

1. Æneia.] The nurse of Æneas, who when dead, gave name to the port and city.

3. Notæ.] Of singular, famous.

Alumnus.] Æneas, my foster-son.

4. Argolico igne.] Grecian flames.

5. Funis.] The cable.

7. Tecta.] The palace of Circe, the infamous enchantress.—Umbrâ.] sc. Arborum.

8. Prorumpit.] Breaks into, enters with a

rapid stream.

9. Faunigenæque.] Of Latinus, the son of Faunus.—Natâque.] Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who being at first espoused to Turnus, the King of the Rutilians, was yet married to Æneas. Virgil relates the whole transaction at large.

10. Marte.] War.

Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota: diuque
 Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis.
 Auget uterque suas externo^a robore vires:
 Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur 15
 Castra. Neque Æneas Evandri ad limina frustra,
 At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
 Venerat. Ille quidem sub Iapyge maxima Dauno
 Mœnia condiderat: dotaliaque arva tenebat.
 Sed Venulus Turni postquam mandata peregit,
 Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætoli^{us} heros 21
 Excusat. Nec se socieri committere pugnae
 Velle sui populos: nec, quos è gente suorum
 Armet, habere viros. Neve hæc commenta
 putetis; [maro]
 (Admonitu^a quanquam luctus renovantur^b a-
 Perpetiar memorare tamen. Postquam alta
 cremata est 26
 Ilion; c et Danaas paverunt Pergama flammæ;
 Narytiusque heros, à^d Virgine, virgine raptâ,
 Quam meruit solus pœnam, digessit in omnes;
 Spargimur: et ventis inimica per æquora rapti,
 Fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique maris
 que [dis]
 Perpetimur Danaï, cumulumque Capharea cla-
 æquora, Danaï perpetimur fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœlique marisque, cumulumque
 Capharea cladis.
 a inilite. b amari. c—et Danaïs patuerunt Pergama dextris. d templo.

NOTES.

12. Tota Tyrrhenia.] All Tuscany engage on the side of Turnus, against the Latins and Trojans.

14. Externo robore.] With foreign, auxiliary troops.

16. Frustra.] For Evander not only sent his son Pallas to assist the Trojans, but also ordered him to apply to the Tuscans for assistance.

17. Venulus.] One of the noblemen who was sent by Turnus, ambassador to Diomedes, who had built a city in Apulia, but did not obtain any assistance from him; being told, among other things, that the Trojans were too much in favour with the Gods.

Profugi.] Forced to retire far from his own country, on account of the baseness of his wife. For Diomedes, returning from the Trojan war, found his wife Ægiale had been debauched by Comata, the son of Sthenelus, who had also plotted against his life; he therefore fled to Apulia, where Daunus gave him his daughter, and part of his kingdom in dower; and he there built the city Argiripa.

18. Ille.] Diomedes. — Iapyge.] Apulian. For part of Apulia is called Iapygia.

Dauno.] A king of Apulia, from whom it was called Daunna.

21. Ætoli^{us}.] Diomedes, whose father was king of Ætolia.

22. Excusat.] He pleads by way of excuse, Socieri.] Of Daunus.

26. Perpetiar.] I will undergo the affliction of repeating.

28. Narytiusque.] Ajax, the son of Oileus, born in an ancient town of the Iocri.

A virgine.] Pallas.—Virgine.] Cassandra was ravished in the temple of Pallas.

29. Digessit.] He (Ajax) was the cause of a general punishment by his single crime. For Pallas being resolved to revenge the sacrilege committed by Ajax, the son of Oileus, in ravishing Cassandra in her temple, sunk the Grecian ships in a storm. So Juno being angry, Disjecitque rates, &c. Virg. Æn. 1.

30. Spargimur.] We are dispersed.

32. Capharea.] Caphareus is a promontory of Eubœa, looking towards the Hellespont, at the bottom of which the Grecian navy was shipwrecked by the anger of Minerva, and the fraud of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes, who to be avenged

Neve morer *vox*, referens tristes casus ex ordine; tùm Græcia quoque potuit videri flenda Priamo. Tamen cura Minervæ armifera eripuit me servatum fluctibus. Sed rursus pellor ab patriis Argis: et alma Venus exigit memores pœnas de antiquo vulnere à me illato: que sustinui tantos labores per alta æquora, tantos terrestribus armis; ut illi sint sæpe vocati felices mihi, quos communis Hyems, que Caphareus mersit importunis aquis: vellemque fuissem una pars horum. Jam comites passi ultima belloque fretoque, deficient; que rogant finem erroris. At Agmon fervidus ingenio, tum verò asper cladibus, dixit, Viri. quid superest, quod jam vestra patientia recuset ferre? Quid habet Cytherea, quod faciat ultra (puta velle?) Nam dum pejora timentur, locus est in vota: autem hibi sors rerum pessima; timor est sub pedibus, que summa malorum secura. Licet ipsa audiat; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes viros sub Diomede: tamen omnes spernimus odium illius, et magna potentia stat nobis magno. Pleuronius Agmon stimulat invitam Venerem talibus verbis: que resuscitat veterem iram *illius*. *Hæc* dicta placent paucis. Amici majoris numeri corripimus Agmona: cui paranti respondere, pariter vox que via vocis est tenuata: comæque abeunt in plumas: nova colla teguntur plumis, pectoraque, et tergum: brachia accipiunt majores pennas:

a agris.

l—parvo stat tanta, &c.

Neve morer, referens tristes ex ordine casus; Græcia tùm potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri. Me tamen armifera servatum cura Minervæ 35 Fluctibus eripuit. Patriis sed rursus ab *a* Argis Pellor: et antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas Exigit alma Venus: tantosque per alta labores Æquora sustinui, tantos terrestribus armis; Ut mihi felices sint illi sæpe vocati, [phareus Quos communis Hyems, importunisque Caphareus] Mersitaquis: vellemque horum pars una fuissem. Ultima jam passi comites belloque fretoque, Deficiunt; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon Fervidus ingenio, tum verò et cladibus asper, 45 Quid superest, quod jam patientia vestra recuset Ferre, viri? dixit, Quid habet Cytherea, quod ultra 47 (Velle puta) faciat? Nam dum pejora timentur; Est in vota locus: sors autem ubi pessima rerum; Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum. 50

Audiat ipsa licet; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes Spernimus, *b* et magno stat magna potentia nobis. Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon Instimulat verbis: veteremque resuscitat iram. Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici 56 Agmona corripimus: cui respondere paranti Vox pariter, vocisque via est tenuata: comæque In plumas abeunt: plumis nova colla teguntur, Pectoraque, et tergum: majores brachia pennas

numeri corripimus Agmona: cui paranti respondere, pariter vox que via vocis est tenuata: comæque abeunt in plumas: nova colla teguntur plumis, pectoraque, et tergum: brachia accipiunt majores pennas:

NOTES.

on the Grecians for the murder of his son, extinguished the lights which might have directed their course when they were benighted in a storm.

34. Flenda.] To be lamented.

35. Armifera.] As being the goddess of war.

37. Memores.] Which she bore in mind.

Vulnere.] Homer, *Iliad* 2. relates, that in the Trojan war Diomedes wounded Venus in the hand, which she resenting, sent the son of Sthenelus to debauch his wife Ægiale.

41. Importunis.] Without any port, destructive.

44. Deficient.] Leave me.

45. Fervidus ingenio.] Endowed with a fierce disposition.

Asper.] Irritated by the destruction sent amongst us.

46. Recuset.] Refuses to undergo.

47. Cytherea.] Venus.

49. Est, &c.] Prayers are seasonable and men make vows when they are apprehensive of dangers.—Sors, &c.] When things are in the worst condition.

50. Sub pedibus, &c.] Nothing is to be feared.—Securaque.] Without fear.

52. Sub, &c.] Under the conduct of Diomedes.

55. Magna potentia.] sc. of Venus.

54. Pleuronius.] A native of Pleuron, a city of Ætolia.

56. Majoris numeri.] The greatest number of my friends.

53. Tenuata.] Was made small and slender.

Accipiunt : cubitique leves sinuantur in alas. [nu cubitique sinuantur in leves
Magna pedum digitos pars occupat : oraque cor- alas. Magna pars pedum
Indurata rigent : finemque in acumine ponunt. occupat digitos ; oraque indu-
Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, et cum Rhetenore ratum rigent : que po-
Nyteus, 64 nus finem in acumine. Ly-
Hunc mirantur Abas . et dum mirantur, eandem cus hunc, et Nyteus cum
Accipiunt faciem : numerusque ex agmine major Rhetenore, Abas hunc miran-
Subvolat, et remos plausis circumsonat alis. tur : et dum mirantur, acci-
Si volucrum quæ sit subitarum forma requiris ; piunt eandem faciem, que
Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis. major numerus subvolat ex
Vix equidem has sedes, et Iapygis arida Dauni agmine, et circumsonat re-
Arva gener teneo, minimâ cum parte meorum. mos plausis alis. Si requiris
Hactenus Oërides. Venulus Calydonia regna, quæ sit sforma subitarum vo-
Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit. luerum : ut non cygnorum,
In quibus antra videt ; quæ multâ nubila sylvâ, sic proxima albis cygnis. E-
Et levibus stagnis manantia, semicaper Pan 75 quidem vix teneo has sedes,
Nunc tenet ; at quodam tenuerunt tempore et arida arva gener Dauni
Nymphæ. Iapygis, cum minimâ parte
Venulus relinquit Calydonia
regna, Peucetiosque sinus,
Messapiaque arva. In quibus
videt antra ; quæ nubila
multâ sylvâ, et manantia le-
vibus stagnis, semicaper Pan
nunc tenet ; at Nymphæ te-
nuerunt quodam tempore.

Apulus has illâ pastor rēgione fugatas
Terruit ; et primò subitâ formidine movit :
Mox ubi mens rediit, et contempserē sequentem ;
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. 80
Improbat^a has pastor : saltūque imitatus agresti
Addidit obscœnis convicia rustica dictis.
Nec prius obticuit, quàm guttura condidit arbor :
Arbore^k enim succoque licet cognoscere mores.
Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaster amaris 85
Exhibet. Asperitas verborum^c cessit in illas.

Apulus has illâ pastor rēgione fugatas
Terruit ; et primò subitâ formidine movit :
Mox ubi mens rediit, et contempserē sequentem ;
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. 80
Improbat^a has pastor : saltūque imitatus agresti
Addidit obscœnis convicia rustica dictis.
Nec prius obticuit, quàm guttura . enim licet cognoscere mores
arbore succoque. Quippe oleaster exhibet notam linguæ amaris baccis. Asperitas verborum
cessit in illas.

a Improbus has pastor saltuque imitatur agresti, Addit et obscœnis, &c.

b jam. c mansit in illis.

NOTES.

52. Magna, &c.] To great part of his feet were added toes.—Cornu.] In a beak.

66. Ex agmine.] Of my companions.

67. Plausis alis.] By clapping their wings.

68. Subitarum.] Newly sprung up.

69. Proxima.] Very like swans.

72. Oërides.] Diomedes, the grandson of Oëneus.—Calydonia.] Apulia, where Diomedes had part of his Kingdom given by his father-in-law Daunus, with his daughter. Tydeus, the father of Diomedes, was king of Ætolia, a city of Calydon.

79. Peucetiosque.] Calabria, which the ancients called Peucetia, and Messapia, not far from Sicily.

74. In quibus.] He relates the transformation of Apulus, a shepherd, into a wild

olive tree.—Nubila.] Dark, shaded. In this place it is an adjective.

75. Manantia.] Dropping.—Semicaper.] Pan is the God of Shepherds, who is painted with his hinder parts like a goat,

78. Movit.] Alarmed them.

80. Ad numerum.] By rule, to music.

Duxere choreas.] They danced.

81. Improbat.] He reviles.

83. Condidit.] Buried.

84. Succoque.] From the Juice, which is bitter, and of a rough taste.

85. Exhibet notam linguæ.] Proves the bitterness of his language.

Oleaster.] A wild olive,

86. Cessit.] Passed.

EXP. FAB. VIII. & IX. From Diomedes's refusing any assistance to Turnus we are to understand the great desire he had of being at peace, the better to establish himself in Italy, where he had just settled after the siege of Troy; and from the fable of his companions being turned into birds is to be understood their being put to flight in the attempts they made to assist Turnus, notwithstanding the refusal given by Diomedes. By the metamorphosis of a shepherd into a wild olive, we are to understand the resentment of some shepherdesses on a clown that had ill treated them.

FAB. X. XI. & XII. Naves Æneæ in Nymphas. Ardea Turni in Avem.
Æneas in Deum.

Turnus sets fire to Æneas's fleet; but Cybele transforms the ships into Sea-Nymphs before they are burned. After Turnus's death his capital city Ardea is burned, and a bird arises out of the flames. Venus obtains permission of Jupiter, that her son, after so many heroical exploits, should be received into the number of the gods.

Ubi legati rediére, ferentes
Ætola arma negata sibi, Rutuli gerunt instructa bella
sinè illis viribus: et multum cruoris datur ab utrâque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in texta pinea: que timent ignes, quibus unda percipit. Jamque Mulciber urebat picem et ceras, que cætera alimenta flammæ, que ibat ad carbasa per altum malum; et transtra incurvæ carinæ fumabant: cùm sancta genitrix Deum memor has pinus cæsas Idæo vertice, complevit aëra tinnitibus pulsi æris, et murmure inflati buxi. Que invecta per leves auras domitis leonibus, tunc ait, Jactas irrita incendia sacrilegâ manu. Eripiam; nec edax ignis cremabit partes et membra nemorum meorum, me patiente. Intonuit Dea dicente: que graves nimbi ceciderunt secuti tonitrum cum saliente grandine:

INC ubi legati rediére, negata ferentes
Arma Ætola sibi, Rutuli sinè viribus illis
Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utrâque cruoris
Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus
Texta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda percipit. [flammæ
Jamque picem, et ceras, alimenta que cætera
Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum
Ibat: et incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ:
Cùm memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas
Sancta Deum genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsi 10
Æris et inflati complevit murmure buxi.
Perque leves domitis invecta leonibus auras,
Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ,
Tunc ait. Eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit
Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum.
Intonuit dicente Deâ: tonitrumque secuti
Cum saliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:
Dea dicente: que graves nimbi ceciderunt secuti tonitrum cum saliente grandine:

NOTES.

1. Legati.] The chief of which was Venuſus. See above, Fab. viii. ver. 17.

Ferentes, &c.] Declaring that Diomedes king of Ætolia refused to send them aid.

2. Rutuli.] The people which Turnus governed.

5. Texta pinea.] Concerning the ships of Æneas, that Turnus set fire to, see Virgil Æneid IX.

7. Mulciber.] Vulcan. Fire. A metonymy of the efficient.

8. Incurvæ carinæ.] Of the crooked ship.

9. Idæo vertice.] On the top of mount Ida.

10. Sancta Deum genitrix.] Cybele.

Tinnitibus pulsi æris.] The tinkling of brazen vessels; cymbals used in the sacred rites of Bacchus.

11. Inflati murmurare buxi.] The noise of blown box, flutes made of box.

12. Domitis leonibus.] The chariot of Cybele was drawn by the Lions into which Hippomenes and Atalanta were transformed, as Ovid says in Lib. X.

13. Irrita.] Vain.

Sacrilegâ.] Turnus committed the Sacrilege.

Aëraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus æquor
 Astræi turbant, et eunt in prælia, fratres.
 E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa, 20
 Stuppea prærumpit Phrygiæ retinacula classis:
 Fertque rates pronas; inoque sub æquore mer-
 Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verso, [git.
 In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ.
 In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia; remi: 25
 Quodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carinâ
 Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum.
 Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt:
 Cærulæ, ut fuerat, color est. Quasque antè a ti-
 Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas [mēbant,
 Naiades æquoreæ: durisque in montibus ortæ
 Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo.
 Non tamen oblitæ, quàm multa pericula sævo
 Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis 34
 Supposuere manus: nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.
 Cladis adhuc Phrygiæ memores, odere Pelasgos:
 Neritiæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis
 Vultibus, et lætæ videre rigescere puppim
 Cautibus Alcinoi; saxumque increscere ligno.
 Spes erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe marinas,
 Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello. 41
 Perstat, habetque Deos pars utraque: quique
 Deorum

Instar habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
 Nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
 Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore 45
 classe animatâ in marinas Nymphas, Rutulum posse desistere bello, metu monstri. Utra-
 que pars perstat, habetque Deos: quique habent animos instar Deorum. Nec jam petunt
 dotalia regna, nec sceptrum soceri, nec te Lavinia virgo, sed vicisse: que gerunt bella pu-
 dore deponendi. a tenebant.

que Astræi fratres turbant
 aëra, et tumidum æquor, et
 eunt in prælia subitis concu-
 ribus. E quibus alma parens
 usa viribus unius, prærum-
 pit stuppea retinacula Phry-
 giæ classis: fertque rates pron-
 as; que mergit sub inno æ-
 quore. Robore mollito, ligno-
 que verso in corpora, aduncæ
 puppes mutantur in faciem
 capitum. Remi abeunt in di-
 gitos, et natantia crura:
 quodque prius fuerat, latus
 est: que carina subdita me-
 diis navigiis, mutatur in u-
 sum spinæ. Lina fiunt molles
 comæ, antennæ brachia; co-
 lor est cærulæ, ut fuerat.
 Que æquoreæ Naiades exer-
 cent illas undas, quas antè
 timebant, virgineis lusibus:
 que ortæ in duris montibus
 celebrant molle fretum; nec
 sua origo tangit eas. Tamen
 non oblitæ, quàm multa peri-
 cula pertulerint sævo pelago,
 sæpe supposuere manus jacta-
 tis carinis ut iis ferrent openi,
 nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.
 Adhuc memores Phrygiæ cla-
 dis, odere Pelasgos; que vi-
 derunt fragmina Neritiæ ra-
 tis lætis vultibus, et lætæ vi-
 dere puppim Alcinoi riges-
 cere cautibus; saxumque in-
 crescere ligno. Erat spes

NOTES.

19. Astræi fratres.] The Astræan bre-
 thren; the winds. For Hesiod says, that
 Aurora brought forth the winds by the Giant
 Astræus.

20. Alma parens.] Cybele.

21. Stuppea.] The cables made of hemp,
 with which ships are moored to the shore.

25. Robore mollito.] The hardness being
 softened.—In corpora.] Into flesh.

28. Lina.] Ropes.

29. Cærulæ.] Azure.

32. Nec, &c.] Are not at all desirous to
 see the native place. They have no incli-
 nation to return to the mountains, from
 whence they had their origin.

34. Nisi, &c.] For having been formerly
 Trojan ships, they mortally hated the Greeks,
 who were enemies to the Trojans.

37. Ratis.] Of the ship which carried
 Ulysses, from him called Neritius. See Fab.
 IV. ver 6. Note.

38. Puppim.] Ulysses's ship, which was
 given him by Alcinoüs, king of Corecyra or
 Corfu.

40. Classe.] The navy being transformed
 into living nymphs.

41. Rutulum, Turnus.

42. Habetque Deos.] Venus is on the side
 of Æneas, and Juno of Turnus.

43. Instar.] And men with souls of reso-
 lution equal to the Gods.

44. Soceri.] Of king Latinus.

45. Vicisse.] Victory, here a verb is used
 instead of a noun. So Persius. Scire tuum ni-
 hil est — Deponendi.] sc. Bella. For they were
 both of them ashamed to give up the war.

Tandem Venus videt victricia arma nati: Turnusque cadit; Ardea, dicta potens Turno sospite, cadit. Quam postquam barbarus ignis abstulit, et tecta latuerunt tepidâ favillâ: tum primum cognita præpes subvolat è mediâ congerie: et everberat cineres plausis alis. Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia quæ deceant optain urbem, nomen quoque urbis mansit in illâ: et ipsa Ardea deplangitur suis pennis. Jamque Æneia virtus coëgerat omnes Deos, ipsamque Junonem finire veteres iras: cum Cythereus heros erat tempestivus cælo, opibus crescentis Ilii bene fundatis; que Venus ambierat Superos, que circumfusa colla sui parentis, dixerat, Pater nunquam dure mihi ullo tempore, oro sis mitissimus nunc: que optime des Numen, quamvis parvum, meo Ænere, qui fecit te avum de nostro sanguine; dummodò des aliquod. Satis est semel aspexisse inamabile regnum, semel isse per Stygios amnes. Dei assensere: nec regia conjux tenuit immotos vultus; que annuit placato ore. Tum Pater ait, Estis digni celesti munere, gnata cape quæque petis, quod optas, que pro quo petis. Fatus erat. Illa gaudet; que agit grates parenti: que invecta per leves auras junctis columbis, adit Laurens litus; ubi Numicius tectus arundine serpit in vicina freta flumineis undis.

a Invitos.

b niveis.

Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati
Arma videt: Turnusque cadit; cadit Ardea,
Turno [ignis

Sospite dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus
Abstulit, et tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ;
Congerie è mediâ tum primum cognita præpes
Subvolat: et cineres plausis everberat alis. 51
Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia captam
Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illa
Urbis: et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis.
Jamque Deos omnes, ipsamque Æneia virtus
Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras: 56

Cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Ilii,
Tempestivus erat cælo Cythereus heros;
Ambieratque Venus Superos: colloque parentis
Circumfusa sui, Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo
Tempore dure Pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro;
Æneæ que meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime,
Numen; [num

Dummodò des aliquod. Satis est inamabile reg-
Aspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes.
Assensere Dei: nec conjux regia vultus 66
Immotos ^atenuit; placatoque annuit ore.
Tum Pater, Estis, ait, cælesti munere digni,
Quæque petis, pro quoque petis, cape gnata,
quod optas. 69

Fatus erat. Gaudet: gratesque agit illa parenti:
Perque leves auras ^b junctis invecta columbis
Littus adit Laurens; ubi tectus arundine serpit
In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.

NOTES.

47. Cadit.] He was slain by Æneas.

49. Abstulit.] Destroyed, demolished.

50. Mediâ congerie.] From the midst of the ruins of the burning City.

Præpes.] A bird. Great birds are properly called Præpetes, on account of the observations made on their flight in Auguries.

51. Plausis.] Clapped.

52. Sonus.] A small, shrill voice.

54. Deplangitur.] Is lamented by the flapping of the birds' wings.

55. Ipsamque.] Even Juno herself.

57. Ilii.] The Son of Æneas, who was also called Ascanius, and succeeded his Father in Latium.

58. Tempestivus.] Was ripe for Heaven.

59. Ambierat.] Solicited the favour of the Gods.—Colloque, &c.] Embracing her Fa-

ther Jupiter's neck.

63. Quamvis parvum.] Though of the lowest class.

66. Conjux, &c.] Juno herself gave consent.

68. Pater.] Jupiter.

69. Gnata, &c.] You both are worthy to have this petition granted; you Venus, who beg this favour for your son; and also your son Æneas, who deserves it on account of his piety.

71. Junctis Columbis.] The chariot of Venus is said to have been drawn by Doves.

72. Serpit.] Gently glides.

75. Numicius.] A river of Latium, in which Æneas perished as he was fighting, and was believed to have passed from thence to Heaven.

Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunque obnoxia morti, Abluere; et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu. 75
 Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque Quicquid in Æneâ fuerat mortale, repurgat Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi. Lustratum genitrix divino corpus odore Unxit, et ambrosiâ cum dulci nectare mistâ 80
 Contigit os; fecitque Deum: quem turba Quirini [pit. dulci nectare; fecitque Deum; quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, et recepit templo arisque.

NOTES.

74. Obnoxia morti.] Subject to Death, mortal.

76. Corniger.] The river Numicius. All rivers are represented as horned. See Lib. XIII.

77. Pars optima.] The divine particle. Restitit.] Remained.

79. Lustratum.] Purged.

80. Ambrosiâ.] The food which the Gods eat.—Nectare.] As Ambrosia was supposed

to be the food of the Gods, so Nectar was also imagined to be their drink.

81. Contigit.] She touched.

Quirini. The Roman people.

82. Nuncupat indigetem.] Gave him the title of a God called Indiges, i. e. who from an Indigena, a mere man, was admitted among the Gods. So Livy in his first book. "Jovem Indigetem appellant."

EXP. FAB. X. XI. & XII. The transformation of Æneas's fleet into Sea-Nymphs means nothing more than their being saved by a strong wind from being burnt by Turnus; and the story of the bird Ardea arising from the ashes of the city of Turnus, fired by Æneas, was occasioned by the resort of Herons to its ruins. Æneas, who had been remarkable for his adventures, fell at last in battle, and to perpetuate his memory they ranked him amongst the deities under the name of Jupiter Indiges. For every thing however unimportant was dressed up in the supernatural. Such was the cast of these times, when divinities on earth, in the sea, in rivers, and in woods, nay even in heaven and hell were at human command.

FAB. XIII. VERTUMNUS IN ANUM.

Vertumnus, enamoured of Pomona, assumes several shapes to make himself agreeable; and at last gains her, after having turned himself into an old woman.

INDE sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba
 Resque Latina fuit: succedit Sylvius illi.
 Quo satus antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus
 Nomina cum sceptro: clarum subit Alba Latini-
 num:

Indè Alba que Latina res
 fuit sub ditione binominis As-
 canii: Sylvius succedit illi.
 Quo satus Latinus tenuit nomi-
 na repetita antiquo scep-
 tro: Alba subit clarum Latini-
 num:

NOTES.

1. Ditione.] The government.
 Binominis.] Having two names; for he was called both Ascanius and Iulus.

Alba.] The city Alba, which from its situation was called long, was built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and called Alba from a white sow, which brought forth thirty pigs there.

2. Resque Latina.] The Latin government.

Sylvius.] This was a posthumous son of Æneas by Lavinia, called so à Sylvis; because he was brought up, together with his mother, by a Tyrrhene shepherd.

3. Latinus.] The son of Æneas.

Epitos est ex illo. Capetus-
que, Capysque, post hunc;
sed Capys fuit ante. Tyberius
cepit regnum ab illis: et
demersus in undis Tusci flumi-
nis fecit nomina aquæ. De
quo Remulusque, ferroxque
Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis
Fulmineo periit imitator fulminis ictu. 10
Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti
Tradit Aventino: qui quo regnârat, eodem
Monte jacet positus; tribuitque vocabula monti.
Jamque ^a Palatinæ summam Proca gentis habebat. 14
Rege sub hâc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas
Inter Hamadryadas coluit solertiùs hortos,
Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera fœtus:
Unde tenet nomen. Non sylvas illa, nec amnes;
Rus amat, et ramos felicia poma ferentes. 19
Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce;
Quâ modò luxuriam premit, et spatiantia passim
Brachia compescit, fissâ modo cortice virgam
Insertit: et succos alieno præstat alumno. 23
Nec patitur sentire sitim; bibulæque recurvas
Radiciis fibras labentibus irrigat undis. [cupido.
Hic amor, hoc studium: Veneris quoque nulla
Vim tamen agrestum metuens, pomaria claudit
Intus: et accessus prohibet ^b refugitque viriles.

Tamen metuens vim agrestum, claudit pomaria intus: et
prohibet refugitque viriles accessus.

^a Palatinus summæ loca gentis habebat.
habebat,

Vel. Palatini summam Proca collis
^b tactusque.

NOTES.

6. Capys.] Capys beget Capetus, and not the contrary.

Ab illis.] After them.

7. Tusci fluminis.] Tiberinus, king of Albania, being drowned in the river Tuscus, which was then called Albula, changed the name of the river to that of his own.

9. Maturior.] Elder.

10. Imitator.] Remulus having the presumption to imitate Jove's thunder, was struck dead with lightning by the incensed God.

11. Sceptrum.] The government.

13. Positus.] Buried.

Vocabula.] sc. Aventinus; one of the seven hills of Rome, so called of king Aventinus, who was buried there.

14. Summam.] The government — Proca.] The father of Amulius and Numitor.

15. Pomona.] The goddess of apples, thence called Pomona, from Poma apples.

16. Hamadryades.] Nymphs who have their original with the trees, and depart when these die. Whence they take their name of *qua*, together with, and *δρυς*, an oak.

Solertiùs.] More diligently.

Non sylvas. &c.] Pomona does not delight in the woods to hunt in them, nor in the rivers to fish in them.

19. Felicia poma.] Sweet, delicate fruit.

20. Nec jaculo, &c.] Nor does her right-hand carry a dart, but a pruning knife to lop off the luxuriant branches.

22. Brachia.] Branches.

Compescit.] She restrains.

Fissâ, &c.] She ingrafts a cion of one tree into another.

25. Fibras.] The smaller roots.

27. Vim agrestum.] The violence of the rustics — Pomaria.] Her orchards.

29. Satyri.] Satyrs. Sylvan Deities, who delight in dancing.

Quid non et Satyri saltatibus apta juvenus
 Fecere, et pinu præcincti cornua Panes, 30
 Sylvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis;
 Quique Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret,
 Ut potirentur eâ? Sed enim superabat amando
 Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicior illis.
 O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas 35
 Corbe tulit, verique fuit messoris imago!
 Tempora sæpe gerens feno religata recenti,
 Desectum poterat gramen versâsse videri.
 Sæpe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum
 Jurares fessos modò disjunxisse juvencos. 40
 Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator.
 Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putares.
 Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ.
 Denique per multas aditum sibi sæpe figuras 44
 Repperit, ut caperet a spectatæ gaudia formæ.
 Ille etiam pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ,
 Innitens baculo, positus ad tempora canis,
 Assimulavit anum: cultosque intravit in hortos:
 Pomaque mirata est; Tantoque potentior, inquit,
 Paucaque laudatæ dedit oscula; qualia nunquam
 Vera dedisset anus: glebâque incurva resedit,
 Suspiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos.
 Ulmus erat contrâ a spatiosa tumentibus uvis:
 Quam sociâ postquam pariter cum vite probavit;
 At si staret, ait, cœlebs sinè palmite truncus, 55

va glebâ, suspiciens ramos pandos pondere Autumni. Erat ulmus contrâ spatiosa tumentibus uvis: quam postquam probavit pariter cum sociâ vite, ait, At si truncus staret cœlebs sinè palmite,

a speratæ.

b speciosa nitentibus uvis.

NOTES.

50. Pinu.] With the leaves of the Pine-Tree.

Panes.] Rural deities, who wear horns.

31. Sylvanusque. A God always numbered among the deities of the country.

32. Quique Deus.] Priapus, the son of Bacchus and Venus, a garden-god armed with a sickle.

34. Vertumnus.] A rural god, so called a vertendo, because he turned himself into various shapes. Whence those sports are called Vertumnalia, which are celebrated in honour of this deity, in the month of October.

Neque, &c.] He was not more successful than they; for Pomona slighted him too.

35. Duri messoris.] Of a rough mower. The Poet describes the various transformations of Vertumnus, to obtain his mistress Pomona.

39. Stimulos.] Goads.

41. Frondator.] A lopper or pruner of trees.

42. Induerat.] When he took, sc. si.

Lecturum.] That he was about to gather.

46. Redimitus Tempora.] Binding his temples.

49. Tanto.] sc. "Quanto cultiores habes

Quid non et Satyri juvenus apta saltatibus, et Panes præcincti cornua pinu fecere? Sylvanusque semper juvenilior suis annis, que Deus qui terret fures vel falce vel inguine, ut potirentur eâ? Sed enim Vertumnus superabat quoque hos amando: neque erat felicior illis. O quoties tulit aristas corbe habitu duri messoris, que fuit imago veri messoris! Sæpe gerens tempora religata recenti feno, poterat videri versasse desectum gramen. Sæpe portabat stimulos rigidâ manu, ut jurares illum modò disjunxisse fessos juvencos. Erat frondator falce datâ, que putator vitis. Induerat scalas, putares lecturum poma. Erat miles cinctus gladio, piscator arundine sumptâ. Denique repperit aditum sibi sæpe per multas figuras, ut caperet gaudia spectatæ formæ. Etiam ille redimitus tempora pictâ mitrâ, innitens baculo, assimilavit anum canis positus ad tempora: que intravit in cultos hortos; que mirata est poma; Tantoque, inquit, potentior, que dedit pauca oscula laudatæ; qualia nunquam vera anus dedisset: que resedit incurva.

hortos." Although there seems to be something wanting here to make out the sense; yet the two verses, which are in the common editions, viz.

"Om nibus ex nymphis, quas continet Albulâ ripis.

"Salve virginei intemerata pudoris," are not found in the best manuscripts, and therefore are rejected by the learned as spurious.

50. Qualia, &c.] The kisses of Vertumnus were more lascivious, than could be given by an old woman.

52. Pandos.] Bent.

Autumni.] Autumnal fruit.

53. Contrâ.] Over against.

54. Probavit.] Commended.

55. At si, &c.] By these similitudes Vertumnus infers the utility of matrimony; drawing his arguments even from the inanimate creation.

Cœlebs.] Single. A beautiful and striking emblem of the advantages and happiness of the matrimonial state. They are called Cœlibes, who live in a state of virginity,

Palmite.] The vine.

haberet nil præter frondes, quare peteretur. Quoque hæc vitis quæ requiescit in junctâ ulmo, si non foret nupta, jaceret acclinata terræ. Tamen tu non tangeris exemplo hujus arboris; que fugis concubitus; nec curas conjungere te. Atque utinam velles! Helene non esset sollicitata procis: nec quæ Lapithæia movit 62 Prælia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyssei. Nunc quoque, cùm fugias averserisque petentes, Mille proci cupiunt; et Semideique, Deique, Et quæcunque tenent Albanos Numina montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si te bene jungere, anumque Hanc audire voles (quæ te plus omnibus illis, Plus quàm credis, amo) vulgares rejice tædas: Vertumnumque tori socium tibi selige: pro quo Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim sibi notior ille est 71 Quàm mihi. Nec toto passim vagus errat in orbe. Hæc loca sola colit. Nec uti pars magna procorum, Quam modò videt, amat. Tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris; solique suos tibi devovet annos. 75 Adde, quòd est juvenis: quòd naturale decòris Munus habet: formasque aptè fingetur in omnes: Et quod erit jussus, (jubeas) licet omnia) fiet, Quid, quòd amatis idem: quod, quæ tibi poma coluntur, Primus habet; lætâque tenet tua munera dextrâ? Sed neque jam factus desiderat arbore demptos, Quid, quòd amatis idem: quod, primus habet poma quæ coluntur tibi; que tenet tua munera lætâ dextra? Sed neque jam desiderat factus demptos arbore,

NOTES.

56. Peteretur.] Why it should be desired.

59. Tangeris.] Moved, wrought upon.

61. Helene.] The wife of Menelaus, who was carried away by Paris, and was the occasion of the destruction of Troy.

62. Sollicitata.] Courted.

Lapithæia.] Hippodamia, whom the Centaurs attempted to carry off from Pirithous on his wedding-day, but they were destroyed with great slaughter. See Lib. XII. The Lapithæ were a people of Thessaly, so called from Lapithus, the son of Periphas.

65. Conjux.] Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who was courageous against cowards: This agrees with his character, which was that of a deceitful man. Others would have the words run thus, "Timidi aut audacis Ulyssei." Penelope is reported to have been

a very beautiful woman, and to have been addressed by a great many lovers.

64. Averseris.] Thou slightest.

66. Albanos.] Near Alba. See above, ver. 1.

68. Hanc.] This old woman. Vertumnus puts on an air of gravity.

69. Tædas.] Marriage. Five torches made of the tree called Tæda, were borne before a new married bride.

73. Nec uti pars magna procorum.] Nor is Vertumnus like many of your wooers; faithless and inconstant.

75. Ardor eris.] You will be his first and last love.—Devovet.] He devotes.

76. Decoris.] Of beauty.

77. Fingetur.] Transformed.

80. Primus.] The first fruits were offered to Vertumnus.

Nec quas hortus alit, cum succis mitibus herbas; nec herbas quas hortus alit
 Nec quicquam, nisi te. Miserere ardentis; et ipsum, cum mitibus succis : nec quicquam nisi te. Miserere ardentis amore; et crede ipsum
 Qui petit, ore meo præsentem crede precari. qui petit, præsentem precari
 Ultioresque Deos, et pectora dura perosam 85 meo ore. Que time Deos ultores, et Idalicæ perosam dura
 Idalien, memoremque time Rhamnusidis iram. pectora, memoremque iram
 Quoque magis timeas, (etenim mihi multa vetustas Rhamnusidis. Quoque timeas magis, (etenim vetustas
 Scire dedit) referam totâ notissima Cypro dedit mihi scire multa) referam facta notissima totâ Cypro : quibus possis facile flecti
 Facta; ^a quibus flecti facillè et mitescere possis. et mitescere.

^a Fatu.

NOTES.

82. Mitibus.] Pleasant.
 83. Miserere ardentis] Commiserate his vengeance on wicked persons. See Lib. III.
 86. Idalien.] Venus; so called from Idalius, have given me an opportunity of knowing many events.
 87. Dedit mihi scire multa.] My years

EXP. FAB. XIII. What Ovid says of the amour between Vertumnus and Pomona, has its foundation in the derivation of Vertumnus, which comes from *vertere*, to change, or turn, signifying the vicissitudes of the seasons necessary to bring the fruits of the earth to perfection; so that in order to please Pomona, Vertumnus is said first to assume the form of a Labourer, a Reaper, and an old Woman; expressive of the Spring, Harvest, and Winter.

FAB. XIV. XV. & XVI. ANAXARETE IN LAPIDEM. ROMULUS IN QUIRINUM, ET HERSILIA IN ORAM.

Vertumnus relates to Pomona, how Anaxarete was changed into a rock, as her disdain had occasioned her lover Iphis to hang himself. After the death of Amulius and Numitor, the last kings of Alba, Romulus builds Rome and becomes king of it. Tatius king of the Sabines, declares war against him, and is favoured by Juno. Venus protects the Romans. Romulus and Hersilia are added to the number of the immortals, under the names of Quirinus and Ora.

VIDERAT à veteris generosam sanguine Teucris Iphis creatus de humili stirpe
 Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus. viderat Anaxareten generosam, ortam à sanguine veteris
 Viderat : et totis perceperat ossibus æstum. Teucris. Viderat; et perceperat æstum totis ossibus.
 Luctatusque diu, postquam ratione furorem Luctatusque diu, postquam non potuit vincere furorem ratione, venit supplex ad limina.
 Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit. 5 non potuit vincere furorem ratione, venit supplex ad limina.
 Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem, Et modò confessus miserum amorem nutrici, oravit per spes alumnæ, ne foret dura
 Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ. Et modò blanditus cuique ministris, Et modò blanditus cuique de multis ministris, petiit propensum favorem.
 Et modò de multis blanditus cuique ministris, petiit propensum favorem sollicitâ prece.

NOTES.

1. Teucris.] I suppose the person here meant is Teucer the son of Telamon, whom his father Telamon banished from Salamis, because he did not revenge the death of his brother Ajax. And so he built a new Salamis in the Island Cyprus.
 6. Miserum amorem.] His unhappy flame.
 9. Sollicitâ.] With a very anxious and urgent entreaty.
 Propensum favorem.] Their kind favour.

Sæpe dedit sua verba ferenda blandis tabellis : interdum intendit coronas madidas rore lacrymarum postibus ; posuitque molle latus in duro limine : que fecit convicia tristi seræ. Illa surdior freto surgente, Hædis cadentibus, et durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, et saxo, quod adhuc vivum tenetur radice ; spernit, et irridet ; que ferox addit superba verba immitibus factis : et quoque fraudat amantem spe. Iphis impatiens non tulit tormenta longi doloris : et dixit hæc novissima verba ante fores. Anaxarete, vincis : neque tandem ulla tædia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Molire lætos triumphes, et voca Pæana, que incingere nitidâ lauro. Enim vincis, moriorque libens ; ferrea, age, gaude. Certè cogêris laudare aliquid mei, eritque quòsim gratus tibi : que fatebere nostrum meritum. Tamen memento curam tui non cessisse antè quàm vitam ; que carendum mihi simul geminâ luce. Nec Fama nuncia mei lethi est ventura tibi ; ego ipse adero, ne dubites, præsensque videbor, ut pascas crudelia lumina exanimi corpore. Tamen ô Superi, si videtis mortalia facta, este memores mei, lingua sustinet precari nihil ultra ; et facite ut memoremur in longo ævo : et, date famæ tempora quæ dempsistis vitæ.

Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis sua verba tabellis : Interdum madidas lacrymarum rore coronas 11 Postibus intendit ; posuitque in limine duro Molle latus : tristique seræ convicia fecit. Surdior illa freto surgente, cadentibus Hædis, Durior et ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis, Et saxo, quod adhuc vivum radice tenetur ; 16 Spernit, et irridet : factisque immitibus addit Verba superba ferox : et spe quoque fraudat amantem.

Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris 19 Iphis : et ante fores hæc verba novissima dixit : Vincis, Anaxarete : neque erunt tibi tædia tandem Ulla, ferenda mei. Lætos molire triumphos, Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro. Vincis enim, moriorque libens ; age, ferrea gaude. Certè aliquid laudare mei cogêris, eritque Quò tibi sim gratus : meritumque fatebere nostrum. Non tamen antè tui curam cessisse memento, 27 Quàm vitam ; geminâque simul mihi luce carentem.

Nec tibi Fama mei ventura est nuncia lethi ; Ipse ego, ne dubites, adero ; præsensque videbor ; Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina pascas. 31 Si tamen, ô Superi, mortalia fata videtis, Este mei memores ; nihil ultra-lingua precari Sustinet ; et longo facite ut memoremur in ævo : Et, quæ dempsistis, vitæ, date tempora famæ. 35

NOTES.

12. Intendit.] He hung up. For lovers, when they were admitted to their Sweethearts, used to hang on their door posts the garlands which they wore on their heads.

Posuitque, &c.] Iphis often lay at the door of Anaxarete. The Poet shows that a sincere lover does not hesitate to undergo the greatest hardships to obtain the object of his desire.

13. Tristique seræ.] The cruel, ill-natured lock, that kept the door fast.

Convicia fecit.] He cursed.

14. Freto.] Than the sea, when it is agitated by a storm.—Cadentibus. Setting.

Hædis.] Stars, which at their rising, and especially at their setting, occasion storms.

15. Noricus.] The Norici are a people inhabiting the Alps, which have abundance of Iron.

16. Quod, &c.] Which have not yet been dug out of the earth, and are called viva, live stones.

17. Spernit.] Anaxarete, despising the humble behaviour of Iphis, laughed at his complaints.—Immitibus factis.] To her barbarous behaviour. For perhaps she had driven him from the door.

18. Spe, &c. And deprives the unhappy lover even of hope.

22. Lætos triumphos.] A joyful triumph.

23. Pæana vocat.] Invoke the God Pæan. Sing merrily, as those do, who express their joy for having obtained what they desired.

Incingere.] Crown yourself with green laurels, as to triumphant persons do.

24. Ferrea.] Hard hearted and cruel.

25. Certe, &c.] Something in me at least you shall be compelled to commend, viz. that I have hanged myself to oblige you.

27. Curam.] The love that I bear towards you.—Cessisse.] sc. à me, I did not cease to love you.

28. Geminâ luce.] Of my life, and of thee who art my light.

Dixit: et ad postes ornatos sæpe coronis
Humentes oculos et pallida brachia tendens,
Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula ^a summi;
Hæc tibi sarta placent, crudelis et impia, dixit.
Insèruitque caput, sed tum quoque versus, ad illam:
Atque onus infelix elisâ fance pendit. 41

Icta pedum motu ^b trepidantum, ut multa gementem

Visa dedisse sonum est, adaptataque janua facta:
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustra levatum
(Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris.
Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati [tum
Membra sui, postquam miserarum verba parentis
Edidit; et matrum miserarum facta peregit;
Funera ducebat mediam lacrymosa per urbem;
Luridaque arsuro portabat membra feretro. 50
Fortè viæ vicina domus, quâ flebilis ibat
Pompa, fuit: durique sonus plangoris ad aures
Venit Anaxaretes: quam jam Dens ultor agebat.
Mota tamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus:
Et patulis inuit tectum sublime fenestris. 55

Vixque ^c bene impositum lecto prospexerat Iphin:
Diriguere oculi: calidusque è corpore sanguis
Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retro
Ferre pedes, hæsit: conata avertere vultus,
Hoc quoque non potuit: paulatimque occupat artus, 60

Quod fuit in duro jam pridem pectore, saxum.
Neve ea ficta putes: dominæ sub imagine signum
Servat adhuc Salamis: Veneris quoque nomine templum [lentos
Prospicientis ^d habet. Quorum memor, ô mea,

adhuc servat signum dominæ sub imagine: quoque habet templum nomine Veneris prospicientis. Quorum memor, ô mea,

^a summis.

^b—trepidi mortemque timentis.

^c Vix bene compositum, &c.

^d Ulciscens habet, quorum memor, optima, lentos.

Dixit: et tendens humentes oculos et pallida brachia ad postes sæpe ornatos coronis, cum religaret vincula summi laquei foribus; dixit, Crudelis et impia, sarta hæc placent tibi. Inseruitque caput, sed tum quoque versus ad illam, atque pendit infelix onus elisa fance. Janua icta motu trepidantum pedum visa est dedisse sonum gementem multa, adaptataque prodidit factum; famuli exclamant, que referunt levatum frustra ad limina matris (nam pater occiderat) Illa accipit sinu, complexaque frigida membra sui nati, postquam edidit verba miserarum parentum et peregit facta miserarum matrum. ducebat lacrymosa funera per mediam urbem: que portabat lurida membra feretro arsura. Fortè domus fuit vicina viæ quâ flebilis pompa ibat: que sonus duri plangoris venit ad aures Anaxaretes: quam jam Dens ultor agebat. Tamen mota ait, Videamus miserabile funus: et inuit sublime tectum patulis fenestris. Vixque bene prospexerat Iphin impositum lecto; oculi diriguere: calidusque sanguis fugit è corpore pallore inducto. Conataque ferre pedes retro, hæsit: conata avertere vultus quoque non potuit hoc: paulatimque saxum, quod fuit jam pridem in duro pectore, occupat artus, Neve putes ea ficta; Salamis

NOTES.

37. Humentes.] Weeping.

39. Hæc, &c.] Such a garland as this halter is will please you: a sarcasm.

40. Inseruitque.] sc. Laqueo.

41. Elisâ.] Being drawn tight.

42. Icta.] Struck.

44. Famuli.] The servants of Anaxarete. Frustra.] Lift up in vain, for he was now dead.

45. Pater.] The father Iphis.

49. Funera, &c.] She took care to have him handsomely buried.

50. Luridaque membra.] His pale limbs.

Arsuro, &c.] The bier that was to be burned with the corpse.

Portabat.] She took care to have it carried.

55. Quam.] Whom now the avenging deity, Nemesis, persecutes.

53. Inuit.] She goes into the chamber.

56. Lecto.] The bier.

59. Hæsit.] She stuck fast.

61. Saxum.] The hardness of a stone, which already was in her heart.

62. Dominæ.] The statue of Anaxarete is still remaining in Salamis.

64. Veneris prospicientis.] And there is a temple dedicated to Venus prospiciens, i. e. Venus the Beholder, so called on account of Anaxarete, who beheld with an unconcerned eye the funeral of her lover.

Lentos fastus.] Your inflexible disdain.

Nymphæ, precor, pone lentos fastus, et jungere amanti. Sic nec vernum frigus adurat nascentia poma tibi; nec rapidi venti excutiant florentia. Ubi Deus aptus in omnes formas nequicquam edidit hæc; rediit in juvenem, et demit anilia instrumenta sibi. Que apparuit talis illi, qualis ubi nitidissima imago Solis evicit oppositas nubes, que reluxit nullâ obstante. Que parat vim: sed non est opus vi: que Nymphæ est capta in figurâ Dei, et sentit mutua vulnera. Miles injusti Amuli proximus rexit Ausonias opes: que senex Numitor capit amissa regna munere nepotum: que mœnia urbis conduntur festis Palilibus. Tatiisque, que Sabini patres gerunt bella: que viâ arcis reclusâ Tarpeia exiit animam dignâ pœnâ armis congestis. Indè sati Curibus premunt voces ore, more tacitorum luporum; et invadunt corpora victa sopore: que petunt portas; quas Iliades clauserat firmâ objice. Tamen ipsa Saturnia recludit unam, nec fecit strepitum cardine verso. Sola Venus sensit repagula portæ cecidisse: et fuit clausura nisi quòd nunquam licet Dis rescindere acta *aliorum* Deum. Ausoniæ Naiades tenebant loca juncta Jano rorantia gelido fonte:

Pone, precor, fastus, et amanti jungere, Nymphæ. Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat 66 Poma; nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti. [nes Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in om- Edidit; in juvenem rediit: et anilia demit Instrumenta sibi. Talisque apparuit illi, 70 Qualis ubi oppositas nitidissima Solis imago Evicit nubes, nullâque obstante reluxit. [figurâ Vimque parat: sed vi non est opus; ^a inque Capta Dei Nymphæ est: et mutua vulnera sentit. Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amuli 75 Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissa nepotum Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis Mœnia conduntur. Tatiisque, patresque Sabini Bella gerunt: arcisque viâ Tarpeia reclusâ Dignâ animam pœnâ congestis exiit armis. 80 Indè sati Curibus, ^b tacitorum more luporum, Ore premunt voces; et corpora victa sopore Invadunt: portasque petunt; quas objice firmâ Clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit, Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit. 85 Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit: Et clausura fuit; nisi quòd rescindere nunquam Dis licet acta Deum. Jano loca juncta tenebant Naiades Ausoniæ gelido rorantia fonte:

^a namque.

^b rabidorum.

NOTES.

65. Jungere.] Be married.

66. Sic.] An adverb of wishing.

Adurat.] The verb Uro, is used either to cold or hot things.

68. Deus.] Vertumnus, who could turn himself into any shape.

69. Juvenem.] His youthful shape.

Anilia.] The emblems of old age, viz. his coil, staff, grey hairs, and other things that he has already mentioned in ver. 46.

71. Qualis.] How beautiful Vertumnus was when he had laid aside his old woman's garb, the poet shows by a very proper simile.

73. Sed vi.] Pomona was captivated by the beauty of Vertumnus, and therefore easily condescended to his desire.

74. Mutua vulnera.] A mutual flame.

75. Ausonias.] The poet in what follows, traces some of the most remarkable occurrences of the Roman State.

76. Numitorque.] Romulus and Remus, the sons of Mars and Rhea, restored the kingdom to their grandfather Numitor, and beheaded their uncle Amulius, who had expelled him.

77. Palilibus.] This festival Palilia, (whether so called of Pales, a goddess of shepherds, or Parilia, from partus, the bringing forth of cattle) was celebrated on the day the foundation of the city was laid, as our poet shows at large in the 41st Fast.

79. Tarpeia.] A vestal virgin, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the capitol, who agreed to deliver it up to the enemy, on condition they would give her the fine things which they wore on their left arms, meaning their bracelets. When the Sabines entered the city, detesting the treachery of this damsel, they buried her under their shields. Hence the mountain, which was before called Saturnius, received the name of Tarpeius.

81. Sati Curibus.] The Sabines, whose chief city was called Cures.

82. Premunt voces.] Are silent.

Victa sopore:] The Romans being fast asleep.

84. Iliades.] Romulus, the son of Ilia.

85. Saturnia.] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

88. Jano.] Near the temple of Janus.

Has rogat auxilium. Nec Nymphæ justa pe-
tentem 90
Sustinuere Deam : venasque et flumina fontis
Elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
Ora patentis erant, neque iter præcluserat unda.
Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti,
Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas. 95
Viribus his aliisque vapor penetravit ad ima
Fontis : et Alpino modò quæ certare rigore
Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis.
Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes : 99
Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permissa Sabinis,
Fonte fuit præstructa novo ; dum Martius arma
Indueret miles. Quæ postquam Romulus ultrò
Obtulit ; et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis
Corporibus, ^a strataque suis ; generique cruorem
Sanguine cum socii permiscuit inipius ensis :
Pace tamen sisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro 106
Decertare, placet : Tatiumque accedere regno.
Occiderat Tatiùs, populisque æquata duobus,
Romule, jura dabas : positâ cùm casside Mavors
Talibus adfatur Divumque hominumque paren-
tem :
Tempus adest, genitor, (quoniam fundamine
magno
Res Romana velot, nec præside pendet ab uno)

^a — strata atque suis ;

rogat has auxilium. Nec Nym-
phæ sustinuerunt Deam peten-
tem justa : que elicuere venas
et flumina sui fontis. Tamen
nondum ora patentis Jani erant
invia, neque unda præcluserat
iter. Supponunt lurida sulfura
fœcundo fonti, incenduntque
cavas venas fumante bitumine.
Vapor penetravit ad ima fontis
his aliisque viribus. et aque
quæ modò audebatis certare
Alpino rigore, non ceditis ipsis
ignibus. Gemini postes fumant
flammiferâ aspergine : porta-
que, nequicquam permissa rigi-
dis, Sabinis, fuit præstructa no-
vo fonte ; dum Martius miles
indueret arma. Quæ postquam
Romulus ultrò obtulit : et Ro-
mana tellus est strata Sabinis
corporibus, strataque suis : que
impius ensis permiscuit cruo-
rem generi cum sanguine so-
cieri : tamen placet bellum sis-
ti pace, nec decertare ferro in
ultima, Tatiumque accedere
regno. Tatiùs occiderat, que
Romule dabas jura æquata du-
obus populis : cùm Mavors
casside positâ adfatur parentem
Divumque hominumque tali-
bus : Genitor, tempus adest,
(quoniam Romana res valet
magno fundamine, nec pendet
ab uno præside)

NOTES.

92. Nondum.] For the Nymphs had not yet rendered the gates of Janus impassable by their waters ; therefore they put sulphur, pitch, and other combustible materials in their waters.

93. Patentis.] Open.

95. Fumante bitumine.] With smoking pitch.

97. Certare.] Might vie with the cold of the Alps, which is very sharp.

100. Rigidis.] Severe, warlike.

101. Præstructa.] Obstructed, guarded.

102. Martius miles.] The Romans who had their origin from Mars.

103. Strata.] Covered over.

104. Generique.] For the Romans had carried off the daughters of the Sabines for their wives. The story, as related by Florus, is this : Romulus finding it difficult to procure wives for his men, who were the refuse of almost every nation, had recourse to strata-gem. He invited the Sabines, a neighbouring people to an horse-race, and while they were intent upon their sport, each of his sol-

diers, who had arms under their garments, seized upon the woman he fancied, and carried her off to Rome. This outrage, so contrary to the law of nations, was the occasion of a war, that had well nigh ruined the infant Commonwealth.

106. Ultima.] To utter destruction.

107. Tatiumque.] For among the other conditions of peace it was agreed, that Tatiùs and Romulus should jointly reign with equal power and honour.

108. Occiderat.] Had been slain. The Poet goes on with a sketch of the Roman affairs.

Æquata.] Adapted to both people.

109. Romule.] Apostrophe to Romulus.

110. Talibus.] A speech of Mars to Jupiter, in which he entreats him to admit his son Romulus amongst the Gods, as he had already done for others.

111. Magno fundamine.] On a firm foundation.

112. Præside.] q. d. Nor can it be sufficiently protected and defended by the care and providence of one deity only.

solvere præmia quæ promissa mihi dignoque nepoti
 mihi dignoque nepoti, et imponere ablatum terris cælo. 114
 Tu quondam dixisti mihi, concilio Deorum præsentem (nam
 memoro, quæ notavi pia verba memori animo) erit unus, quem tu tolles in cæcula cæli.
 Sit summa tuorum verborum rata. Omnipotens annuit; et
 occuluit aëra cæcis nubibus, quæ terruit urbem tonitru et fulgure.
 Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ, 121
 Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento
 Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu
 Verberis increpuit: prouumque per aëre lapsus
 Constitit in summo nemorosi colles Palati: 125
 Reddentesque suo jam regia jura Quiriti
 Abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras
 Dilapsus tenues: cœu latâ plumbea fundâ
 Missa solet medio glans intabescere cælo.
 Pulchra subit facies, et pulvinaribus altis 130
 Dignior, et qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
 Flebat, ut amissum, conjux; cùm regia Juno
 Iri ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo
 Imperat: et a vacuæ sua sic mandata referre:
 O et de Latîâ, ô et de gente Sabinâ 135
 Præcipuum matrona decus; dignissima tanti
 Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini;
 et de Latîâ, et de Sabinâ gente: dignissima antè fuisse conjux
 viri tanti, nunc esse Quirini;

a vdu iæ.

NOTES.

113. Nepoti.] To Romulus, of whom I, Mars, your son, am the father.

114. Solvere præmia.] To confer.

Imponere cælo.] To take him into the number of the Gods.

116. Memorō.] I remember. In other places *mémorare* is to relate.

117. Unus.] These are the words of Jupiter to Mars.—Nubibus.] We have an account in Florus of the *Ἀποκρίσις* or deification of Romulus; who as he was making an oration near the city at the lake Cuprea, was suddenly taken out of sight. Some of the Senators conjectured he had been torn in pieces, on account of his cruel disposition: But a tempest arising, and an Eclipse of the Sun happening at that time, these extraordinary circumstances favoured the story of his consecration. And soon after Julius Proculus, affirming that he saw Romulus appear in a more venerable form than usual, and that he commanded them to esteem him as a God, and telling them, that in Heaven he was called Quirinus, the people believed it, and wor-

shipped him accordingly.

121. Sensit.] Perceived.

Signa.] The tokens of his father Jupiter's approbation.

124. Verberis.] Of a whip.

125. Nemorosi Palati.] Mount Palatium is one of the hills of Rome, famous for being the seat of the emperors.

127. Iliaden.] Romulus, the son of Ilia.

129. Intabescere.] To melt.

130. Pulvinaribus altis dignior.] Suited to the lofty mansions of the gods. Pulvinaria are a sort of couches, which the Romans erected for the gods in their temples.

131. Trabeati.] The Trabea was a coat or garment partly-coloured of purple and white, in stripes.

135. Hersiliam.] The wife of Romulus, whose translation the Poet relates in the next fable.—Limite.] He means the Rainbow, by which Iris is said to descend.

157. Nunc esse Quirini.] And now worthy to be the spouse of the God.

Siste tuos fletus : et, si tibi cura videndi
 Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete colle Quirino ;
 Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.
 Paret, et in terrum pictos delapsa per arcus 141
 Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
 Ille verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu, [tum est;
 O Dea, (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promp-
 Et liquet esse Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit : et offer
 Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ si modò posse videre
 Fatas emel dederint; cœlum a aspectasse fatebor.
 Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ
 Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab æthere lapsum
 Decidit in terras : à cujus lumine flagrans 150
 Hersiliæ crinis cum sidere cessit in auras.
 Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis
 Excipit : et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen
 Mutat; Oramque vocat. Quæ nunc Dea juncta
 Quirino est.

siste tuos fletus : et si cura est
 tibi videndi conjugis. pete lu-
 cum colle Quirino, me duce,
 qui viret, et obumbrat tem-
 plum Romani regis. Paret
 Iris, et delapsa in terram per
 pictos arcus, compellat Hersi-
 liam jussis vocibus. Illa vix
 tollens lumina verecundo vul-
 tu, O Dea, (namque nec est
 promptum mihi dicere quæ
 sis; et liquet esse Deam) in-
 quit; duc, ô duc: et offer ora
 conjugis mihi. Quæ si fata
 modò dederint posse videre se-
 mel; fatebor aspectasse cœlum.
 Nec mora; ingreditur Romu-
 leos colles cum Thaumanteâ
 virgine. Ibi sidus lapsum ab
 æthere decedit in terras: a
 lumine cujus crinis Hersiliæ
 flagrans cessit in auras cum si-
 dere. Conditor Romanæ ur-
 bis excipit illam notis mani-

bus : et mutat priscum nomen pariter cum corpore ; que vocat Oram ; quæ nunc est Dea
 juncta Quirino. a — aspectasse videbor.

NOTES.

138. Siste tuos fletus.] Leave off weeping.
 139. Pete lucum.] Go to the grove.
 140. Romani regis.] Of Romulus, who
 after his death was called Quirinus.
 141. Pictos.] Striped with various colours.
 145. Liquet.] It is clear or manifest.
 Offer.] Show me.
 146. Ora.] The face, the form
 148. Romuleos colles.] The Quirinal hill.

Virgine.] With Iris, the daughter of Thau-
 mas.

151. Cessit in auras.] Mounted to the sky.
 152. Notis.] Well known.
 Conditor.] Romulus.

153. Priscum nomen.] For her body was
 rendered immortal; and instead of Hersilia
 she was called Ora.

154. Juncta Quirino.] Ora was worship-
 ped in the same temple with Romulus.

EXP. FAB. XIV. XV. & XVI. What is related of Anaxarete being turn-
 ed into a rock for her insensibility, is to be considered as nothing more
 than a poetical licence to ornament the relation, like some of our poets, who
 transform the eyes of their Phyllises into stars. The remainder of these Fables,
 being confined to historical transactions, require not any explanation. But
 before we quit the subject, we shall observe the distinction that separates the
 Historian from the Poet. The first is to relate facts with a strict attention
 to truth; this confines the writer to a narrative of them as they arise, and
 to a language that will best express them; while the Poet gives a loose to
 his imagination, and of course abounds more in fiction than in fact. Ovid,
 in these Fables, relates some circumstances well known in the Roman his-
 tory, with a grandeur well suited to the sublimity of his genius. Thus,
 when he mentions the entry of the Sabines into Rome, he brings down the
 Queen of Heaven to open the gates for them; and when he says they en-
 gaged the Romans near the Temple of Janus, he makes the Nymphs of the
 Fountains, at the request of Venus, pour forth rivers of flame, to force them
 to retire. With the same licence has he proceeded, embellishing his ac-
 count of facts, and indulging a genius and fancy which are inimitable and
 peculiar to himself.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER XV.

FAB. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. & VIII. CALCULI IN NIGRUM COLOREM.
 ANIMÆ IN VARIAS SPECIES. EUPHORBAS IN PYTHAGORAM. ELE-
 MENTA IN VARIAS SPECIES. EGERIA IN VALLEM ARICINAM SE CON-
 FERT. HIPPOLYTUS IN DEUM VIRBIUM. EGERIA IN FONTEM. GLEBA
 IN PUERI FIGURAM MUTATA. JACULUM ROMULI IN ARBOREM. CIP-
 PUS FACTUS CORNUTUS.

THE ARGUMENT.

Myscelos, son of Alemon, is warned by Hercules in a dream, to leave Argos, and settle in Italy. He is prevented, when departing, by a law which forbids the Argians to leave the City without the Magistrate's permission: He is tried, and by a miracle absolved. He retires into Italy, and builds the City of Crotona. Pythagoras comes there and teaches. His reputation draws Numa Pompilius to him. The Poet takes this occasion to speak of his philosophy. Egeria, Numa's wife, is inconsolable on account of his death, and is at last changed into a fountain. Hippolytus's horses are scared by a Sea-Bull; and he is killed by a fall from his chariot. Tages the diviner, arises out of a tuft of grass. Romulus's Lance is changed into a Tree. Cippus goes into voluntary banishment, rather than his country should lose its liberty, by his becoming King of it.

Interea quæritur qui sustineat tantæ molis. **QUÆRITUR** interea, qui tantæ pondera
 queat succedere tanto regi. **molis**
 Fama prænuntia veri destinatus. **Sustineat**, tantoque queat succedere regi.
 clarum Numam imperio. **Destinat** imperio « clarum prænuntia veri
 non habet satis cognosse ritus Fama Numam. Non ille satis cognosse Sabinæ
 Sabinæ gentis, concipit majora Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci 5
 capaci animo :

a Latio.

NOTES.

1. Tantæ molis.] Of so great an empire.
 2. Tantoque regi.] So great a king as Romulus was.
 3. Clarum.] Noble, illustrious for his justice and integrity.
 4. Ritus.] The manners or customs.

Concipit : et quæ sit rerum natura requirit.
 Hujus amor curæ, patriâ Curibusque relictis,
 Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitis urbem.
 Graia quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris
 Mœnia quærenti, sic e senioribus unus
 Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inscius ævi :
 Dives ab Oceano bubus Jove natus Iberis
 Littora felici tenuisse Lacinia cursu
 Fertur : et, armento teneras errante per herbas,
 Ipse domum magni nec inhospita tecta Crotonis
 Intrâsse ; et requie longum relevâsse laborem ;
 Atque ita discedens, Ævo, dixisse, nepotum
 Hic locus urbis erit ; promissaquæ vera fuerunt.
 Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam
 Myseelos, illius Dis acceptissimus ævi.
 Hunc super incumbens pressum gravitate soporis
 Claviger alloquitur : Patrias, age, desere sedes :
 I, pete diversi lapidosas Æsaris undas :
 Et, nisi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur.
 Post ea discedunt pariter Somnusque Deusque.
 Surgit Alemonides ; ^a tacitâque recentia mente
 Visa refert : pugnatque diu sententia secum.
 Numen abire jubet : prohibent discedere leges :
 Pœnaque mors posita est patriam mutare volenti.
 Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol,
 Et caput extulerat densissima sidereum Nox :
 Visus adesse idem Deus est, eademque mœnere ;
 Et, nisi paruerit, plura et graviora minari.
 Pertimuit : patriumque simul transferre parabat

et requirit quæ sit natura rerum. Amor hujus curæ, patriâ Curibusque relictis, fecit ut penetraret ad urbem Herculei hospitis. Unus e senioribus indigenis, non inscius *historiarum* veteris ævi, sic rettulit quærenti, quis auctor posuisset Graia mœnia in Italicis oris : Natus Jove, dives Iberis bubus, fertur tenuisse Lacinia littora felici cursu ab Oceano : et ipse intrâsse domum, nec inhospita tecta magni Crotonis, armento errante per teneras herbas ; et relevasse longum laborem *ilineris* requie ; atque discedens, dixisse ita, Hic erit locus urbis ævo nepotum ; promissaque fuerunt vera. Nam fuit quidam Myscelos generatus Argolico Alemone, acceptissimus Dis *ex hominibus* illius ævi. Claviger incumbens super hunc alloquitur pressum gravitate soporis : Age, desere patrias sedes, i, pete lapidosas undas diversi Æsaris. Ac minatur multa metuenda, nisi paruerit. Post ea Somnusque Deusque discedunt pariter. Alemonides surgit ; que refert recentia visa tacitâ mente : que sententia pugnat diu secum. Numen jubet abire, leges prohibent discedere, que mors est posita

pœna volenti mutare patriam. Candidus Sol abdiderat nitidum caput Oceano, et densissima Nox extulerat sidereum caput : idem Deus visus est adesse, que mœnere eadem : et minari plura et graviora, nisi paruerit. Pertimuit : que simul parabat transferre patrium

^a — tacitâque recondita mente Jussa refert.

NOTES.

6. Requirit.] He enquires into, searches after.

7. Hujus curæ.] The desire of learning. Curibusque.] Cures was a very rich city of the Sabines ; from whence were the kings, T. Tatius, and Numa Pompilius.

8. Penetraret.] He travelled.

Herculei hospitis. Of Croto, who entertained Hercules when he returned from Spain, with the herbs of Geryon, and learned from him that a city should be built in that place, which Myseelos afterwards verified.

11. Non in-cius.] Well skilled in ancient histories.

12. Jove natus.] Hercules. Iberis.] Spanish. So called from the river Iberus.

13. Littora Lacinia.] Lacinium is a promontory in the farthest part of Italy, dividing the Ionian sea from the Adriatic, between Petilia and Croton, so called from

Lacinius, whom Hercules is said to have slain.

16. Longum laborem.] The fatigue of a long journey.

19. Argolico.] Born at Argos.

20. Acceptissimus.] Very acceptable.

21. Hunc.] An Anastrophe.

Pressum, &c.] In a sound sleep.

22. Claviger.] Hercules armed with a club.

23. Pete.] Inquire for, seek out.—Diversi.] great way from hence. sc. from Argos.

Æsaris.] A river near Croton.

25. Deusque.] Hercules.

26. Recentia visa.] The late vision.

27. Pugnatque.] Wavers.

30. Candidus.] A description of the night. Densissima nox.] Gloomy night.

32. Idem.] sc. Cum.

34. Patriumque, &c.] His whole family. . .

penetrare in novae sedes : murmur fit in urbe : que agitur reus spretarum legum. Utque prior causa est peracta, crimenque patet probatum sine teste, reus squalidus, tollens ora manusque ad superos, inquit, O tu cui bis sex labores fecere jus cæli, precor fer opem : nam tu mihi criminis mihi. Erat mos antiquus damnare niveis atrisque lapillis, reos his, absolvere culpæ illis. Nunc quoque tristis sententia est sic lata : et omnis ater calculus denititur in immitem urnam. Quæ simul versa effudit lapillos numerandos ; color est mutatus e nigro in album omnibus : que sententia facta candida Herculeo munere solvit Alemoniden. Ille agit grates parenti Amphitryonidæ : que navigat Ionium æquor faventibus ventis : que præterit Lacedæmonium Tarentum, et Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum, Thurinosque sinus, Temesenque, et Iapygis arva, Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris, Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora : '[Crotonis Nec procul hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Ossa tegebat humus : jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ Condidit ; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem. Talia constabat certâ primordia famâ Esse loci, positæque Italîs in finibus urbis. Vir fuit hic ortu Samius : sed fugerat unâ 60 Et Samon et dominos ; odioque tyrannidis exul

a —utque peracta. *b* Causa fuit.

NOTES.

36. Spretarum legum.] For contempt of the laws.—Agitur reus,] He is accused. Reum peragere, is to condemn.

37. Sine teste.] For he confessed that he designed to travel.

39. Bis sex, &c.] The labours of Hercules —Fecere jus.] Have advanced.

40. Nam tu, &c.] For you urged me to remove my habitation.

42. His.] With black pebbles.

Illis.] With white.

43. Sententia tristis.] The heavy sentence.

44. Urnam.] A vessel in which the Ballots of the Judges were collected. An urn is also a vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. And in urns the ashes of dead bodies were kept.

47. Candida.] Alluding to the Ballots.

50. Lacedæmoniumque.] Built by the Lacedæmonians, Tarentum is a city of Calabria.

51. Sybarin.] A town of Greece.

Neæthum.] A river of Salentine.

52. Thurinos.] Thurium is a city of Calabria.—Temesenque.] A town famous for mines of brass.

Iapygis.] The promontory of Iapyx.

54. Æsarei.] See ver. 25.

Fatalia ora.] The port destined by fate for his settlement.

Tumulum.] A Sepulchre.

56. Jussaque.] Commanded by Hercules.

57. Nomen.] Croton received its name from Croton the hero, whence the people were called Crotonians.

60. Illic.] There, that is at Croton, whither Numa Pompilius went to hear Pythagoras.

Ortu.] By descent.

61. Dominos.] The Tyrants or Kings.

Sponte erat. Isque, licet cœli regione remotos,
Mente Deos adiit: et, quæ Natura negabat
Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit.

Cumque animo, et vigili perspexerat omnia curâ;
In medium discenda dabat: cœtumque silentium,
Dictaque mirantum, magni primordia mundi,
Et rerum causas, et quid Natura docebat; [go:
Quid Deus: unde nives, quæ fulminis esset ori-

Jupiter, an venti, discussâ nube tonarent: 70
Quid quateret terras; quâ sidera lege mearent;
Et quodcumque latet. Primusque animalia mensis
Arcuit^a imponi: primus quoque talibus ora

Docta quidem solvit, sed non et credita, verbis.
Parcite, mortales, dapibus temerare nefandis 75
Corpora. Sunt fruges: sunt deducuntia ramos

Pondere poma suo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ:
Sunt herbæ dulces: sunt, ^b quæ mitescere flamm-

Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor [mâ
Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem. 80
Prodiga divitias alimenta que mitia tellus

Suggestit; atque epulas sinè cæde et sanguine præbet.
Carne feræ sedant jejunia: nec tamen omnes.

Quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque gramine
vivunt. [rumque,

At, quibus ingenium est immansuetumque fe-

Armenia tigris, iracundique leones, 86

Feræ sedant jejunia carne: tamen nec omnes. Quippe equus, et pecudes, armentaque vivunt
gramine. At quibus est immansuetumque ferumque ingenium, Armenia tigris, iracundi-

que leones,

^a Arguit.

^b—quæ mitescere possunt,

Et mollire famem, nec, &c.

Isque adiit Deos mente, licet
remotos regione cœli: et hau-
sit ea oculis pectoris, quæ Na-
tura negabat humanis visibus.

Cumque perspexerat omnia
animo vigili et curâ; dabat
discenda in medium; que do-
cebat cœtum silentium, que mi-
rantum dicta, et primordia
magni mundi, et causas rerum,

et quid Natura; quid Deus
esset: unde nives: quæ esset
origo fulminis. Jupiter, an
venti tonarent nube discussa:

quid quateret terras: quâ lege
sidera mearent; et quodcum-
que latet *cæteros homines*. Pri-
musque arcuit animalia impo-
ni mensis: primus quoque

quidem solvit docta ora talibus
verbis, sed non et credita.

Mortales, parcite temerare cor-
pora nefandis dapibus. Sunt
fruges: sunt poma deducen-

tia ramos suo pondere, tumi-
dæque uvæ in vitibus: sunt
dulces herbæ: sunt, quæ que-

ant mitescere flammâ molliri-
que. Nec lacteus humor eri-
pitur vobis, nec mella redolen-

tia florem thymi. Prodiga tel-
lus suggestit divitias alimen-

tique mitia: atque præbet
epulas sinè cæde et sanguine.

NOTES.

63. Mente.] By the strength of his mind.
Adiit Deos.] He searched out heavenly
and divine things.

64. Oculis pectoris.] His mind's eye.
Hausit.] He traced.

65. Vigili.] With diligent study.

66. Dabat discenda in medium.] Commu-
nicated his discoveries to his followers.

67. Dietaque.] His sayings. It is reported
that Pythagoras was of so great authority,
that his scholars gave implicit credit to what-
ever he said; so that if they were asked the
reason of any thing they affirmed, the reply
was, *Αὐτὸς ἔειπεν*, Ipse dixit; i. e. He has
said so, meaning Pythagoras; looking upon
that as evidence indisputable.

Primordia.] The origin; concerning which,
the opinions of philosophers are various.

68. Et quid Natura.] And the course of
nature.

69. Quid Deus.] What God is.

Unde.] From what cause snow and thun-
der proceed.

70. Jupiter, an venti.] For some say that
thunder is a vehement concussion of the air;
others think it to be an eruption of wind col-
lected in the clouds.

71. Quid quateret terras.] What was the
cause of earthquakes.

Quâ lege.] For some stars are said to move
with the world, and others contrary to it.

72. Et quodcumque.] Pythagoras taught
men all the mysteries of nature.

73. Arcuit.] He forbid.

75. Parcite violare.] Don't violate, don't
pollute.

76. Deducuntia.] Bending, weighing down.

77. Tumidæque.] Swelling with juice.

79. Mollirique.] Made soft, boiled.

Lacteus humor.] Milk.

80. Thymi.] Thyme; an herb of which
bees are very fond.

81. Prodiga tellus.] The lavish earth.

82. Suggestit.] Affords.

84. Pecudes.] Sheep.—Armentaque.] Oxen.

85. Ingenium ferum.] A fierce nature.

que ursi cum lupis gaudent
dapibus cum sanguine. Heu
quantum scelus est, viscera
condi in viscera, que avidum
corpus pinguescere corpore
congesto; que animantem vi-
vere letho alterius animantis!
Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas
terra optima matrum parit, nil
juvat te nisi mandere tristia
vulnera *animalium* sævo dente,
que referre ritus Cyclopum?
Nec poteris placare jejunia vo-
racis et malè morati ventris,
nisi perdidideris alium? At illa
vetus ætas cui fecimus nomen
Aurea, fuit fortunata arboreis
fætibus, et herbis, quas humus
educat: nec polluit ora cruore.
Tunc et aves ^a tutas movère tutas
pennas per aëra; et lepus erra-
vit impavidus in mediis agris:
nec sua credulitas suspenderat
piscem hamo: cuncta erant
sinè insidiis plenaque pacis,
que timentia nullam fraudem.
Postquam non utilis auctor in-
vidit victibus, (quisquis viro-
rum ille fuit) que demersit
corporeas dapes in avidam al-
vum; fecit iter sceleri: que
putem ferrum maculatum san-
guine incaluisse e primâ cæde
ferarum; idque fuerat satis:
que fatemur corpora petentia
nostrum lethum missa neci
pietate salvâ: sed non fuerunt
tam epulanda, quàm danda neci.
Indè nefas abiit longiùs: et sus
putatur meruisse mori
prima hostia: quia eruerit semina pando rostro,
que interceperit spem anni.
Caper, morsâ vite, ducitur mactandus ad aras
Bacchi ultoris.

^a tutas.^b (quisquis fuit ille ferorum.)^c rosâ.

Cumque lupis ursi, dapibus cum sanguine gau-
dent. [di,

Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera con-
gestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus;
Alteriusque animantem animantis vivere letho!
Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum
Terra parit, nil te nisi tristia mandere sævo
Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum?
Nec, nisi perdidideris alium, placare voracis
Et malè morati poteris jejunia ventris? 95

At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen,
Fætibus arboreis, et, quas humus educat, herbis
Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.

Tunc et aves ^a tutas movère per aëra pennas;
Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris: 100
Nec sua credulitas picem suspenderat hamo:

Cuncta sinè insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,
Plenaque pacis erant. Postquam non utilis auctor
Victibus invidit, ^b (quisquis fuit ille virorum) 104
Corporeasque dapes avidam demersit in alvum,
Fecit iter sceleri: primâque e cæde ferarum

Incaluisse putem maculatum sanguine ferrum;
Idque satis fuerat: nostrumque petentia lethum
Corpora missa neci salva pietate fatemur: 109
Sed quàm danda neci, tam non epulanda fuerunt.
Longiùs indè nefas abiit: et prima putatur
Hostia sus meruisse mori: quia semina pando
Eruerit rostro, spemque interceperit anni.

Vite caper ^c morsâ Bacchi mactandus ad aras

NOTES.

88. Viscera in viscera condi.] To bury
bowels in bowels.

95. Ritusque.] The manners of the Cyclops,
who eat human flesh raw. As if he had said,
It is a base thing for man to imitate their sa-
vage and inhuman customs.

95. Malè morati.] A depraved appetite.

96. Aurea.] See Lib. I.

97. Fætibus arboreis.] The fruits of trees.

98. Fortunata.] Happy, blessed.

Polluit.] Defiled.

99. Tutas.] Secure, out of danger. For
then nets were not spread to catch them.

100. Impavidus.] Without fear.

104. Victibus invidit.] Envied us this simple
food.—Quisquis, &c.] For he knows not who
it was. The poets impute it to Jupiter.

105. Corporeas dapes.] Animal food.

106. Fecit iter sceleri.] Opened a way for
slaughter and murder.

108. Idque.] sc. To kill beasts.

Nostrumque lethum.] Pythagoras says, that
although beasts that are hurtful may be de-
stroyed, their flesh should not be eaten.

111. Indè.] From killing wild beasts, men
proceeded to kill those that were tame, and
afterwards to the murder of their own species.

Pando rostro.] With her crooked snout.

113. Eruerit.] Rooted up. It was custo-
mary to sacrifice a sow to Ceres, as it was also
to sacrifice a goat to Bacchus.

Spem anni.] The standing corn, &c.

114. Morsâ vite.] For having gnawed the
vine.

Dicitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus. 115
 Quid meruistis oves, placidum pecus, inque
 ^a tuendos [tar?
 Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nec-
 Mollia quæ nobis vestras velamina lanas 118
 Præbetis: vitâque magis quàm morte juvatis.
 Quid meruere boves, animal sinè fraude dolisque,
 Innocuum, simplex, natum tolérare labores?
 Immemor ^b est demum, nec frugum munere
 dignus,
 Qui potuit, curvi dempto modò pondere aratri,
 Ruricolam mactare suum: qui trita labore
 Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvum,
 Tot dederat messes, percussit colla securi. 126
 Nec satis est, quòd tale nefas committitur: ipsos
 Inscriptère Deos sceleri: Numenque Supernum
 Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci.
 Victima labe carens, et præstantissima formâ,
 (Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis et auro,
 Sistitur ante aras; auditque ignara precantem:
 Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti,
 Quas coluit fruges: percussaque sanguine cultros
 Inficit in liquidâ prævisos-forsitan undâ. 135
 Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
 Inspiciunt: mentesque Deûm scrutantur in illis.
 Unde fames hominî vetitorum tanta ciborum?
 Audetis vesci, genus ^c ô mortale? Quod, oro,
 Ne facite: et monitis animos advertite nostris.
 Cumque boum dabitur cæsorum membra palato;
 Mandere vos vestros scite et sentite colonos.
 Et quoniam Deus ora movet; sequar ora mo-
 ventem
 Ritè Deum; Delphosque meos, ipsumque re-
 cludam

Sua culpa nocuit duobus. Oves, quid meruistis, placidum pecus, que natum in tuendos homines, que fertis nectar in pleno ubere? Quæ præbetis vestras lanas mollia velamina nobis; que juvatis magis vitâ quàm morte. Quid boves meruere, innocuum, simplex animal, sinè fraude dolisque, natum tolerare labores? Demum est immemor nec dignus munere frugum, qui potuit mactare suum ruricolam, pondere curvi aratri modò dempto: qui percussit securi illa colla trita labore, quibus toties renovaverat arvum, dederat tot messes. Nec est satis, quòd tale nefas committitur: inscripsère Deos ipsos sceleri: que credunt Supernum Numen gaudere cæde laboriferi juvenci. Victima carens labe, et præstantissima formâ, (nam nocet placuisse) præsignis vittis et auro, sistitur ante aras; que ignara audit precantem: que videt fruges, quas coluit, imponi inter cornua suæ fronti: percussaque inficit cultros sanguine, forsitan prævisos in liquidâ undâ. Protinus inspiciunt fibras ereptas viventi pectore, que scrutantur mentes Deûm in illis, Unde tanta fames vetitorum ciborum hominî? O mortale genus, audetis vesci *carnibus*? Quod, oro, ne facite: et advertite animos nostris monitis. Cumque dabitur membra cæsorum boum palato, scite et sentite vos mandere vestros colonos. Et quoniam Deus movet ora: sequar Deum rite moventem ora; que recludam meos Delphos, ipsumque

^a tegendos.—^b est Divûm, vel, ille Deûm, nec; &c.—^c immortale?

NOTES.

115. Duobus.] Both the sow and the goat. Pythagoras allows that they ought to be killed, but that sheep and oxen, being quite harmless and beneficial to mankind, ought not to be killed but preserved.

117. Nectar.] Milk.

121. Tolerare.] To bear, to undergo labour.

122. Immemor.] Ungrateful.

124. Ruricolam.] the Ox, that tills the land.—Trita.] Worn.

128. Inscriptère.] They make the gods the partakers of their wickedness.—Numenque.] Jupiter, to whom they sacrificed an heifer.

130. Labe carens.] Without blemish.

131. Nam, &c.] For to excel proves its ruin.

137. Inspiciunt.] Thence they are called Haruspices, of aras inspiciendo, vel sacrificiis inspiciendis, i. e. of inspecting the sacrifices.

Scrutantur.] They examine, search after.

138. Vetitorum ciborum.] Of forbidden meats.

142. Vestros colonos.] The tillers of your ground.

145. Movet.] Inspires me.

144. Delphosque.] My opinion, which is as true as the oracle of Delphos, which I reverence.

æthera, et reserabo oracula augustæ mentis. Canam magna, nec investigata ingenii priorum, quæque latuere diu. Juvat ire per alta astra : juvat vehi nube, terris et inertî sede relictis ; que insistere humeris validi Atlantis : que despectare procul animos palantes passim, ac egentes rationis, que sic exhortari trepidos que timentes obitum ; que evolvere sic seriem fati. O genus attonitum formidine gelidæ mortis, quid timetis Styga, quid tenebras, quid vana nomina, materiem vatûm, que piacula falsi mundi? Sive rogos abstulerit corpora flammâ, seu vetustas tabe, non putetis posse pati ulla mala. Animæ carent morte : semperque, priore sede relictâ, receptæ novis domibus habitant vivunt. Ego ipse (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Panthoïdes tempore Trojani belli ; cui quondam gravis hasta minoris Atridæ sedit in adverso pectore. Agnovi clypeum gestamina nostræ lævæ, nuper templo Junonis in Abantæis Argis. Omnia mutantur ; nihil interit. Spiritus errat illinc, et venit illuc, illuc hinc, et occupat quoslibet artus ; que transit in humana corpora a feris, que noster vicissim in feras ; nec deperit ullo tempore. Utque fragilis cera signatur novis figuris, nec manet ut fuerat, nec servat easdem formas ; sed tamen ipsa est eadem ; sic doceo animam esse semper eandem,

Æthera ; et augustæ reserabo oracula mentis. Magna nec ingenii evestigata priorum, 146 Quæque diu latuere, canam. Juvat ire per alta Astra : juvat, terris et inertî sede relictis, Nube vehi ; validique humeris insistere Atlantis : Palantesque animos passim, ac rationis egentes, Despectare procul, trepidosque obitumque timentes

Sic exhortari ; seriemque evolvere fati. O Genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis, Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis,

Materiem vatûm, falsique piacula mundi? 155 Corpora sive rogos flammâ, seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis. Morte carent animæ : semperque, priore relictâ Sede, novis domibus habitant vivuntque receptæ. Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram : cui pectore quondam 161

Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ. Agnovi clypeum, lævæ gestamina nostræ, Nuper Abantæis templo Junonis in Argis. 164 Omnia mutantur : nihil interit. Errat, et illinc Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quoslibet occupat artus Spiritus : èque feris humana in corpora transit, Inque feras noster : nec tempore deperit ullo. Utque novis a fragilis signatur cera figuris, Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servat easdem ;

Sed tamen ipsa eadem est : animam sic semper eandem 171

a facilis.

NOTES.

145. Augustæ.] Of a Divine.

147. Juvat ire, &c.] I am pleased to search after heavenly things.

148. Inerti sedi.] The heavy earth.

149. Atlantis.] Of Atlas, who is supposed to bear the heavens on his shoulders. See Lib. IV.

150. Palantes.] Wandering.

154. Despectare.] To look down upon.

155. Gelidæ.] So in another place.

"Stulte, quid est somnus gelidæ nisi mortis imago?"

155. Materiem vatûm.] The dream of Poets.

Falsique mundi.] Of an imaginary world.

156. Tabe.] With disease, by corruption or consumption.

158. Morte carent animæ.] Our souls are not subject to death.

159. Domibus.] Bodies. This is Pythagoras's μεταμψύχωσις, i.e. the passing of

the soul out of onebody into another.

160. Ipse ego.] Pythagoras shows from his own experience the transmigration of souls.

161. Panthoides.] The son of Panthus.

162. Sedit.] Was fixed.—Atridæ.] Of Menelaus, who slew Euphorbus.

164. Abantæis Argis.] Argos was a famous city of Peloponnese, in which Abas reigned, on whose account the Argives were called Abantei.

165. Nihil interit.] These things are spoken according to the opinion of all the ancient Philosophers, who thought all things might be resolved into the four elements, or first matter, but could not be annihilated.

169. Utque, &c.] Pythagoras by this similitude infers, that substances do indeed assume various shapes ; but never perish.

171. Sed tamen, &c.] That substance, as substance, may receive various forms ; yet is, as to itself, never changed.

Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
 Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,
 Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ 174
 Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.
 Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis
 Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.
 Cuncta fluunt: omnisque vagans formatur imago.
 Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu, 179
 Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere
 flumen, [undâ,

Nec levis hora potest: sed ut unda impellitur
 Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem;
 Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequun-
 tur: [lictum est:

Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit antè, re-
 Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta
 novantur. 185

Cernis et ^a emersas in lucem tendere noctes:
 Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti.
 Nec color est idem cœlo, cùm lassa quiete
 Cuncta jacent mediâ; cùmque albo Lucifer exit
 Clarus equo: rursumque alius, cùm prævia luci
 Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem. 191
 Ipse Dei clypeus, terrâ cùm tollitur imâ,
 Manè rubet: terrâque rubet cùm conditur imâ:
 Candidus in summo est. Melior natura quod
 illic

Ætheris est, terræque procul contagia vitat.
 Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ formæ Dianæ 196
 Esse potest unquam: semperque hodierna se-
 quente,

Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem.

sed migrare in varias figuras
 Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupi-
 dine ventris, (vaticinor) par-
 cite exturbare cognatas animas
vestrorum nefandâ cæde: nec
 sanguis alatur sanguine Et
 quoniam feror magno æquore,
 que dedi plena vela ventis; ni-
 hil est, quod perstet in toto or-
 be. Cuncta fluunt: omnisque
 imago formatur vagans Quo-
 que tempora ipsa labuntur assi-
 duo motu, non secus ac flu-
 men. Neque enim flumen, nec
 levis hora potest consistere;
 sed ut unda impellitur undâ,
 que prior urgetur venienti, ur-
 getque priorem; sic tempora
 pariter fugiunt, pariterque se-
 quuntur; et sunt semper nova.
 Nam quod fuit ante, est relic-
 tum; fitque, quod haud fuerat,
 que cuncta momenta novantur.
 Et cernis noctes emersas ten-
 dere in lucem; et hoc nitidum
 jubar succedere nigræ nocti.
 Nec idem color est cœlo, cùm
 cuncta jacent lassa mediâ quie-
 te; cùmque clarus Lucifer ex-
 it albo equo; rursumque alius,
 cùm Pallantias prævia luci in-
 ficit orbem tradendum Phœbo.
 Ipse clypeus Dei, cùm tollitur
 imâ terrâ, manè rubet: que ru-
 bet, cùm conditur imâ terrâ:
 est candidus in summo. Quod
 natura ætheris est melior illic,
 que vitat procul contagia ter-
 ræ. Nec forma nocturnæ Dia-
 næ potest unquam esse eadem
 aut par: semperque hodierna,
 si crescit, est minor sequente;
 major, si contrahit orbem.

^a emersas.

NOTES.

173. Ergo.] Therefore do not sacrifice pie-
 ty to appetite: don't drive kindred souls out
 of bodies by killing them.

174. Parcite.] Forbear.—Cognatas.] The
 souls of your kindred or relations.

176. Et quoniam, &c.] And since I am
 launched out into an ample sea. A Meta-
 phor.

177. Perstet.] Can remain, and be free
 from mutation.

178. Vagans.] Changeable.

179. Ipsa tempora.] Pythagoras infers from
 the example of time, that all things are in a
 continual fluctuation.

187. Jubar.] The brightness of the sun.

188. Mediâ quiete.] By night. He says
 the sky is of one colour at midnight, and of

another at twilight, when Lucifer has left off
 shining.

190. Alius.] sc. Color est cœlo.

191. Pallantias.] Aurora, the daughter of
 Pallas. See Lib. IX.

Inficit.] Tinges with a red colour.

192. Clypeus.] The orb of the sun. He
 calls it Clypeus, a Shield, probably because
 the sun appears to us in a round form like a
 shield.

194. In summo.] In the highest heaven.

196. Nocturnæ Dianæ.] Of the moon,
 which is always either increasing or decreas-
 ing, and never remains in the same state...

198. Si contrahit.] The moon is bigger to-
 day, than it will be to-morrow, when it is in
 the decrease and lessens its orb.

Quid? Non aspicias annum succedere in quatuor species, peragentem imitamina nostræ ætatis? Num est tener, et lactens, que simillimus ævo pueri novo vere. Tunc herba nitens et expertus roboris turget, et insolida est: et delectat agrestem spe. Tum omnia florent; que almus ager ridet coloribus florum: neque adhuc est ulla virtus in frondibus. Annus robustior, post Ver, transit in Æstatem: fitque valens juvenis. Neque enim ulla ætas robustior, nec uberior: nec, ulla est quæ æstuet magis. Autumnus excipit, fervore juvenitæ posito, maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque medius temperie, canis sparsis per tempora Indè senilis Hyems venit horrida tremulo passu: aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos. Nostra quoque corpora ipsorum vertuntur semper, que sinè ullâ requie: nec erimus cras, quod fuimusve, sumusve. Illa fuit dies, quâ tantum semina, que primæ spes hominum habitavimus maternâ alvo. Natura admovit artifices manus: et

Quid? Non in species succedere quatuor annum Aspicias, ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ? Nam tener, et lactens, puerique simillimus ævo Vere novo est. Tunc herba ^a nitens, et roboris expertus 202 Turget, et insolida est; et spe delectat agrestem. Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus Ridet ager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla est. 205 Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior Annus: Fitque valens juvenis. Neque enim robustior ætas [est. Ulla, nec uberior: nec, quæ magis æstuet, ulla Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juvenitæ, 209 Maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis. Indè senilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida passu; Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos. Nostra quoque ipsorum ^b semper, requieque sinè ullâ, 214 Corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve, sumusve, Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, quâ semina tantum. Spesque hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo. Artifices Natura manus admovit: et angi

^a virens.

^b specie.

NOTES.

199. In quatuor species.] Into four parts, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, which give place to one another.

200. Ætatis.] The year represents the ages of mankind; for as there are four parts of the year, so according to the opinion of Pythagoras, Childhood continues 20 years, Youth 20, Manhood 20, and old Age 20. Childhood resembles the Spring, Youth Summer, Manhood Autumn, and old Age Winter.

202. Roboris expertus.] Wanting strength.

203. Turget.] Swells with plenty of juice. So Virgil, Georg. II. Vere tument terræ.

Insolida.] Weak.

204. Almus ager.] So called of alendo, because it nourishes and feeds all creatures with its fruits.

205. Ridet.] Seems to rejoice. A metaphor often used by the sacred writers.

Neque. &c.] For leaves are very tender in the Spring, as the bodies of children are without strength and firmness.

206. Transit.] Summer succeeds the Spring. Pythagoras enumerates the vicissitudes that happen throughout the year, and describes

its four seasons.—Robustior.] The strengthened year.

207. Fitque valens juvenis.] And becomes a robust young man.

208. Uberior.] More fruitful.

Æstuet.] Is warm.] A metaphor taken from men, whose passions, in the heat of their youth, are for the most part so strong and powerful, that they may not improperly be said æstuate.

209. Excipit autumnus.] Autumn succeeds the Summer, which seems to represent the beginning of old age.

211. Sparsis canis.] Having his temples strewed with grey hairs: for the hair near the temples first begins to grow grey.

212. Senilis Hyems.] Old age is like Winter.

213. Alba.] Having white hairs.

214. Nostra.] Pythagoras infers, that our bodies are in a continual mutation.

216. Fuit illa dies.] There was a time when we were only seeds.

217. Spes.] The hope of men.

Alvo.] In the womb.

218. Angi.] To be confined.

Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris
 Noluit; Æque domo vacuas emisit in auras. 220
 Editus in lucem jacuit sinè viribus infans: [rum:
 Mox quadrupes, ^a rituque tulit sua membra fera-
 Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo
 Constitit, adjutis aliquo conamine nervis. 224
 Indè valens veloxque fuit: spatiumque juventæ
 Transit et, ^b emeritis mediū quoque temporis an-
 Labitur occiduae per iter declive senectæ. [nis,
 Subruit ^c hæc ævi demoliturque prioris
 Robora: fletque Milon senior, cū spectat ina-
 Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum [nes
 Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos. 231
 Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles,
 Tyndaris: et secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit.
 Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas,
 Omnia destruitis: vitiatæque dentibus ævi 235
 Paulatim lentâ consumitis omnia morte. [camus:
 Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vo-
 Quasque vices peragent, (animos adhibete) docebo.
 Quatuor æternus ^d genitalia corpora mundus
 Continet. Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque 240
 Pondere in inferius, tellus atque unda feruntur:
 stant: que docebò, quas vices peragent (adhibete animos). Æternus mundus continet qua-
 tuor genitalia corpora. Duo ex illis, tellus atque unda, sunt onerosa, que feruntur in infe-
 rius suo pondere:

^a —rituque trahens sua membra ferino: ^b emensis.
^c Surripit hæc ætas, &c. ^d generalia.

NOTES.

219. Distentæ.] Big-bellied, standing out.

220. Eque domo.] Out of the womb.

222. Quadrupes.] The infant, which at first creeps on all fours like a brute.

224. Conamine.] Some support to lean upon.

226. Emeritis annis.] Being exhausted, past, performed Hence they are called Milites emeriti, who have served a sufficient time in the wars, and so are discharged from farther service.

227. Declive iter.] The downward path.

Senectæ.] Of old age, which is the last stage of man's life.

228. Subruit.] Undermined.

Demoliturque.] Destroys.

229. Milon.] A wrestler of Croton of so great strength, that he is said to have killed a bull with one stroke of his hand afterwards to have carried him on his shoulders without being weary, and at last to have eaten him. Cicero relates, that this man being grown old, and seeing his arms somewhat emaciated, wept.

230. Solidorum.] Robust.

231. Fluidos.] Flabby, loose, feeble.

233. Tyndaris.] Helen, who was thought to be the daughter of Tyndarus, but was really the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, she was for her beauty stolen away by Theseus; but being restored, was married to Menelaus, and afterwards carried off by Paris.

Requirit.] Helen being deformed by old age, might very well wonder, that she should have been twice stolen away.

234. Tempus.] An apostrophe to time.

235. Dentibus ævi.] Years are called the teeth of time, with which all things may be said to be devoured. He alludes to the teeth of wheels, by which the hours are measured in clocks.

236. Lentâ.] Coming on slowly.

238. Quas vices peragent.] What vicissitudes they undergo. He shows that the elements themselves abide not in the same state. He will have these to be four; two of which, Earth and Water, are heavy; and two, Air and Fire, are light.

239. Quatuor genitalia corpora.] These are the things which they call elements; or the four simple bodies, as Aristotle would have it.

240. Onerosa.] Heavy.

et totidem, aër, atque ignis purior aëre, carent gravitate: que petunt alta nullo premente. Quæ quanquam distant spatio; tamen omnia sunt ex ipsis; et cadunt in ipsa, que tellus resoluta rorescit in liquidas aquas: humor tenuatus abit in auras aëraque: quoque rursus aër tenuissimus emicat in superos ignes pondere deimpto. Indè redeunt retro idemque ordo retextitur. Ignis enim spissatus transit in densum aëra hic in aquas: tellus cogitur glomeratâ undâ, nec sua species manet cuique; que natura novatrix rerum reparat alias figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam perit in tanto mundo (credite mihi), sed variat, que novat faciem: que vocatur nasci, incipere esse aliud, quod fuisse antè morique, illud idem desinere. Cùm forsitan Pa sint translata huc, hæc illuc: tamen omnia constant summâ. Equidem crediderim nil durare diu sub eadem imagine. Sic venistis ad ferrum ab auro, secula. Sic Fortuna locorum, toties es versa. Ego vidi, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, esse fretum. Vidi terras factas ex æquore: et marinæ conchæ jacuere procul à pelago: et vetus anchora est inventa in summis montibus. Que decursus aquarum fecit vallem quod fuit campus, et mons est deductus in æquor eluvie: que humus aret siccis arenis è paludosa;

a rarescit.

b toto.

c tumulus.

d devectus.

Et totidem gravitate carent: nulloque premente Alta petunt, aër, atque aëre purior ignis. [fiunt Quæ quanquam spatio distant; tamen omnia Ex ipsis; et in ipsa cadunt,] resolutaque tellus In liquidas^a rorescit aquas: tenuatus in auras Aëraque humor abit; dempto quoque pondere In superos aër tenuissimus emicat ignes. [rursus Indè retro redeunt: idemque retextitur ordo. Ignis enim densum spissatus in aëra transit; 250 Hic in aquas: tellus glomeratâ cogitur undâ, Nec species sua cuique manet: rerumque novatrix Ex aliis alias reparat Natura figuras. [mundo; Nec perit in^b tanto quicquam (mihi creditè) Sed variat, faciemque novat: nascique vocatur, Incipere esse aliud, quàm quod fuit antè: morique, 256 Desinere illud idem. Cùm sint huc forsitan illa, Hæc translata illuc; summâ tamen omnia constant. Nil equidem durare diu sub imagine eadem Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, 260 Secula. Sic toties versa es, Fortuna locorum. Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, Esse fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras: Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ; Et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora summis. Quodque fuit^c campus, vallem decursus aquarum Fecit: et eluvie mons est^d deductus in æquor: Eque paludosâ siccis humus aret arenis:

NOTES.

242. Totidem.] Two.—Gravitate carent.] Are light.—Nulloque.] sc. Pondere.

244. Fiunt.] Are generated.

245. Ex ipsis.] The four elements.—In ipsa cadunt.] Are resolved into them again.

Resolutaque.] The Poet endeavours to prove that one element passes into another. For the earth is turned into water, the water into air, the air into fire; and on the contrary, fire into air, and air into water, and water into earth.

248. In superos ignes.] Into the Æther, which is the highest of all the elements.

Tenuissimus aër.] The thin air.

249. Retextitur.] Is resolved.

251. Hic.] The air.

Glomerata undâ.] Water condensed.

254. Nec perit.] For those things that seem to perish, are turned again into one or other

of the four elements.

255. Nascique.] The poet elegantly describes what it is to be born, and what it is to die; for any thing is said to be born (nasci) when it begins to be something that it was not before. And to die, (mori) when it ceases to be what it was before.

Huc.] Into this body.

258. Illuc.] Into that body.

259. Imagine.] Form, figure, shape.

260. Ad ferum. To the iron age.—Ab auro.] From the golden age. An apostrophe to the ages, concerning which, see Lib. I.

261. Versa.] Changed.

262. Vidi esse fretum.] For where the Sicilian sea is now, there was formerly land.

264. Conchæ, &c.] From whence is inferred, that it was one sea.

267. Eluvie.] By a deluge.

Quæque sitim tulerant, stagnata paludibus hument.
 Hic fontes Natura novos emisit, at illic
 Clausit; et antiquis ^a concussa tremoribus orbis
 Flumina prosiliunt; aut excæcata residunt. 272
 Sic ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu;
 Exsistit procul hinc, alioque renascitur ^b ore.
 Sic modo combibitur; tecto modò gurgite lapsus
 Redditur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis. 276
 Et Mysum capitisque sui ripæque prioris
 Pœnituisse ferunt, ^c aliâ nunc ire, Cæcum.
 Nec non Sicanias volvens Amenanus arenas
 Nunc fluit; interdum suppressis fontibus aret.
 Ante bibebatur; nunc quas contingere nolis
 Fundit Anigros aquas: postquam (nisi vatibus
 Eripienda fides) illic lavère Bimembres [omnis
 Vulnura, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus.
 Quid? Non et Scythicis Hypanis de montibus
 ortus, 285

Qui fuerat dulcis, ^d salibus vitatur amaris?
 Fluctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,
 Et Phænissa Tyros; quarum nunc insula nulla est.
 Leucada continuam veteres habuère coloni;
 Nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoque juncta
 Dicitur Italiæ: donec confinia pontus [fuisse
 Abstulit, et mediâ tellurem repulit undâ. 292
 Si quæras Helicen, et Burin Achaïdas urbes,
 Invenies sub aquis: et adhuc ostendere nautæ
 Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mersis. 295
 Est prope Pittheân tumulus Trœzena, sine ullis
 Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi

invenies sub aquis: et nautæ solent ostendere oppida inclinata cum mœnibus mersis. Est
 tumulus prope Pittheân Trœzena, arduus sinè ullis arboribus, quondam planissima area campi.
^a concussa. ^b Orbe. ^c aliâque exire. ^d —salè nunc vitatur amaro?

NOTES.

269. Quæque.] sc. Terra.

Stagnata, &c.] Those which were dry places are now marshes, being made standing waters.—Hument Grow moist.

271. Concussa tremoribus orbis.] Shaken by earthquakes.

273. Sic, &c.] He proves by various examples, that many rivers sometimes flow visibly, and sometimes disappear.

Lycus.] A river in Asia.

274. Ore.] The common reading is orbe; and which indeed is a very ancient one.

275. Erasinus.] A river of Arcadia.

277. Mysum.] A river of Mysia, which being swallowed up by the earth, and the course and name being changed, is called Cæcus.

279. —menanus.] river that washes Catania, mentioned by Strabo.

282. Anigros.] A river of Peloponnese.

284. Bimembres.] The Centaurs, which are half men, and half beasts.

287. Fluctibus.] Pythagoras infers, that the Continent proceeds from Islands, and Islands from the Continent. For Antissa was once an island, Pharos an Island in Egypt, and Tyros was joined to Phœnicia.

Ambitæ.] Encompassed round.

289. Leucada.] This was separated from the Continent by mere labour.

290. Zancle.] This is now called Messina. See Lib. XI^v. ver 3.

296. Pittheân.] The country of Pittheus, the father of Æthra Trœzen is a city of Peloponnese.

298. Horrenda.] Wonderful.

299. Vis fera.] The terrible violence. Cæcis.] Hidden.

nunc tumulus : nam (res hor- Area, nunc tumulus : nam (res horrenda relatu)
 renda relatu) fera vis vento- Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusa cavernis,
 rum, inclusa cæcis cavernis, Exspirare aliquâ cupiens, luctataque frustra
 cupiens exspirare aliquâ, luct- Liberioire frui cœlo, cùm carcere rima 301
 tataque diu frustra frui liberi- Nulla foret toto, nec pervia flatibus esset,
 ore cœlo. cùm nulla rima foret Extentam tumefecit humum : seu spiritus oris
 toto carcere, nec esset pervia Tendere vesiculam solet, aut derepta bicorni
 flatibus, tumefecit extentam Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permansit ; et alti
 humum ; seu spiritus oris Collis habet speciem : longoque induruit ævo.
 solet tendere vesiculam, aut Plurima cùm subeant, audita aut cognita vobis,
 terga derepta bicorni capro. Pauca super referam. Quid? Non et lymphæ fi-
 Ille tumor permansit loco ; et guras [Ammon,
 habet speciem alti collis ; que Datque capitque novas ? Medio tua, corniger
 induruit longo ævo. Cùm Unda die gelida est : ortûque obitûque calescit.
 plurima subeant in mentem au- Aduotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum 311
 dita aut cognita vobis, referam Narratur ; minimos cùm Luna recessit in orbes.
 pauca super. Quid? Non et Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit
 lymphæ datque capitque novas Viscera : quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.
 figuras ? Corniger Ammon, Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis,
 tua unda est gelida medio die ; Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos.
 que calescit ortu obituque. Quodque magis mirum est, sunt qui non cor-
 Athamanis narratur accendere pora tantum, 317
 lignum aquis admotis, cùm Verum animos etiam valeant mutare liquores.
 Luna recessit in minimos Cui non audita est obscœnæ Salmacis unda ?
 orbes. Cicones habent flumen, Æthiopesque lacus ? quos si quis faucibus hausit,
 quod potum reddit viscera Aut furit ; aut mirum patitur gravitate soporem.
 saxea, quod inducit marmora Clitorio quicunque sitim de fonte levârit
 rebus tactis. Crathis et Syba- Vina fugit ; gaudetque meris abstemius undis :
 ris conterminus huic nostris Seu vis est in aquâ, calido contraria vino :
 arvis, faciunt capillos similes Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaone natus,
 electro auroque. Quodque est Quicunque levarit sitim de
 magis mirum, sunt liquores Clitorio fonte fugit vina ; que abstemius gaudet meris undis : sed est vis in aquâ, contraria
 qui valent mutare non cor- calido vino : sive, quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaone,
 pora tantum verum animos. a recrescit.

NOTES.

300. Aliquâ.] By some way.
 Luctata.] Having endeavoured.
 302. Flatibus.] To blasts of wind.
 303. Ceu.] As.
 304. Derepta.] A Periphrasis. Flayed off.
 307. Subeant.] Come into my mind.
 309. Corniger.] Jupiter was worshipped in Lybia in the shape of a ram, for when Bacchus led his army through that desert he called upon his father, being in want of water, when a ram immediately appeared to him, which he and his soldiers followed, and were conducted to a very clear fountain. Therefore, in memory of so great a favour, he built a very magnificent temple there. Here Jupiter was worshipped as mentioned above the fountain being cold in the day-time, grows hot in the night. Of this fountain, besides Curtius, Lucretius says, Lib. VI.

" Esse spud Hammonis fanum, fons luce diurnâ
 " Frigidus : et calidus nocturno tempore fertur."
 313. Cicones.] A people of Thrace.
 319. Salmacis.] Of the wonderful efficacy of this fountain, see Lib. IV.
 323. Abstemius.] Sober, abstaining from wine. The ancients called wine Temetum, thence comes Temulentus, a drunken person, and the preposition abs being prefixed, makes Abstemius
 325. Indigenæ.] The natives.
 Amithaone natus.] Melampus the physician, the son of Amithaon, restored the daughters of Prætus, who were mad, to their senses. And as our poet will have it, threw his medicines into the fountain Clitorius.

Prætidæ attonitas postquam per carmen et her-
 Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas [has
 Misit aquas: odiumque meri permansit in undis.
 Huic fuit effectus dispar Lyncestius amnis, [it:
 Quem quicumque parum a moderato guttore trax-
 Haud aliter titubat, quam si mera vina bibisset.
 Est ^b locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixere priores)
 Ambiguus suspectus aquis, quas nocte timeto:
 Nocte nocent potæ. Sinè noxâ luce bibuntur.
 Sic alias aliasque lacus et flumina vires 335
 Concipiunt. Tempusque fuit, quo navit in undis,
 Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo
 Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum;
 Quæ nunc immotæ persistant, ventisque resistunt.
 Nec, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætna 340
 Ignea semper erit: neque enim fuit ignea semper.
 Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque
 Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis;
 Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur,
 Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas: 345
 Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris;
 Saxaque cum saxis, et habentem semina flammæ
 Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem.
 Antra relinquuntur sedatis frigida ventis:
 Sive bituminæ rapiunt incendia vires, 350
 Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis; [flammæ
 Nempe ubi terra cibos alimenta pinguis
 Non dabit, assumptis per longum viribus ævum,
 Naturæque suum nutrimentum deerit edaci; 354
 Non feret illa famem: desertaque deseret ignem.
 Esse viros fama est in Hyperboræâ Pallene:
 Qui soleant levibus velari corpora plumis;
 Cum Tritoniacam novies subire paludem.
 Haud equidem credo: sparsæ quoque membra
 veneno 352
 Exercere artes Scythides memorantur easdem.
 Si qua fides rebus tamen est ^b adhibenda probatis;
 Hyperboræâ Pallene: qui soleant velari corpora levibus plumis,
 cum subire Tritoniacam
 paludem novies. Equidem haud credo; quoque Scythides memorantur, sparsæ incubra
 veneno, exercere easdem artes. Tamen si qua fides est adhibenda probatis rebus;
 a gurgite. b lacus. c addenda.

NOTES.

336. Quo navit.] The island of Ortygia, which is also called Delos, used to float

337. Argo.] The ship in which Jason with his Argonauts sailed to Colchos, to bring the golden fleece. See Lib. VII. ver. 1.

338. Symplegadas.] Called also Cyaneæ. These are islands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine sea, that seem to dash one against

another. So called from *συμπλήττω* to hit or dash against.

356. Hyperboræâ.] Northern. Pallene. A city of Thrace.

358. Tritoniacam.] A marsh, from whence Pallas is called Tritoniâ.

361. Probatis rebus.] Undoubted experience.

nonne vides, quæcunque corpora tabuerint morâ fluidove calore, verti in parva animalia? I quoque, obrue delectos mactatos tauros; res est cognita usu: florilegæ apes nascuntur de putri viscere: quæ colunt rura more parentum: que favent operi, que laborant in spem. Bellator equus pressus humo est origo crabronis. Si denas concava brachia littoreo cancro; supponas cætera terræ; scorpius exhibit de sepultâ parte: que minabitur uncâ caudâ. Que agrestes tineæ, quæ solent intexere frondes canis filis, (res observata colonis) mutant figuram cum ferali papilione. Linus habet semina generantia virides ranas: et generat truncas pedibus: mox dat crura apta natando. Utque eadem sint apta longius saltibus; posterior mensura superat priores partes. Nec catulus, quem ursa reddidit recenti partu, est aliquid sed caro male viva; mater fingit in artus lambendo, et reducit in formam quantum ipsa capit. Nonne vides fœtus melliferarum apium, quos sexangula cera tegit, nasci corpora sinè membris, et assumere ferosque pedes ferasque pennas?

a 1, serobe delecto, &c. vel, Egredere delectos, &c. b cæcis. c cupit.

Nonne vides, quæcunque morâ fluidove calore Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti? I^a quoque, delectos mactatos obrue tauros; Cognita res usu: de putri viscere passim 365 Florilegæ nascuntur apes: quæ more parentum Rura colunt: operique favent; in spemque laborant. [est.

Pressus humo bellator equus crabronis origo Concava littoreo si demas brachia cancro; Cætera supponas terræ; de parte sepultâ 370 Scorpius exhibit: caudâque minabitur uncâ. Quæque solent b canis frondes intexere filis

Agrestes tineæ, (res observata colonis) Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram. 374

Semina linus habet virides generantia ranas: Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando Crura dat. Utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta, Posterior partes superat mensura priores.

Nec catulus, partu quem reddidit ursa recenti, Sed malè viva caro est: lambendo mater in artus Fingit, et in formam, quantum capit ipsa, re- ducit. 381

Nonne vides, quos cera tegit sexangula, fœtus Melliferarum apium sinè membris corpora nasci, Et ferosque pedes, ferasque assumere pennas?

NOTES.

565. Tabuerint.] Bees become corrupted.

564. Obrue, &c.] Cover slain oxen with earth: For from them, as Virgil writes in his 14th Georg. Bees are produced.

565. Usu.] By experience.

De putri viscere.] From corrupted flesh.

567. Rura colunt.] Inhabit the fields. For they are employed in gathering dew from flowers.—In spem.] In hopes of enjoying the future honey of the new hive.

569. Our Poet has here, and in some preceding Fables introduced the second part of the Pythagorean philosophy, which endeavours to account for those surprizing phenomena and revolutions that happen in the course of nature.—Some indeed, are true; many of them are founded on mistakes, or false representations, though agreeable to the philosophy of that time; but most of them are the invention of fancy, and the offspring of poetic fiction. Of this latter sort is the fable of the river Thrace turning men into birds; of fountains kindling wood, and changing the colour of hair; and the ridiculous transformation of the women of Scythia by

poison. Of bees springing from the bruised bowels of calves; of serpents arising from human marrow; and of the Phoenix being produced from her own ashes.

575. Tineæ.] Butterflies appear in a three-fold form, before they arrive at their full perfection: When the spring is approaching, a little worm is produced from the egg, which is called Eruca (a canker-worm), this sticks in the leaves of trees or herbs, and feeds upon them; one species of these is called silk-worms, and these feed only on the leaves of the mulberry-tree. These caterpillars afterwards turn into Aurelias or Chrysalides; being covered with a skin of a golden colour, until they have got wings, feet, and other members of a just proportion; after which this covering or skin breaks, and out comes a winged caterpillar, fit for generation. For as long as it continues under the form of a canker-worm, or of an Aurelia, it is imperfect, as a fœtus is in the womb of animals.—Observata.] That has been observed, taken notice of.

374. Ferali.] Venomous.

Junonis volucrem, quæ caudâ sidera portat,
Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereïadasque colum-
bas,

Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi
Nî sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?

Sunt qui, cùm clauso putrefacta est spina se-
pulchro,

Mutari credant humanas angue medullas. 390

Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus.

Una est, quæ reparat, sequæ ipsa reseminet ales.

Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Nec fruge, neque herbis

Sed thuris lacrymis, et succo vivit amomi.

Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit sæcula vitæ, 395

Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ,

Unguibus et a pando nidum sibi construit ore.

Quò simul ac casias, et nardi lenis aristas,

Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ;

Se super imponit: finitque in odoribus ævum.

Indè ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos

Corpore de patrio parvum Phœnica renasci. 402

Cùm dedit huic ætas vires; onerique ferendo est,

[Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ:]

Fertque pius cunasque suas, patriumque sepul-
chrum; 405

Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus

Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit.

Si tamen est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis;

Alternare vices, et quæ modò fœmina tergo

Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur

Hyænâ. 410

Id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurâ,

Protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores.

Victa racemifero Lycas dedit India Baccho;

Quis putaret posse, nî sciret fi-
eri, volucrem Junonis. quæ
portat sidera cauda, armige-
rumque Jovis Cythereïadasque
columbas, et omne genus avi-
um fieri è mediis partibus ovi?

Sunt qui credant humanas me-
dullas mutari angue, cùm spi-
na est putrefacta clauso sepul-
chro.

Tamen ducunt hæc pri-
mordia ex aliis rebus. Una
ales est, quæ reparat, quæ ipsa
reseminat se. Assyrii vocant

Phœnica. Nec vivit fruge,
neque herbis, sed lacrymis
thuris, et succo amomi.

Ubi hæc complevit quinque secula
suæ vitæ, construit nidum si-
bi unguibus et pando ore, in
ramis ilicis, ve cacumine tre-
mulæ palmæ.

Quò simul ac
substravit casias et aristas le-
nis nardi, quassaque cinnama
eum fulvâ myrrhâ; imponit

se super: fluitque ævum in o-
doribus. Indè ferunt parvum
Phœnica renasci de patrio cor-
pore, qui debeat vivere toti-
dem annos.

Cùm ætas dedit
vires huic, quæ est ferendo o-
neri, (levat ramos altæ arbo-
ris ponderibus nidi:) quæ pius
fert suas cunas patriumque se-
pulchrum; quæ potitus urbe

Hyperionis per leves auras,
reponit ante sacras fores æde
Hyperionis. Tamen si aliquid
miræ novitatis est in istis; mi-
remur Hyænâ alternare vi-
ces, et fœmina quæ modò pas-
sa est marem tergo, nunc esse
marem.

Id quoque animal
quod nutritur ventis et aurâ,
protinus assimulat tactu quos-
cunque colores. India victa
racemifero Baccho dedit Lycas;

a puro.

racemifero Baccho dedit Lycas;

NOTES.

385. Volucrem Junonis.] A peacock.

386. Armigerumque Jovis.] An eagle.

Cythereïadasque.] Dedicated to Venus.

387. Mediis, &c.] Of the Yolk.

391. Primordia.] The original.

395. Phœnica.] Is seems to have been call-
ed Phœnix from its purple colour.

395. Hæc, &c.] It lives 500 years.

398. Casias.] Casia and Spikenard are sweet
smelling shrubs, growing in Arabia.

400. Ævum.] The life.

404. Levat.] She lightens. Heinsius leaves
out this verse.

406. Hyperionis, &c.] Heliopolis, a city
in Egypt. The former line, and the three
lines following, have perhaps been interpola-

ted by some strange hand. Heinsius concludes
the history of the Phoenix in twelve lines, he
rejects the verse included within the crotchets
and the following. But with all deference
to so great a man, I think the history would
be lame without these four verses. For it is
a common thing with Ovid to relate all things
that have a relation to any deity, and that
will any way conduce to illustrate his Fable,
which these verses, that set forth the piety of
the Phoenix, evidently do.

409. Alternare vices.] To change every
other year; that is, one time to be a male,
and another to be a female. But this is a ri-
diculous story.

411. Id animal.] The Cameleon,

è quibus (ut memorant) quic- E quibus (ut memorant) quicquid vesica remisit
 quid vesica remisit vertitur Vertitur in lapides; et congelat aëre tacto. 415
 in lapides; congelat aëre tacto. Sic et Curalium, quo tempore
 Sic et Curalium, quo tempore primùm contigit auras
 primùm contigit auras, du- Tempore, durescit: mollis fuit herba sub undis.
 rescit: fuit tamen mollis herba Deseret antè dies, et in alto Phœbus anhelos
 sub undis. Phœbus antè dese- Æquore tinget equos, quàm consequar omnia
 ret dies, et tinget anhelos e- dictis 419
 quos in alto æquore, quàm consequar dictis omnia trans-
 lata in novas species. Sic cer- In species translata novas. Sic tempora verti
 ninus tempora verti, atque Cernimus, atque illas assumere robora gentes;
 illas gentes assumere robora; Concidere has. Sic magna fuit censûque virisque,
 has concidere Sic Truja fuit Perque decem potuit tantum dare sanguinis
 magna censûque virisque, que annos,
 potuit dare tantum sanguinis Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,
 per decem annos, nunc tan- Et pro divitiis tumulos ostendit avorum: 425
 tummodo humilis ostendit ve- [Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguère Mycenæ:
 teres ruinas, et tumulos avo- Necnon Cecropiæ; necnon Amphionis arces.
 rum pro divitiis. [Sparte fuit Vile solum Sparte est: altæ cecidère Mycenæ:
 clara: magnæ Mycenæ vigu- Oedipodioniæ quid sunt nisi fabula Thebæ?
 ère: necnon Cecropiæ; nec- Quid Pandioniæ restant nisi nomen Athenæ?]
 non arces Amphionis Sparte est vile solum: altæ Mycenæ cecidère. Quid sunt Oedipo-
 dioniæ nisi Thebæ fabulæ? Nunc quoque Dardaniam fama est consurgere
 Quid Pandioniæ Athenæ res- Romam: 431
 tant nisi nomen?] Nunc quo- Apenninigenæ quæ proxima Tybridis undis
 que fama est Dardaniam Ro- Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit.
 mam consurgere: quæ prox- Hæc igitur formam crescendo mutat; et olim
 ima undis Apenninigenæ Ty- Immensi caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates 435
 bridis ponit fundamina rerum Faticinasque ferunt sortes; quantùmque recor-
 sub ingenti mole. Hæc igit- dor,
 ur mutat formam crescendo, Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque salutis,
 et olim erit caput immensi or- Dixerat Æneæ, cùm res Trojana laboret;
 bis Ferunt vates faticinasque
 sortes dicere sic: quantùm-
 que recordor, Helenus Priami-
 des dixerat Æneæ flenti, du-
 bioque salutis, cùm Trojana res laboret;

NOTES.

414. Quicquid, &c.] The urine of the Lynxes.

419. Quam, &c.] Than I be able to recite the many objects in nature, subject to changes.

422. Censûque virisque.] In wealth and Inhabitants.

426. Sparte.] Also called Lacedæmon, a city of Peloponnese.

Mycenæ A city of Peloponnese.

427. Cecropiæ.] Athens, the founder of which was Cecrops.

Arces.] Thebes built by Amphion.

429. Oedipodioniæ.] Where Oedipus reigned.

430. Pandioniæ.] Where Pandion reigned. Heinsius leaves out these five verses: and with propriety, as they interrupt the argument, by which the poet would prove, that Rome was raised from the ruins of Troy. And again it is an error to have Sparta twice mentioned, and that Athens flourished in the

time of Pythagoras.

431. Nunc. Pythagoras pursues his argument, that all things are in a continual motion and vicissitude, by the example of the city of Rome, which then was greatly increased.

Dardaniam.] Rome built by Romulus, that descended from the Dardans or Trojans, once called the Queen of cities, and head not only of all Italy, but of the whole world.

432. Apenninigenæ.] Apennine, a mountain of the east.

433. Vates.] The Sibyls.

436. Faticinasque sortes.] Fate predicting. Quantùmque.] Pythagoras affirms that he remembers very well what happened in the time of the Trojan war, when he was Euphorbus.

437. Priamides.] Helenus, the son of Priam, who was an excellent prophet.

438. Res Trojana.] When the Trojan empire tottered, and was in danger of falling.

Nate Deâ, si nota satis præsgia nostræ 439 Nate Deâ, si habes præsgia
 Mentis habes; non tota cadet, te sospite, Troja. nostræ mentis satis nota. Tro-
 Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis; et unâ. ja non cadet tota, te sospite.
 Pergama rapta feres: donec Trojæque, tibi que Flamma ferrumque dabunt iter
 Exspatiemur patrio contingat amicus arvum. tibi. Ibis; et feres rapta Per-
 Urbem, et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes; gamâ unâ: donec externum ar-
 Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis. vum amicus patrio contingat
 Hanc alii proceres per sæcula longa potentem, Trojaque, tibi que Et jam
 Sed dominam rerum de sanguine natus Iuli cerno Phrygios nepotes debere
 Efficiet. Quo, cùm tellus erit usa, fruentur urbem; quanta nec est, nec erit,
 Æthereæ sedes: cælumque erit exitus illi. nec visa prioribus annis. Alii
 Hæc Helenum cecinisse Penatigero Æneæ, 450 proceres efficiant hanc potentem
 Mente memor refero: cognataque mœnia lætor per longa sæcula, sed natus de
 Crescere; et utiliter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos. sanguine Iuli efficiet dominam
 Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè rerum. Quo, cùm tellus erit
 Exspatiemur equis: cælum, et quodcunque sub usa, Æthereæ sedes fruentur:
 illo est, 454 cælumque erit exitus illi. Me-
 Immutat formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illâ est. mor mente refero Helenum ce-
 Nos quoque pars mundi, (quoniam non corpora cinisse hæc Penatigero Æneæ;
 solùm, [rimas] que lætor cognata mœnia cres-
 Verùm etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque fe- cere, et Pelasgos vicisse utili-
 Possumus ire domos, pecudumque in pectora ter Phrygibus. Tamen ne ex-
 condi) 458 spatiemur longè, equis oblitis
 Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum, tendere ad metam: cælum, et
 Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis, quodcunque est sub illo, immu-
 Aut hominum certè, tuta esse, et honesta sina- tat formas, tellusque, et quic-
 mus: quid in illâ. Nos quoque, pars
 Neve Thyesteis cumulemur viscera mensis. 462 mundi (quoniam non sumus
 aliquo fœdere, aut certè homi-
 num, esse tuta et honesta: neve cumulemur viscera Thyesteis mensis.

NOTES.

444. Debere.] Owe. They were under an obligation to build a city; the Fates having decreed it.

446. Alii proceres.] A variety of Lords, first Kings, then Consuls, &c. by which Rome was governed.—Per sæcula.] For 700 years.

447. Natus Iuli.] The Poet passes a compliment to Cæsar Octavius Augustus, who was the son of Julius Cæsar by adoption; and he traces his mother's descent to Ascanius, the son of Æneas, who was sur-named Iulus.

450. Penatigero.] Carrying the Penates. Dardanus carried the Penates from Samothracia into Phrygia; Æneas carried them out of Phrygia into Italy.

452. Utiliter.] The meaning is, that the Greeks overcame the Trojans, to the advantage of the Trojans; so that the loss of the city of Troy turned to their advantage, Rome rising out of its ashes.

455. Ad metam.] To the goal. A metaphor taken from a race.

454. Exspatiemur longè.] That I may not expatiate too far.

457. Volucres.] Light and swift. There is nothing swifter than the mind.—Inque domos ferinas.] Into the bodies of wild beasts.

462. Thyesteis.] Atreus and Thyestes were the sons of Pelops and Hippodamia. They accepted the kingdom from their father, upon this condition, that they should rule by turns, annually. But they disagreed, and made war on each other. Thyestes, that he might get into his power the golden Fleece, in which the fate of the kingdom consisted, seduced Ærope, the wife of Atreus, and had children by her; which when Atreus heard, having overcome him in war, he banished him to Mycene. But not content with that, he recalled him, pretending to be reconciled, and having killed and dressed his three children, set them before him to eat, and gave him their blood to drink. The Sun, that he might not behold this abominable sight, is

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm impius ille parat se humano cruori : qui rumpit vituli guttura cultro ; et præbet immotas aures mugitibus ! Aut qui potest jugulare hædum edentem vagitus similes puerilibus ; aut vesi alite, cui ipse dedit cibos ! Quantum est, quod desit in istis, ad plenum facinus !

Quò transitus indè paratur : Bos aret ; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis : Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, Ubra dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ. Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas Tollite : nec volucrem viscata fallite virgâ : Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis : 475 Nec celate cibis uncas fallacibus hamos. Perдите, si qua nocent. Verùm hæc quoque per- dite tantùm. [pant. Ora vacent epulis : alimenta que congrua car- Talibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis In patriam remeasse ferunt ; ultroque petitem Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas. 481 Coniuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Canænis, Sacrificos docuit ritus ; gentemque feroci Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes. 484 Qui felix Nymphâ coniuge, que Canænis ducibus, docuit sacrificos ritus : que tra- duxit gentem assuetam feroci bello ad artes pacis.

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm se parat ille cruori Impius humano ; vituli qui guttura cultro Rumpit ; et immotas præbet mugitibus aures ! Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum 466 Edentem jugulare potest ; aut alite vesi, [in istis Cui dedit ipse cibos ! Quantum est, quod desit Ad plenum facinus ! Quo transitus indè paratur ! Bos aret ; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis : Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, Ubra dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ. Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas Tollite : nec volucrem viscata fallite virgâ : Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis : 475 Nec celate cibis uncas fallacibus hamos.

Perdite, si qua nocent. Verùm hæc quoque per- dite tantùm. [pant.

Ora vacent epulis : alimenta que congrua car- Talibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis In patriam remeasse ferunt ; ultroque petitem Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas. 481 Coniuge qui felix Nymphâ, ducibusque Canænis, Sacrificos docuit ritus ; gentemque feroci Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes. 484

a includite.

b mitia.

NOTES.

reported to have turned his rays another way. Hence came Mensæ Thyestæ, to be used to express inhuman feasts.—Cumulemur.] That we may load.—Viscera.] Our bowels.

463. Quàm malè, &c.] Pythagoras says, that he who can endure to kill a calf, a kid, or a bird, will very easily, by custom, be brought to kill men.

Humano cruori.] To shed human blood.

465. Immotas.] Unmoved with pity.

466. Hædum.] A kid.

467. Vesi alite.] To eat a bird.

468. Quantum est.] How little.

469. Facinus plenum.] To murder.

Indè.] From the killing of beasts.

471. Horriferum Borean.] The northern cold.—Arma.] Garments, a shelter.

472. Pressanda.] To be milked.

473. Pedicis.] Springs. Pedicæ are shackles for the feet, as Manicæ are for the hands.

474. Tollite.] Throw away, banish.

Viscata.] Daubed with bird-lime.

476. Celate.] Hide, conceal.

477. Perдите si qua.] Kill hurtful animals if they are injurious to you ; but don't eat their flesh.

478. Ora vacent epulis.] Let us abstain from such banquets.—Congrua.] Fit for mankind.

479. Pectore instructo.] His mind being instructed.

Dictis.] With the doctrines of Pythagoras ; for Ovid follows their opinion, who supposes that Numa was instructed by Pythagoras.

480. Remeasse.] To have returned.

Utr que petitem.] Sought for, and invited by the Romans of their own accord.

481. Latialis.] Of the Latin and Roman people, for Rome is the head of Latium.

482. Nymphâ coniuge.] The nymph Egeria was the wife of Numa Pompilius, who after the death of her husband, leaving the city, betook herself to the woods, and was by the Gods turned into a fountain. Numa pretended afterwards to have had conferences with that nymph, touching the laws and ceremonies he instituted for the Roman people.

— Canænis.] The muses.

483. Sacrificos ritus.] Sacrifices. For he instituted sacred ceremonies and priests to every god.

484. Ad artes.] To be religious towards the gods, and to observe rites, laws, and ordinances. For Numa new modelled the city of Rome, which was unpolished and barbarous before his time.

Quem, postquam senior regnumque ævumque
peregit,

Extinctum Latiaeque nurus, Populusque, Patres-
Deflevère Numam. Nam conjux, urbe relictâ,
Vallis Aricinæ densis latet abdita sylvis :

Sacraque Orestæ gemitû questûque Dianæ
Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque lu-
cûsque

Ne faceret, monuere : et consolantia verba
Dixere ! Ah quoties flenti Theseus heros,
Siste modum, dixit ; neque enim fortuna querenda
Sola tua est. " Similes aliorum respice easus ;"
" Mitius ista feres." Utinamque exempla dolentem
Non mea te possent relevare ! Sed et mea possunt.
Fando aliquem Hippolytum, vestras (puto) con-
tigit aures,

Credulitate patris, sceleratæ fraude novercæ
Occubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo :
Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaeïa quondam
Tentatum frustra, patrium temerâsse cubile
(Quod voluit, finxit voluisse ; et crimine verso,
Indicii ne metû magis, offensâne repulsæ,)

Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe ;
Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis. 505
Pitthean profugo curru Træzena petebam ;
projecit immeritum ah urbe ; et detestatur caput euntis hostili prece. Petebam Pitthean
Træzena profugo curru ;

Quem, postquàm senior pere-
git regnumque ævumque, La-
tiæ nurus, Populusque. Pa-
tresque deflevère Numam ex-
tinctum. Nam conjux, urbe
relictâ, latet abdita densis syl-
vis vallis Aricinæ : que impe-
dit sacra Orestæ Dianæ ge-
mitû questûque. Ah quoties

490 Nymphæ nemorisque lucûs-
que monuere ne faceret ; et
dixere consolantia verba ! Ah
quoties Theseus heros dixit
flenti, Siste modum : neque
enim tua fortuna sola est que-
renda. *Respice similes casus*
aliorum ; feres i ta mitius. U-
tinamque non mea exempla
possent relevare te dolentem !
Sed et mea possunt relevare.

497 (Puto) contigit vestras aures
fando, aliquem Hippolytum
occubuisse neci credulitate pa-
tris, fraude sceleratæ nover-
cæ. Mirabere, vixque pro-
babo : sed tamen ego sum ille.
Pasiphaeïa quondam arguit
me frustra tentatum temerâsse
patrium cubile (finxit voluisse
quod voluit : et crimine verso,
ne metû magis indicii, offen-
sâne repulsæ.) Que pater

NOTES.

485. Quem.] Numa died, having reigned forty-three years.

Peregit.] He finished, he completed.

487. Conjux.] His wife Egeria.

488. Aricinæ.] Aricia is a city of Latium not far distant from the city of Rome.

489. Sacraque, &c.] By her sighing and complaints she interrupted the worship of Diana, whose image Orestes had brought from Tauris of Chersonese into Italy, and had set it up in the city of Aricia.

491. Ne faceret.] That she should not go on to mourn.

492. Theseus.] Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, who was torn to pieces by the furiousness of his horses : and after that, at the entreaty of Diana, by the help of Æsculapius, was restored to life, and made president of the temple of that goddess in the wood Aricina.

493. Siste.] Stop. Put an end to your mourning.

496. Relevare te dolentem.] Assuage your grief.

497. Fando.] By talk. So Virg. *Æneid* II. "Fando aliquid, si forte tuas pervenit ad aures."

Aliquem.] A certain person.

498. Patris.] Of Theseus, who too easily gave credit to his wife Phædra, accusing her son-in-law.—Novercæ.] Of Phædra.

499. Vixque.] And I shall have a hard matter to persuade you.

501. Tentatum frustra.] In vain tempted me to incestuous and adulterous embraces. Pasiphaeïa is Phædra, the daughter of Minos by Pasiphae.

Temerâsse.] To have polluted, violated.

502. Crimine verso.] sc. In me.

503. Indicii ne.] Hippolytus says, he was accused by Phædra for one of these two causes, either because she was afraid that he would accuse her, or because he denied her, or slighted her.

504. Arguit.] Accused.

Projecit.] He banished me.

505. Hostilique prece.] Imprecations more like an enemy than a father. For Theseus prayed to Neptune, that his son Hippolytus might be torn in pieces by his horses.

Euntis.] Going into banishment.

506. Pitthean.] Træzena is a city of Peloponnese, where Hippolytus was brought up by king Pittheus, the son of Pelops, and the father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus.

jamque carpebam littora Corinthiaci ponti, cum mare surrexit : que immanis cumulus aquarum visus curvari in speciem montis, et crescere : et dare mugitus, que findi summo cacumine. Hinc corniger taurus expellitur undis ruptis, que erectus in molles auras tenens pectoribus, evomit partem maris naribus et patulo ore. Corda comitum pavent. Mens mansit interrita mihi, contenta suis exiliis. Cum feroces convertunt colla ad freta, que horrent arrectis auribus : que turbantur metu monstri : et precipitant currum altis scopulis. Ego luctor ducere frœna vanâ manu, oblita albetibus spumis : et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superasset has vires : nisi rota, quâ circumvertitur perpetuum axem, fuisset fracta ac disiecta occursum stipitis. Excitior curru : lorisque tenentibus artus, videres viscera trahi viva, nervosque teneri in stirpe, membra partim rapi, partim relinqui reprensa, ossa fracta dare gravem sonum, que fessam animam exhalari : nullasque partes in corpore, quas posses noscere : que omnia erat unum vulnus. Nympha, num potes aut audes componere nostræ cladi ? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce,

Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti, Cum mare surrexit : cumulusque immanis aquarum
In montis speciem curvari, et crescere visus ;
Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi. 510
Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis,
Pectoribusque tenens molles erectus in auras,
Naribus et patulo partem maris evomit ore.
Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita
Exiliis contenta suis. Cum colla feroces [mansit,
Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent
Quadrupedes ; monstrique metu turbantur ; et
altis 517
Precipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vanâ
Frœna manu, spumis albetibus oblita, luctor :
Et retrò lentas tendo resupinus habenas. 520
Nec vires tamen has rabies superasset equorum ;
Nisi rota, perpetuum quâ circumvertitur axem,
Stipitis occursum fracta ac disiecta fuisset.
Excitior curru : lorisque tenentibus artus, 524
Viscera viva trahi, nervosque in stirpe teneri,
Membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui,
Ossa gravem dare fracta sonum, fessamque videres
Exhalari animam ; nullasquæ in corpore partes,
Noscere quas posses : unumque erat omnia vulnus.
Num potes, aut audes cladi componere nostræ,
Nympha, tuam ? Vidi quoque luce carentia regna.
Nympha, num potes aut audes componere
tuam nostræ cladi ? Vidi quoque regna carentia luce, a stirpe.

NOTES.

508. Surrexit.] Swelled, became turgid.
509. In montis.] Hippolytus, by way of emphasis, shows how big that sea-calf was, which made the sea rise up like a mountain.
510. Dare mugitus.] To bellow. For sea-calves low or bellow like oxen
511. Corniger, &c.] After the sea-calf burst the waves in sunder, he came forth.
Expellitur.] He breaks out, bursts forth.
515. Exiliis contenta.] Being altogether taken up with sorrow for being banished.
Colla.] Their heads.
Feroces.] The fierce horses by which the chariot of Hippolytus was drawn.
516. Ad freta.] To the sea, by reason of the noise made by the sea-calf.
Arrectis que auribus. This is properly spoken of cattle : and so metaphorically, Terence in *Andria* ; " Arrige aures, Pamphile." And Virg. *Æn.* II. " Atque arrectis auribus adsto." In English, Prick up your ears.
Horrent.] They are affrighted.
517. Monstrique metu.] With the fear of

the sea-calf.
Altis scopulis.] Over high rocks.
518. Precipitant.] They hurry.
Ego, &c.] I in vain endeavour to curb the reins, bedewed with the foam.
520. Et retrò.] sc. Ducere, to draw back.
Lentas habenas.] The pliable reins.
Tendo resupinus.] I bend, lean backward, pull with all my strength.
Rabies. The fierceness.
524. Excitior curru.] I am tossed out of the chariot.—Lorisque tenentibus.] Entangled in the harness.
526. Reprensa.] Being caught by the roots and stumps of the trees.
527. Gravem sonum.] A great noise.
Videres.] You might see.
528. Exhalari.] To be breathed out.
530. Num potes.] Hippolytus says, his calamity was greater than Egeria's.
Componere.] To compare.
531. Vidi, &c.] I went down to the infernal shades.

Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ.
Nec, nisi Apollinæe valido medicamine prolis,
Reddita vita foret. Quam postquam fortibus
herbis

Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recepi;
Tum mihi, ne præsens augerem muneris hujus
Invidiam, densas objecit Cynthia nubes:
Utque forem tutus: possemque impune videri;
Addidit ætatem: nec cognoscenda reliquit 539
Ora mihi. Cretenque diu dubitavit habendam
Traderet, an Delon. Delò Cretâque relictis
Hic posuit: nomenque simul, quod possit equorum
Admonuisse, jubet deponere: Quique fuisti
Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto. 544
Hoc nemus inde colo. De Disque minoribus unus
Numine sub Dominæ lateo; atque accenseor illi.
Non tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare
Damna valent: montisque jacens radicibus imis
Liquitur in lacrymas: donec pietate dolentis
Mota soror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem
Fecit; et æternas artus tenuavit in undas: 551
At Nymphas tetigit nova res: et Amazone natus
Haud aliter stupuit, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator
Fatalem glebam mediis aspexit in arvis, 554

in æternas undas. At nova res tetigit Nymphas: et natus Amazone stupuit haud aliter, quàm cùm Tyrrhenus arator aspexit fatalem glebam in mediis arvis,

a assentior vel acceptior:

NOTES.

532. Et lacerum, &c.] I bathed my torn body in the hot water of Phlegethon, one of the rivers of Hell.

533. Apollinæe. Of Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

534. Fortibus herbis.] With powerful efficacious herbs.

535. Ope Pæoniâ.] i. e. By the art of physic, either because Apollo, the inventor of physic, is called Pæan, or of Pæan, a skilful Physician, whom Homer mentions to have cured Pluto when wounded by Hercules.

Dite indignante.] Pluto, being displeased that I was restored to life.

536. Ne, &c.] Lest if I should live in Greece, I should raise the envy of the Athenians against me, I was hidden by Diana.

537. Cynthia.] Diana, so called from Cynthos a mountain of Delos.

538. Impune.] Without any hazard.

539. Addidit ætatem.] Made me older than when I was torn in pieces by the horses.

540. Ora cognoscenda.] My face by which I might be known. Hippolytus intimates, that he was turned into a new shape, that he might not be known by any one.—Creten habendam.] Whether I should live in Crete.

et fovi lacerum corpus in Phlegethontide undâ Nec vita foret reddita, nisi valido medicamine Apollinæe prolis.

534. Quam postquam recepi fortibus herbis et Pæonia ope, Dite indignante; tum Cynthia objecit mihi densas nubes, ne præsens augerem invidiam hujus muneris, utque forem tutus, possemque videri impune; addidit ætatem: nec reliquit mihi ora cognoscenda. Que dubitavit diu traderat Creten habendam, an Delon. Posuit hic Delo Cretâque relictis, que simul jubet deponere nomen, quod possit admonuisse equorum: que dixit, Qui fuisti Hippolytus, nunc idem esto Virbius. Indè colo hoc nemus. Que unus de minoribus Dis, lateo sub numine Dominæ: atque accenseor illi. Tamen aliena damna non valent levare luctus Egeriæ: que jacens imis radicibus montis liquitur in lacrymas: donec soror Phœbi, mota pietate dolentis, fecit gelidum fontem de corpore; et tenuavit artus

542. Hic.] In Latium, near Aricia.

Nomenque.] For he was called Hippolytus because he was torn in pieces by horses. For ἵππος is an horse, and λύνω is to dissolve.

544. Virbius.] Because he seems to have been bis vir, i. e. a man twice; both before he was torn to pieces by his horses, and also after he was restored to life.

545. Indè.] From the time that I was recalled from the infernal regions, I dwell here in the Aricinian grove.

546. Accenseor.] I was taken into her retinue, and was initiated into the society of those that serve at her altars.

547. Levare.] To alleviate.

549. Liquitur.] Is resolved, melted, turned into.

550. Soror Phœbi.] Diana.

551. Tenuavit.] She dissolved into thin water.

552. Nymphas tetigit nova res.] The nymphs were astonished at the new miracle.

Amazone natus.] Hippolytus, the son of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons.

553. Tyrrhenus.] Theseus.

554. Fatalem.] In which the fates and foreknowledge of future things were contained.

primùm cœpit inoveri suâ Sponte suâ primùm, nulloque agitante moveri :
 sponte, nulloque agitante: Sumere mox hominis, terræque amittere formam ;
 mox sumere formam hominis, Oraq̃ue venturis aperire recentia fatis.
 que amittere terræ ; que aperire recentia ora fatis venturis.
 Indigenæ dixere Tagen: Indigenæ dixere Tagen: qui primus Etruscam
 qui primus edocuit Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros.
 gentem aperire futuros casus. Utve Palatinis hærentem collibus olim 560
 Ut ve cùm Romulus olim vidit subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam ;
 vidit hastam hærentem Palatinis collibus subito frondescere ;
 quæ stabat novâ radice, non Quæ radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto ;
 ferro adacto : et jam non telum, sed lenti viminis arbor,
 lum, sed arbor lenti viminis, Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.
 dabat non expectatas umbras admirantibus. Aut sua flumineâ cùm vidit Cipus in undâ 563
 aut sua flumineâ cùm vidit Cipus in undâ, (vidit enim) falsamque in imagine cre-
 dens falsam fidem esse in imagine, Esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sæpe relatis, [dens
 Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam sua lumina damnans
 Restitit, ut, victor, domito remeabat ab hoste.
 Ad cœlumque oculos et eodem brachia tollens,
 Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstro portenditur isto,
 Seu lætum est patriæ lætum, populoque Quirini ;
 Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridique e cespite factas
 Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras : 574
 Vinaque dat pateris ; mactatarumque bidentum,
 Quid a sibi significant, trepidantia consilii exta.
 Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrenhæ gentis haruspex ;
 Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis ;
 Non manifesta tamen. Cùm verò sustulit acre
 odoratis ignibus que dat vina pateris :
 que consilii trepidantia exta mactatarum bidentum quid significant sibi. Quæ
 simul haruspex Tyrrenhæ gentis inspexit ; quidem vidit magna molimina rerum in illis ;
 tamen non manifesta. Cùm verò sustulit acre

a Quæ sibi signa ferent, &c.

b augur.

NOTES.

556. Terræque.] The shape of the clod.

557. Venturis fatis.] To the art of knowing things to come.

Recentia.] Newly formed from the earth.

558. Dixere.] They called.

Qui.] For Tages was the first person that taught the Tuscans the Art of Soothsaying.

560. Utve.] The poet says, that Virbius was as much astonished at Egeria's being turned into a fountain, as Romulus was when he saw his spear become a tree.—Hærentem.] Sticking in the Palatine mountain.

562. Non ferro.] The point of the spear being fixed in the mountain was turned into a root.—Stabat.] It stood upright.

563. Lenti viminis.] A Cornel tree has very pliable branches.

564. Non expectatas.] Unhoped for.

Dabat.] Afforded.—Admirantibus.] To the admiring spectators.

565. Aut cum.] sc. "Ita stupuit Virbius."

Cipus.] It was formerly in the vulgar copies Cippus; but is Genucius Cipus, according to Valerius Maximus. Heinsius.

568. Nec jam, &c.] Not now any longer disbelieving his eyes, as he had done before.

569. Ab hoste.] From his conquered enemies.

571. Portenditur.] Whatever is predicted.

572. Patriæ.] sc. Sit—Populoque.] To the Roman people, so called from Romulus, who after his death, obtained the name Quirinus.

573. Minax.] Menacing.

574. Placat.] He appeases. A metonymy: For the gods are said to be appeased by sacrifices offered on their altars.

Odoratis.] Frankincense.

575. Vinaque.] He pours wine into cups; and then, according to custom, upon the sacrifice.—Mactatarumque bidentum.] Of sheep slain for sacrifice.

576. Quid, &c.] sc. Cornua in fronte nata.

Trepidantia.] Panting.

577. Tyrrenhæ.] Soothsayers were brought from Etruria.

578. Magna molimina.] Great events.

579. Acre lumen.] His piercing eyes.

A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen ; 580
 Rex, ait, ô salve; tibi enim, tibi, Cipe, tuisque
 Hic locus, et Latiae parebunt cornibus arces.
 Tu modò rumpe moram; portasque intrare
 patentes [receptus
 Appropera: sic fata jubent. Namque Urbe
 Rex eris; et sceptro tutus potiere perenni. 585
 Rettulit ille pedem; torvamque à mœnibus Urbis
 Avertens faciem, Procul, ah Procul omina, dixit,
 Talia Dì pellant: multoque ego justius ævum
 Exul agam; quàm me videant Capitolia regem.
 Dixit: et extemplò populumque gravemque
 Senatum 590
 Convocat. Antè tamen pacali cornua lauro
 Velat; et aggeribus factis à milite forti
 Insistit: priscoque Deos è more precatus,
 En, ait, hic unus, quem vos ni pellitis urbe,
 Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.
 Cornua fronte gerit. Quem vobis indicat augur,
 Si Romam intrârît, famularia jura daturum.
 Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas:
 Sed nos obstitimus: quamvis conjunctior illo
 Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibete,
 Quirites; 600
 Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis:
 Aut finite metum fatalis morte tyranni.
 Qualia succinctis, ubi trux insibilat Euris,
 Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus 604
 Æquorei faciunt, si quis procùl audiat illos;
 morte. Qualia murmura fiunt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux Euris insibilat aut qualia æquorei
 fluctus faciunt, si quis audiat illos procùl;

NOTES.

580. A pecudis fibris.] From the entrails of cattle.

582. Hic.] He points to Rome with his finger.—Latiae arces.] The Roman empire.

583. Tu modò, &c.] Do you but make haste to enter the open gates.

584. Urbe.] Into the city.

585. Perenni sceptro.] A perpetual kingdom.

586. Torvamque.] Stern.

587. Omina.] Prognostics.

588. Pellant.] Let them avert.

589. Pacali lauro.] Concerning a laurel's being a sign of peace, much is said by the ancients. Pliny. Ipsa pacifera ut quam pretendi etiam apud armatos hostes, quietis sit indicium.

593. Insistit.] He stands upon a bank made of turf, that he might be heard by all.

Priscoque more.] According to ancient

custom.

595. Dicam.] I will show you.

597. Famulatis.] Servile laws, by which all ought to obey as servants.

598. Irrumpere.] To enter by force.

599. Quamvis, &c.] Cipus intimates figuratively him, who the soothsayers said was to be their king.

600. Prohibete.] Drive him away.

603. Qualia.] The poet expresses by two similes, what sort of a murmur there was among the people, after Cippius had made an end of his speech.—Succinctis.] Lofty and tall. Those things which are high girt are said to be succincta; whence comes succincti milites, because they wear short garments, and seem to be alius cincti. And the Pinetrees are said to be succincta, because those sort of trees are without knots, and tall, not dividing in branches, except near the top.

populus sonat tale. Sed tamen una vox eminet per confusa verba frementis vulgi; Quis ait ille. Et spectant frontes: que quarunt prædicta cornua. Cipus inquit rursûs ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis: et coronâ demptâ capiti, populo prohibente, exhibuit gemino præsignia tempora cornu. Demisère oculos omnes; gemitumque dedère: Atque illud meritis clarum (quis credere possit?) Inviti vidère caput; nec honore carere Ulteriùs passi, festam imposuère coronam. 615 At proceres, quoniam muros intrare ^bvetaris, Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedère, Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro Complecti posses ad finem lucis ab ortu.¹ Cornuaque æratis ^cmiram referentia formam 620 Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævum.

a mirante.

b vereris.

c veram.

NOTES.

606. Frementis.] Of the murmuring people.

607. Eminent.] Is louder.

611. Gemino cornu.] With two horns.

Præsignia.] Remarkable.

612. Demisère.] They cast down their eyes that they might not witness to a sight they grieved to see.

615. Quis.] No body would believe that the Romans should unwillingly behold the face of a man that had deserved so well of his country. For those who deserve well of us, we are wont to look upon with much pleasure and joy.

615. Festam.] Joyful. For the Romans always used to adorn the citizens who behaved well, with Crowns: and these crowns were of various sorts, and diversified according to the exploits that had been performed in war.

616. Proceres.] The Senators.

617. Tantum ruris.] So much estate.

619. Ad finem, &c.] From sun-rising to sun-setting.

620. Æratis postibus.] Upon brazen posts.

Referentia.] Representing the wonderful effigies of Cipus.

EXP. FAB. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. & VIII. Our poet on his entrance on the XVth Book, which closes his *Metamorphoses*, is under the necessity, in order to furnish it with matter, to consult natural philosophy; having exhausted that fund with which he had been furnished by ancient history. For this purpose he introduces Pythagoras, who was remarkable for his knowledge in nature, and who had come from Asia to settle at Crotona in Italy, the better to advantage by the knowledge he had been instructed in by the Egyptian priests. He goes so far back as the fountain of the city made choice of by Pythagoras for his residence, which was built by Myscelos, and inhabited by a colony he brought from Argos.

Ovid, the better to support the high idea the Romans had conceived of Numa Pompilius, says he had been brought up under Pythagoras, whose fame for knowledge had spread through Europe: however, Livy tells us this philosopher did not flourish until the reign of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome; at the distance from Numa's time of 147 years. One of the principles recommended by this philosopher to his followers, was to abstain from

animal food, the better perhaps to govern and humanize his pupils, who in those early ages, were not less brutal than ignorant ; and in order to engage them in this abstinence, he taught the doctrine of Transmigration, (the spirit of one body taking possession of another ;) inculcating by this a notion that a man might chance to eat a portion of a former friend. This part of the Pythagorean doctrine, Ovid has displayed with all the beauty of wit and invention he was master of. Some have supported the doctrine just mentioned according to the literal acceptation of the words, while others take them in a more unconfined sense. As for instance, when it is said that the spirit of a man had entered the body of a beast, they supposed it no other than a lively figure, to shew how much his irregular passions had degraded him.

Pythagoras had instructed his pupils in the motions of the heavenly bodies, also in the changes of the universe, and other things which are taken notice of by Ovid, some of which are extravagantly absurd, viz : that the waters of a river of Thrace petrified all those that drank them; that he knew of a fountain which kindled wood ; and that the Phœnix renewed her existence from the ashes of her dissolution.

The Poet, on finishing his eulogium of Numa, introduces the nymph Egeria, whom Numa is supposed to have consulted in the Arician forest, respecting the laws he intended for the Roman government, the better to give them weight and influence. The same course is said to have been followed by Zamolxis, who consulted his Genii in respect to the laws he gave to the Scythians. As Minos the First consulted Jupiter with regard to the Cretan laws; and Lycurgus, the remarkable legislator, attributed his to Apollo. All which may be well supposed to have had their foundation in what the Holy Scriptures relate of Moses receiving the tables of the law from Mount Sinai.

By what has been said of Numa, we are to understand that he passed his whole reign in profound peace ; and made it his principal care to encourage piety and justice, and to civilize his people by good and wholesome laws. His great wisdom in governing made it believed that he was inspired, which is the foundation of the fable respecting him.

The story of Hippolytus, as it is related by Ovid, is extremely moving, and had its foundation in that distress of mind he was thrown into, which engaged his attention so much, that he neglected the management of his horses, and was unhappily overturned in his chariot, which occasioned his death. However, the Træzenians, who paid divine honours to this young Prince, would not give credit to what has just been related ; but persuaded themselves, that being so respected by the gods, they had taken him up to heaven, and placed him among the Constellations, where he appears the Charioteer.

Tages was the first who taught the art of divination ; he was deeply skilled in auguries and auspices ; but being of an obscure origin, was said to have sprung from the earth.

What Ovid has related respecting the spear said to be cast by Romulus towards the Capitol, from the Aventine Mount, and its becoming a tree, which flourished until the commencement of the first civil war, can only be considered as an allegory greatly illustrating the sense in which it is to be taken : the tree represents the Roman constitution, which flourished, and with its spreading branches gave protection, so long as it was carefully preserved and attended to by those to whom the care of it was particularly intrusted ; but no sooner did unskilful hands attempt to lop its branches, or vary its cultivation, than it began to decline, and that mode of management adopted by Julius Cæsar, was so unnatural as to cause its speedy dissolution. It is said Cæsar directed a building to be erected near the spot on

which the tree stood ; and that in sinking the foundation the root of it was cut, which soon occasioned its decay ; and it is to be lamented that the fate of this traitor to his country, this daring violator of its constitutional rights, was attended by no happier consequences than those which ensued his fall. Livy takes notice of a fig-tree which stood near where the Caprotine Nones were celebrated ; but this could not be the tree which was planted 700 years before.

The next thing mentioned is the circumstance respecting Genucius Cipus, the Roman Prætor, from whose forehead, on his return to Rome from his conquests, or on his leaving the city, as recorded by Valerius Maximus, horns began to spring, on which he consulted the soothsayers and augurs, who were of opinion, that if he re-entered Rome, he must necessarily be declared king ; which considering as an event not only disgusting to the people, but subversive of their constitution ; he therefore went into a voluntary exile. The people, to perpetuate the memory of such generous behaviour, set up a head in bronze over the gate through which he is said to have passed, called Radusculana.

FAB. IX. ÆSCULAPIUS IN DRACONEM.

Rome is desolated by a pestilence. They consult the oracle, and are told, that to make it cease, Æsculapius must be brought to Rome. They dispatch ambassadors to Epidaurus to demand the God. The people refuse him ; but he appears himself to one of the Romans in a dream, and consents to go. He no sooner arrives but the contagion stops, and a temple is built to him.

Musæ, præsentia Numina
vatum nunc pandite (scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
nim, nec spatiosa vetuastas fallit vos) unde insula circumflua
alveo Tybridis adsciverit Coroniden sacris Romuleæ urbis.
Dira lues quondam vitiaverat Latias auras, pallidaque corpora squalabant exsanguis tabo. Postquam fessi
funeribus cernunt mortalia tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentur nihil ; petunt cæleste auxilium : que adeunt
Delphos tenentes mediam humum orbis, oracula Phœbi :
que orant ut velit succurrere miseris rebus salutiferâ sorte, que finiat mala tantæ urbis.

PANDITE nunc, Musæ, præsentia Numina
vatum,
(Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
Unde Coroniden circumflua Tybridis alveo
Insula Romuleæ sacris adsciverit urbis.
Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, 5
Pallidaque exsanguis squalabant corpora tabo.
Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt
Tentamenta nihil, nihil artes posse medentur ;
Auxilium cæleste petunt : mediamque tenentes
Orbis humum Delphos adeunt, oracula Phœbi ;
Utque salutiferâ miseris succurrere rebus 11
Sorte velit, tantæque urbis mala finiat, orant.

a oras.

NOTES.

1. Præsentia.] The Muses are the favourite gods of the poets, and are feigned to be their patrons.

4. Adsciverit.] Associated. The Romans called those gods Adsciti, that were opposed to the Indigetes or Indigeni whose sacred rites were brought from foreign parts into Italy.

5. Dira lues.] A dreadful pestilence.

6. Exsanguis.] Bloodless.

7. Mortalia tentamenta.] Human efforts.

9. Mediamque.] Delphos is said to be in the middle of the earth.

11. Salutiferâ sorte.] A health-bringing answer.

Et locus, et laurus, et quas habet illa, pharetræ, Et locus, et laurus, et pharetræ quas illa habet, intremu-
 Intremuere simul: cortinaque reddidit imo [vit: ère simul: que cortina reddi-
 Hanc adyto vocem; pavefactaque pectora mo- dit hanc vocem imo adyto;
 Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petisses: que movit pavefacta pectora;
 Et pete nunc propiore loco. Nec Apolline vobis, Romane, petisses propiore
 Qui minuat luctus, opus est; sed Apolline nato. loco quod petis hinc; et nunc
 Ite bonis avibus: prolemque arcessite nostram. pete propiore loco. Nec opus
 Jussa Dei prudens postquam accepere Senatus; luctus; sed nato Apolline. Ite
 Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phœbeius urbem; bonis avibus: que arcessite
 Quique petant ventis Epidauria littora mittunt. nostram prolem. Postquam
 Quæ simul incurvâ missi tetigere carinâ; prudens Senatus accepere jussa
 Concilium Graïosque patres adiëre; darentque juvenis Phæbeius colat; que
 Oravere Deum; qui præsens funera gentis 25 mittunt qui petant Epidauria
 Finiat Ausoniæ. ^a Certas ita dicere sortes. littora ventis. Quæ simul
 Dissidet, et variat sententia: parsque negandum missi tetigere incurvâ carinâ;
 Non putat auxilium; multi renuere; suamque adiëre concilium Graïosque
 Non ^b emittere opem, nec Numina tradere sua- patres: que oravere, darent
 dent. Deum: qui præsens finiat fu-
 Dùm dubitant; seram populêre crepuscula lu- nera Ausoniæ gentis. Certas
 [Umbræque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi] sortes dicere ita. Sententia
 Cùm Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus dissidet, et variat: parsque
 Ante tuum, Romane, torum; sed qualis in ade putat auxilium non negan-
 populêre seram lucem: [umbræque telluris induxerat tenebras orbi.] cùm opifer Deus, visus dum dubitant; crepuscula
 in somnis consistere ante tuum torum, Romane: sed qualis solet esse in ade;
^a — certant addicere sortes. ^b amittere vel demittere.

NOTES.

14. Cortina.] The thing containing for the thing contained. The poets use the word Cortina for the Tripod of Apollo, from whence the oracles were given out; whether it was a table, or any other device, supported by three feet, upon which the priestesses of Phœbus getting up, were wont to give forth their oracles, and to predict. Cortina is properly a vessel with three feet, or a kettle in which paints and colours are boiled: Also the hangings and curtains with which any place is covered are called Cortinæ.

15. Adyto] A more secret part of the temple, into which none but the priest must enter.

16. Propiore.] Nearer your own city. For Epidaurus was nearer to Rome than Delphos.

18. Apolline nato.] Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

19. Bonis avibus.] With good luck. The prognostics were taken from the flying and singing of birds.—Arcessite, &c.] Call my son Æsculapius to your assistance.

20. Senatus.] This is a synthesis.

21. Explorant.] They inquire diligently for.

Juvenis Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

22. Petant.] Should sail to.—Epidauria.]

Epidaurus is a city of Peloponnese, chiefly famous for the temple of Æsculapius.

23. Carinâ.] With or in a ship. The part for the whole.

25. Præsens.] Being present.

Funera.] The pestilence of which the Romans and Italians died.

26. Certas.] Others read it thus, Certant addicere sortes, i. e. The ambassadors endeavour that their words may be agreeable to the answers of Apollo.

27. Dissidet] The opinions of the Epidaurian Senators were disagreeing and various. For some were for delivering Æsculapius to the Romans, and others refused to do it.

28. Suamque.] Their help, i. e. Æsculapius, to whom they applied themselves in their adversity.

30. Dum dubitant.] While they deliberate concerning the matter.

31. Umbræque, &c.] Heinsius rejects this verse; and indeed, if it be admitted, the poet has spoken very inelegantly.

33. Qualis.] In human form, not the form of a dragon. For Æsculapius was worshipped in his temples in a human shape, although he was carried to Rome transformed into a serpent.

que tenens agreste baculum
sinistrâ, visus est deducere cæsariem longæ barbæ dextrâ:
et emittere tales voces placido
pectore: Pone metus: veniam, que relinquam nostra
simulacra. Modò perspice
hunc serpentem, qui ambit
baculum nexibus: et usque
nota visu, ut poscis cognoscere
vertar in hunc: sed major ero; tantusque videbor
In quantum verti cœlestia corpora debent: 41
Extemplò cum voce Deus, cum voce, Deoque,
Somnus abit: somnique fugam lux alma secuta
Postera sidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes: [est.
Incerti quid agant proceres, ad templa petiti 45
Conveniunt operosa Dei: quâque ipse morari
Sede velit, signis cœlestibus indicet, orant.
Vix bene desierant; cùm cristis aureis altis
In serpente Deus prænuntia sibila misit: 49
Adventûque suo, signumque, arasque, foresque
Marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea movit;
Pectoribusque tenus, mediâ sublimis in æde
Constitit: atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.
Territa turba pavet. ^a Cognovit Numina castos
Evinctus vittâ crines albente sacerdos: [favete,
Et, Deus en, Deus en: linguisque animisque
Quisquis ades, dixit. Sis, ò pulcherrime, visus
Utiliter: populosque juves tua sacra colentes.
Quisquis adest jussum venerantur Numen: et
omnes 59
Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata: piumque
Æneadæ præstant et mente et voce favorem.
Annuit his: motisque Deus rata pignora cristis
que dedit rata pignora motis cristis, ^a cognovit numen Acastus.

NOTES.

55. Longæ.] Of his long beard. For Æsculapius was represented with a beard; but Apollo without one.

58. Serpentem.] These were things added to the image of Æsculapius, as a great staff and a waking dragon.

59. Usque, &c.] Take so much notice that you may be able to know him again.

44. Sidereos ignes.] The stars, the lights of the night.

45. Proceres.] sc. The nobles of Epidaurus.

Petiti.] Of Æsculapius, that was sought by the Romans.

47. Quâ sede.] What city, whether in Epidaurus or Rome.

48. Aureus Deus.] Æsculapius, who was worshipped under a golden image, and turned into a serpent.

49. Prænuntia.] Signifying that he was coming.--Misit.] He sent out.

50. Signumque.] The image or statue of the God.

56. Favete.] Be present at the sacred rites with an attentive and devout mind, &c.

57. Sis, &c.] The prayers of the priest to Æsculapius.

61. Æneadæ.] The Romans who themselves forebode something good.

62. Rata pignora.] The certain signs, by which he gave them to understand that he would perform what they desired.

Ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibila linguâ.
 Tum gradibus nitidis delabitur; oraque retrò
 Flectit: et antiquas abiturus respicit aras: 65
 Assuetasque domos, habitataque templa salutat.
 Indè per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
 Serpit humum, flectitque sinus: mediamque per
 urbem

Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus.
 Restitit hic: agmenque suum, turbæque sequen-
 Officium placido visus dimittere vultu; [tis
 Corpus in Ausoniâ posuit rate. Numinis illa 72
 Sensit onus: pressâque Dei gravitate carinâ
 Æneadæ gaudent; cæsoque in littore tauro,
 Torta coronatæ solvunt retinacula navis. 75
 Impulerat levis aura ratem. Deus eminet altè:
 Impositâque premens puppin cervice recurvam,
 Cæruleas despectat aquas: modicisque per æquor
 Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 80
 Nobilitata Deæ Scylacæaque littora fertur.
 Linquit Iapygiam, lævisque Amphissia remis
 Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte,
 Romechiumque legit, Caulonaque, Naryciamque,
 Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori, 85
 Hippotadæque domos regis, Themesesque me-
 talla;

Leucasiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.

ryciamque dextrâ parte, evincitque fretum, que angusta Siculi Pelori, que domos Hippotadæ regis, que metalla Themeses; que petit Leucasiam, que rosaria tepidi Pæsti.

NOTES.

64. Tum gradibus.] The situation of the ancient temples is described, which were built upon eminences, and were ascended by steps.

67. Injectis floribus.] Strewed with flowers.

70. Restitit.] Æsculapius being turned into a serpent, stood by the port.—Agmenque.] The multitude of the Epidaurians.

71. Placido vultu.] This is taken from the customs of great men, who usually dismiss their companies with a gracious smile.

72. Ausoniâ rate.] In a Roman ship.

74. Cæsoque tauro.] A religious ceremony performed for a prosperous voyage.

75. Torta retinacula.] The ropes with which ships are rigged.

78. Modicis Zephyris.] With gentle gales, By way of Synecdoche.

Sexto.] The sixth Aurora, by which is signified, that he came from Epidaurus to Italy on the sixth day.

80. Præterque fertur.] He passes by.

Lacinia.] The temple of Juno is in the Lacinian promontory, so called from Laci-

sibila ter repetita vibra-

guâ. Tum delabitur nitidis gradibus, que flectit ora retrò: et abiturus respicit antiquas aras: que salutat assuetas domos, que habitata templa. Indè ingens serpit per humum adopertam floribus injectis, flectitque sinus: et tendit per mediam urbem ad portus munitos incurvo aggere. Ille restitit: que visus dimittere suum agmen, que officium turbæ sequentis placido vultu; posuit corpus in Ausoniâ rate. Illa sensit onus Numinis: que carinâ pressâ gravitate Dei Æneadæ gaudent; que solvunt torta retinacula coronatæ navis, tauro cæso in littore. Levis aura impulerat ratem. Deus eminet altè: que premens recurvam puppin cervice impositâ, despectat cæruleas oquas: que tenuit Italiam per Ionium æquor modicis Zephyris, sexto ortu Pallantidos: que fertur præter Lacinia Scylacæaque littora nobilitata templo Deæ. Linquit Iapygiam, que fugit Amphissia saxa lævis remis: que legit prærupta Ceraunia, Romechiumque, Caulonaque, Nary-

nus a robber, who was slain there by Hercules.

81. Scylacæaque.] “Virgil—Attollit se diva Lacinia contra, Caulonisque arces, ac navifragum Scylaceum.”

82. Iapygium.] Calabria, so called from Iapys, the son of Dædalus. This formerly was called great Greece.

Amphissia.] Vossius upon Mela, for Amphissia reads Argennia, taking it for Argentum, a promontory of Sicily, which is on the left-hand of those that pass the Sicilian sea; and for Ceraunia he puts Cocynthia of Cocyntus: And lastly, for Romechiumque, he reads Lametumque.

84. Caulonaque.] Cities of Calabria.

85. Evincitque.] He passes with difficulty through the Sicilian sea, it being very full of whirlpools.—Pelori.] A promontory of Sicily.

86. Hippotadæ.] The Æolian islands, in which Æolus, the son of Jupiter by Aësta the daughter of Trojan Hippota, reigned.

Themesesque.] Themesis, a city of the Brutii, famous for metals.

87. Leucasiamque.] Pliny makes mention

Capreas, promon- Indè legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,
 trandique Minervæ, et col- Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, [natam
 les generosos Surrentino pal- Herculeamque urbem; Stabiasque, et in otia
 mias; Herculeamque urbem, Parthenopen, et ab hâc Cumææ templa Sibyllæ.
 Stabiasque; et Parthenopen natam in otia, et ab hâc tem- Hinc calidi fontes, lentisciferumque tenentur 92
 pla Cumææ Sibyllæ. Hinc Linternum; ^a multamque trahens sub gurgite
 calidi fontes lentisciferumque arenam [bris:
 Linternum tenentur; que Vul- Vulturnus; niveisque frequens Sinuessa ^b colu-
 turnus trahens multam are- Minturnæque graves; et quam tumulavit alum-
 nam sub gurgite; que Sinues- nus, [lude;
 sa frequens niveis colubris: que graves Minturnæ; et do-
 mus Antiphatæ quam alum- nus tumulavit; Trachasque obsessa pa-
 nus tumulavit; Trachasque obsessa palude; et Circæa tel-
 lus; et Antium spissi litoris. 97
 Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertère carinam,
 Hinc ubi nautæ advertère ve- (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat orbes:
 liferam carinam (enim pon- Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,
 tus erat jam asper) Deus ex- Templa parentis init, flavum tangentia littus:
 plicat orbes: que labens per Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras 102
 crebros sinus et magna volu- Linquit: et hospitio juncti sibi Numinis usus
 mina, init templa parentis, Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam
 tangentis flavum littus: Epi- Sulcat; et, innixus moderamine navis, in altâ
 daurius linquit patrias aras, Puppe caput posuit: donec castrumque sacrasque
 æquore pacato: et usus hos- Lavini sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostiâ venit. 107
 pitio Numinis juncti sibi sul- cat littoream arenam tractu
 crepitantis squamæ; et innix- us moderamine navis, posuit caput in altâ puppe: donec venit castrumque, sacrasque sedes,
 Lavini, quæ ad Tiberina ostiâ.

^a Linternum.^b columnhis.

NOTES.

of this Leucasia, Lib. III. Cap. 6. Contra
 Prestanum sinum Leucasia est, so that we
 perceive why Ovid joins it with Pæstus.
 The Greeks call it *Λευκασία* but the vul-
 gar reading is not to be admitted, for the
 second syllable of Leucasia is long; in
 Greek *Λευκασία*. Heinsius.

Tepidique] This is a city of Lucania,
 abounding in roses.

88. Legit.] He passes by.

Capreas.] An island of the Tyrrhenian
 sea, over against the promontory of Minerva
 famous for Tiberius's retiring thither.

89. Surrentino] Surrentum is a city of
 Campania, famous for wine, of which Mar-
 tial makes frequent mention.

90. Herculeam] Belonging to Hercules,
 a city of Campania.

Stabiasque] A town of Campania.

91. Parthenopen in otia natam.] Naples
 affording retirement for study.

Cumææ.] Cumæ a town of Campania,
 very famous for the predictions of the Sibyl.

92. Calidi fontes.] The Bajæ in Campania
 having hot springs, &c.

Lentisciferum.] Producing the Lentisk
 tree.

95. Linternum.] A river and town of
 Campania.

4. Sinuessa.] A river of Campania.

Colubris.] Concerning the snakes of Si-
 nuessa the ancients make no mention. Per-
 haps it should be Columbis. Niveæ Colum-
 bæ, frequently occur. Also the Campanian
 doves are commended by Pliny. Heinsius.

95. Minturnæque.] A town of Latium,
 surrounded with marshes.—Graves.] Un-
 healthy, of thick and unwholesome air.

Quam.] Cajeta, a port and city of Cam-
 pania, so called from Cajeta, the nurse of
 Æneas.—Tumulavit.] Buried.

Alumnus.] Æneas nursed by Cajeta.

96. Antiphatæque.] See Lib. XIV.

Trachasque] Terracina, a city of the
 Volsci in Campania, not far from Cajeta.
 This city has three names, Anxur, Trachas,
 and Tarrauna.

97. Circæa.] Circæum, according to Stra-
 bo, a town of Campania, called the house
 of Circe.—Spissi.] Rocky, hard.

Antium.] An ancient town of Latium.
 The sea was now raised into a tempest,
 therefore here they anchored.

101. Parentis.] Of Apollo, which he
 calls a deity joined with himself, i. e. to
 Æsculapius.

107. Lavini.] Lavinium, a city of Latium.
 Tiberinaque.] At the mouth or entrance
 of the Tiber.

Hic omnes populi passim, matrumque patrūque

Omnes populi passim, que turba matrumque patrumque ruit obvia hūc; que Troica Vesta, quæ servant tuos ignes: que salutant Deum læto clamore, Quæque cita navis ducitur per adversas undas, thura sonant super ripas, aris factis ex ordine, ab utrâque parte: et odorant aëra fumis: que hostia ieta incalfacit coniectos cultros. Jamque intraverat Romanam urbem caput rerum; serpens erigitur: que movet colla acclinia summo malo: que circumspicit sedes aptas sibi. Circumflus amnis scinditur in geminas partes: insula habet nomen: que à parte duorum laterum porrigit æquales laceratos mediâ tellure. Phæbeius anguis contulit se hūc de

Obvia turba ruit: quæque ignes, Troica, servant, Vesta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore salutant. Quæque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas, Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis, 112 Parte ab utrâque sonant; et odorant aëra fumis: Ictaque coniectos incalfacit hostia cultros. Jamque caput rerum Romanam intraverat urbem; Erigitur serpens; summoque acclinia malo Colla movet; sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas. Scinditur in geminas partes circumflus amnis: Insula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure laceratos. 120 Hic se de Latiâ pinu Phæbeius anguis Contulit: et finem, specie cœlesti resumptâ, Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutifer Urbi.

Latia pinu, et cœlesti specie resumptâ, imposuit finem luctibus; venitque salutifer Urbi.

NOTES.

109. Quæque.] The vestal Virgins; also an apostrophe to Vesta.—Troica.] Trojan, which Æneas brought from Troy to Italy.

115. Sonant.] Crackle, make a noise.—Odorant.] They perfume the air with odours.

114. Incalfacit.] The blood of the victims warms the knives that slew them.

118. Amnis.] Tiber in which was this field, called an island.

121. Latiâ Pinu.] From the Roman ship. Phæbeius.] Æsculapius the son of Apollo.

123. Luctibus imposuit finem.] Put a period to their woes.

EXP. FAB. IX. The introduction of the worship of Æsculapius into Rome, which Ovid mentions in this Fable, he has taken from history.

FAB. X. JULIUS CÆSAR IN COMETEN.

Julius Cæsar is assassinated in the Senate; and by the intercession of Venus, from whom he was descended, is changed into a star. The poet concludes with a compliment to Augustus, and a promise of immortality to himself.

HIC tamen accessit delubris advena nostris;
Cæsar in Urbe suâ Deus est. Quem Marte togâque

Præcipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis,
Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum
In sidus vertère novum, stellamque comantem; 5

Tamen hic accessit advena nostris delubris; Cæsar est Deus in suâ Urbe. Quem præcipuum Marte togâque non bella, finita triumphis, resque gestæ domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertère in novum sidus que comantem stellam;

NOTES.

1. Advena.] Æsculapius was an Adscitus, a foreign god; Cæsar one of the Indigetes, born amongst them.

2. Marte togaque.] In peace and war, a

metonymy of the adjunct.

4. Properataque.] Acquired with dispatch, quickly.

5. Stellamque comantem.] A comet.

magis quam sua progenies. Quàm sus progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris
 Neque enim ullum opus majus actis [hujus.
 de actis Cæsaris, quàm quòd Ullum majus opus, quàm quòd pater extitit
 extitit pater hujus. Scilicet Scilicet æquoreos a plus est domuisse Britannos;
 plus est domuisse æquoreos Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili
 Britannos; que egisse victrices Victrices egisse rates: Numidasque rebelles,
 naves per septemflua flumina Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem 11
 papyriferi Nili : que adjecisse Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos;
 rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Quàm tantum genuisse virum, quo præsiede re-
 que Jubam, que pontum Humano generi, Superi, cavisti abunde
 tumentem Mithridateis nomi- Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus; 16
 nibus, populo Quirini; et Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
 meruisse multos triumphos, æneæ genitrix: vidit quoque triste parari
 egisse aliquos triumphos: quam Pontifici lethum; et conjurata arma moveri;
 genuisse tantum virum, quo Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia, Divis,
 præsiede, Superi, cavisti abunde Aspice, dicebat, quantâ mihi mole parentur 21
 humano generi. Igitur ne hic Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,
 foret cretus mortali semine, Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iûlo.
 ille erat faciendus Deus. Quod ut aurea vidit
 ut aurea genitrix Æneæ vidit; que cum quanta fraude caput
 vidit quoque triste lethum petatur, quod solum restat
 parari pontifici; et conjurata mihi de Dârdanio Iûlo.

NOTES.

6. Sua progenies.] Octavius Augustus the adopted son and heir of Julius Cæsar.

Neque.] The Poet prefers the adoption of Augustus, before all Cæsar's great acts.

8. Æquoreos Britannos.] Encompassed with the sea, whom Cæsar subdued, together with the Gauls, and brought them under the Roman government.

9. Papyriferi.] Bearing the paper-reed, of which paper was formerly made.

10. Victrices.] Having overcome King Ptolemy.—Numidasque.] A very fierce people of Africa.

11. Cinyphiumque Jubam.] A King of Mauritania, overcome by Cæsar.

Mithridateisque nominibus.] With the glory of Mithridates, who waged war with the Romans for forty years together.

15. Et multos.] The Poet asserts that Cæsar deserved more triumphs than he attained. Quinque vero triumphos egit Cæsar, the Gallic, the Alexandrian, the Pontian, the African, and the Spanish, every one with a different apparatus, says Suet. in Jul. Cæsar, Chap. 56.

14. Quàm genuisse.] Than to have left such a son as Augustus Cæsar, whom indeed Julius Cæsar did not beget, but adopted.

16. Hic.] Augustus.—Cretus.] Born, q. d. Julius Cæsar must be taken into the number of the gods, that Augustus may not seem to be born of human race.

17. Ille.] Julius Cæsar.

Aurea genitrix Æneæ.] Beautiful Venus.

19. Pontifici.] For Cæsar, who was Pontifex (High Priest.) For (as Suet. relates, in Cæs. c. 76.) when Cæsar abused his power, and oppressed the kingdom, more than sixty persons conspired against him, with C. Cassius, Marcus, and D. Brutus, at their head. Pontifex is said to be derived of Posse and facio, or (as Varro affirms) à ponte faciendo, i. e. of making a bridge. For the pons Sublicius was first made by the Pontifices, and afterwards often repaired by them; they also had the care of other bridges. But some critics, fond of antiquity, have found an original for this word in Prudentius. There were Pontifices Majores and Minores, among which there was one who was chief and called Pontifex Maximus, instituted by Numa Pompilius, because he was judge of the most important matters, that pertained to their religion and worship.

21. Quantâ mole insidiæ.] What a weight of treachery.

22. Caput.] The life of Julius Cæsar.

23. Dardanio Iûlo.] The son of Æneas, from whence the Julian family had their original. Virg. Æneid.

Julius à magno demissum nomen Iûlo. And Julius Cæsar was the only person left of the Julian Race.

Solane semper ero ²⁴ injustis exercita curis? Quam modò Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta; Nunc malè defensæ confundant mœnia Trojæ. Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum, Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentum; Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, si vera fate-
mur, ²⁹ Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor Damna mei generis? Timor hic meminisse priorum Non sinit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses; Quos prohibete, precor; facinusque repellite; neve ³³ Cæde sacerdotis flammæ extinguite Vestæ. Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo Verba jactit: Superosque movet. Qui rumpere quanquam ³⁶ Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum, Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incerta futuri. Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes, Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo ⁴⁰ Præmonuisse nefas. Phœbi quoque tristis imago Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris. Sæpè faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris: Sæpè inter nimbos guttæ cecidère cruentæ, Cærulæ et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ ⁴⁵

Solane ero semper exercita in-
justis curis? Quam Calydonia
hasta Tydidæ modò vulneret;
nunc mœnia malè defensæ Tro-
jæ confundant. Quæ videam
natum, actum longis erroribus,
jactarique freto, que intrare se-
des silentum; que gerere bella
cum Turno; aut si fatemur ve-
ra, magis cum Junone. Quid
nunc recordor antiqua damna
mei generis? Timor hic non si-
nit meminisse priorum. Cerni-
tis sceleratos enses acui in me:
quos, precor, prohibete: que
repellite facinus: neve extin-
guite flammæ Vestæ cæde sa-
cerdotis. Venus anxia jactit
talìa verba nequicquam toto
cœlo: que movet Superos. Qui
quanquam non possunt rum-
pere ferrea decreta veterum
sororum, tamen dant haud in-
certa signa futuri luctûs. Fe-
runt crepitantia arma inter
nigras nubes, terribilesque tu-
bas, que cornua audita cœlo
præmonuisse nefas. Quoque
imago Phœbi tristis præbebat
lurida lumina sollicitis terris.
Sæpè faces visæ ardere sub
mediis astris: sæpè cruentæ
guttæ cecidère inter nimbos.
Et cærulæ Lucifer erat spar-
sus atrâ ferrugine:

a multis vel duris,

NOTES.

24. Exercita.] Harassed, vexed.
25. Tydidæ.] Of Diomedes, king of Calydo-
nia, who wounded Venus with an arrow, as she
was succouring Æneas, in the Trojan war.

26. Nunc.] sc. Quam.
Confundant.] Disquiet.

27. Natum.] Æneas.

28. Silentium.] Of the Ghosts. For Æneas,
conducted by the Sibyl, descended to the
shades below.

32. In me.] Against Julius Cæsar, who is
born of my blood, of my offspring.

34. Flammæ extinguite.] Destroy all reli-
gion and piety.

35. Nequicquam.] Not to any purpose, as
she could not prevent Julius Cæsar from being
killed by the conspirators.

36. Superosque movet.] And she moves the
gods to pity.— Qui.] Who although they
were not able to alter the decrees of fate; yet
showed many signs, how much incensed they
were at the murder of Cæsar.

37. Ferrea.] The cruel and unalterable
laws.

Veterum sororum.] Of the Destinies.

38. Signa.] The Poet says, that the mur-
der of Cæsar was predicted by very evident
prodigies which he enumerates.

Futuri luctus.] Of sorrow to come upon the
whole earth, on account of the murder of
Julius Cæsar.

39. Ferunt.] They say. The Poet enu-
merates the prodigies, that appeared before the
death of Cæsar. See a relation of them in
Plutarch, Suetonius, and others.

Crepitantia.] Clashing.

41. Præmonuisse.] Gave warning.

Nefas.] The wicked and impious murder
of Cæsar.

42. Lurida.] Pale.—Sollicitis terris.] To
mankind, who were under great anxiety lest
some great calamity should befall them.

43. Faces.] Before the murder of Cæsar,
burning torches were seen in the Heavens.

44. Cruentæ guttæ.] It often rained blood.

45. Cærulæ.] Obscure, whereas he other-
wise used to appear bright.

Atrâ ferrugine.] With a dusky hue.

Lunarescurrus sparsi sanguine. Sparsus erat : sparsi Lunares sanguine currus.
 Stygius bubo dedit tristia omi- Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo ;
 na mille locis : ebur lacrymavit Mille locis lacrymavit ebur : « cantusque feruntur
 mille locis : cantusque feruntur Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis. 49
 auditi, et minacia verba sanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat :
 que fibra monet magnos tu- Fibra monet ; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis.
 multus instare, cæsumque ca- Inque foro, circùmque domos, et templa Deorum
 put reperitur in extis. Que Nocturnos ululasse canes ; umbrasque silentum
 ferunt nocturnos canes ululasse Erravisse ferunt ; motamque tremoribus urbem.
 in foro circùmque domos, et Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata 55
 templa Deorum : que umbras Præmonitus potuere Deum : strictique feruntur
 silentum erravisse : que urbem In templum gladii. Neque enim locus ullus in
 motam tremoribus. Tamen Urbe
 præmonitus Deum non potuere Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem.
 vincere insidias ventura ue fa- Tum verò Cytherea manu percussit utrâque
 ta : que gladii feruntur stricti Pectus : et æthereâ molitur condere nube ; 60
 in templum. Neque enim ullus Quâ prius infesto Paris est creptus Atridæ ;
 locus in Urbe, nisi curia, placet Et Diomedeos Æneas fugerat enses.
 ad facinus diramque cædem. Talibus hanc genitor : sola insuperabile fatum
 Tum verò Cytherea percussit Nata movere b paras ? Intres licet ipsa sororum
 pectus utrâque manu : et mo- Tecta trium ; cernes illic molimine vasto 65
 litur condere Æthereâ nube ; Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro :
 quâ prius Paris est creptus Quæ neque concursum cæli, neque fulminis iram,
 infesto Atridæ ; et Æneas fu- a planctusque. b putas ?
 gerat Diomedeos enses. Ge-
 nitor hanc talibus : Nata sola
 paras movere insuperabile fa-
 tum ? Licet ipsa intres tecta
 trium sororum : illic cernes
 tabularia rerum et ære et solido
 ferro, vasto molimine : quæ
 tuta atque æterna neque metuunt concursum cæli, neque iram fulminis,

NOTES.

46. Sparsus.] Overspread.
 Lunares.] The moon itself seemed to be spotted with blood.
 47. Mille.] In many places, a finite number for an infinite.
 Stygius bubo.] The infernal owl. This bird used to be accounted a very bad omen.
 48. Ebur.] The ivory statues of the gods.
 50. Victima nulla litat.] No sacrifice can appease the anger of the gods. And Suetonius testifies, that so it happened the very day Cæsar was slain. " Nam pluribus hostiis cæsis, cum litare non posset, introiit curiam, spreta religione.—Magnosque tumultus.] Dreadful commotions.
 50. Instare.] To be nigh at hand.
 51. Fibra.] The entrails.—Cæsum caput.] A wounded head, which was a bad omen.
 55. Nocturnos, &c.] The dogs used to howl by night just like wolves : but what Virgil says is more surprising, pecudesque locute. — Umbrasque silentum.] The souls of the dead.
 54. Motamque, &c.] The city of Rome to have felt an earthquake.
 56. Præmonitusque.] The predictions, prodigies, and portents of the gods, could not prevent what was determined by fate. There-

- fore fate may rather be foreseen, than avoided.
 57. In templum.] In Pompey's court where the Senate was held.
 60. Molitur condere.] Endeavours to hide.
 61. Quâ prius.] Paris, engaging with Menelaus escaped safe, being protected by Venus, who covered him with a cloud.
 62. Diomedes.] Æneas, engaging with Diomedes, had been slain, unless defended by Venus.
 63. Talibus.] sc. Alloquitur.
 Genitor.] Jupiter
 64. Movere.] To alter.
 Intres.] You may go yourself into the dwellings of the Fates.
 65. Trium.] Of the three Destinies, who are said to have the care of the life and death of all persons, and are called Lachesis, Atropos, and Clotho.
 Vasto molimine.] Of a vast bulk.
 66. Tabularia, &c.] Tables of brass, on which the unchangeable decrees of the fates are engraven. The Parææ are the secretaries of the gods, who have the decrees of Jupiter and heaven engraven on tables, which cannot be altered.
 67. Concursum cæli.] Thunder which shakes heaven.

Nec metuunt ullas tuta atque æterna ruinas. nec ullas ruinas. Illic invenies
 Invenies illic ^a incisa adamante perenni 69 fata tui generis. Incisa perenni
 Fata tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque notavi: adamante. Ipse legi; que
 Et referam; nè sis etiamnum ignara futuri. notavi animo: et referam; ne
 Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras) Hic (pro quo, Cytherea, labo-
 Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis. ras) complevit sua tempora,
 Ut Deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur, 74 annis perfectis quos debuit
 Tu facies; natusque suus, qui nominis hæres, terræ. Ut accedat Deus cœlo,
 Impositum feret ^c Urbis onus; cæsique parentis que colatur templis, tu facies;
 Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit. que suus natus, qui hæres no-
 Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem 78 minis, feret onus Urbis im-
 Victa petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum, positum; que fortissimus ultor
 Æmathiæque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi: cæsi parentis habebit nos suos
 Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis: in bella. Mœnia Mutinæ ob-
 Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ sessæ victa auspiciis illius pe-
 Non bene fisa cadet; frustræque erit illa minata tent pacem: Pharsalia sentiet
 Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo. 81 illum, que Philippi iterum
 Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes madefacti Æmathiæ cæde; et
 Oceano, numerem? Quodcunque habitabile tellus magnum nomen superabitur
 Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi. Siculis undis: que Ægyptia
 bi, gentes jacentes ab utroque Oceano? Quodcunque habitabile tellus sustinet erit hujus, conjux non bene fisa tædæ
 Pontus quoque serviet illi. ^a inclusa. ^b orbis.

NOTES.

69. Incisa.] Engraven.

Perenni.] In a perpetual, incorruptible.

70. Fata.] All those things that must inevitably happen to thy offspring.

71. Et referam.] The poet takes an opportunity to relate the praises of Augustus.

72. Sua tempora.] His age granted him by fate. Cæsar was slain in the Senate-house, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

75. Natusque.] Octavius Augustus, whom Cæsar left his sole heir, and adopted him into his name and family.

76. Urbis onus.] The administration of the state.

77. Nos.] Us favouring him in his wars; Augustus was engaged in five civil wars, the Mutinian, the Philippine, the Perusine, the Sicilian, and the Actian, which he undertook to revenge the death of his uncle. Suet. in Aug. cap. 9, 10.

78. Illius. Under his conduct. "Cum D. Brutus Mutinæ, a M. Antonio obsideretur, jussus est à Senatu Octavius comparato exercitui pro prætore præesse, Hirio ac Pansâ consulibus. D. Bruto opem ferre. Suet. in Aug. cap. 10.

79. Petent.] Shall seek peace and deliverance.

Pharsalia.] Pharsalus is a city of Thessaly, where the Roman army rendezvoused under the command of Pompey and Cæsar.

80. Æmathiæque.] Macedonian. Philippi is a city of Macedonia, taking its name from king Philip. Octavius carried on the Philippine war, in conjunction with M. Antonius and Lepidus, against Brutus and Cassius. It is common for the poets. as Virgil, Ovid, and Lucan, to confound Pharsalus, a city of Thessaly, where the battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, with Philippi of Macedonia, where Octavius and Antonius, in revenge for the death of Cæsar, overcame Brutus and Cassius his murderers. See Virg. in the end of the first book of Georg. and Lucan, in the end of Lib. I.

81. Magnum, &c.] Sextus Pompeius, the son of Pompeius Magnus, overcome near Sicily by Octavius Cæsar.

82. Conjux.] Cleopatra, queen of Ægypt, married to M. Antonius.

Tædæ.] That imprudently relied upon her marriage with M. Antonius; for she lost both kingdom and life.

84. Nostra Capitolia.] Rome. Here by Capitulum is understood Rome itself, and by Canopus, Ægypt. Canopus is a city of Ægypt. A metonymy of the subject.

85. Utroque Oceano.] The eastern and western. Jupiter foretels to Venus, that Augustus Cæsar should obtain the dominion of the whole world.

Pace datâ terris vertet suum
 animum ad civilia jura, que
 justissimus auctor feret leges :
 que reget mores suo exemplo ;
 que prospiciens in atatem futuri
 temporis, que nepotum
 venturorum, jubebit prolem
 natam de sanctâ conjuge ferre
 simul que suum nomen enasque.
 Nec tanget æthereas
 sedes, cognataque sidera, nisi
 cum senior æquaverit similes
 annos. Interca fac hanc ani-
 mam raptam de cæso corpore
 jubar, ut Divus Julius semper
 prospectet nostra Capitolia For-
 umque ab excelsâ æde. Vix
 erat fatus ea ; cum alma Ve-
 nus constitit mediâ sede Sena-
 tûs, cernenda nulli ; que eri-
 puit recentem animam mem-
 bris sui Cæsaris, nec passa
 solvi in æra, intulit cœlestibus
 astris. Dumque tulit, sensit
 capere lumen, atque ignescere :
 emisitque sinu : illa volat altius
 Lunâ ; que stella micat, tra-
 hens flammiferum crinem spatio-
 so limite ; que videns benefacta
 nati, fatetur esse majora
 suis ; et gaudet vinci ab illo.
 Quanquam hic vetat sua acta
 præferri paternis ; tamen fama
 libera, que obnoxia nullis jus-
 sis, præfert invitum ; que re-
 pugnat in uâ parte. Sic
 Atreus cedit titulis magni A-
 gamemnonis ; sic Theseus vin-
 cit Ægea, sic Achilles Pelca,
 est minor Jove. Jupiter

Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet
 Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor :
 Exemploque suo mores reget ; inque futuri 90
 Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum
 Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam
 Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque ^a jubebit.
 Nec, nisi cum senior ^b similes æquaverit annos,
 Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget. 95
 Hanc animam intereâ cæso de corpore raptam
 Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque
 Divus ab excelsâ prospectet Julius æde.
 Vix ea fatus erat ; mediâ cum sede Senatûs
 Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda ; suique
 Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in æra solvi 101
 Passa recentem animam, ^c cœlestibus intulit as-
 tris. [sensit :
 Dumque tulit ; lumen capere, atque ignescere
 Emisitque sinu : Lunâ volat altius illa ; 105
 Flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem
 Stella micat ; natique videns benefacta, fatetur
 Esse suis majora ; et vinci gaudet ab illo.
 Hic sua præferri quanquam vetat acta paternis ;
 Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis, 110
 Invitum præfert ; unâque in parte repugnat.
 Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus ;
 Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.
 Denique ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar, 114
 Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces

Denique ut utar exemplis æquantibus ipsos, sic et Saturnus
^a videbit. ^b patrios. ^c radiantibus.

NOTES.

92. Prolem.] Tiberius, born to Octavius by Livia Drusilla, whom he took to wife big with child by Drusus.

93. Curasque.] The administration of the government.

94. Similes.] Some Commentators read Pylus instead of Similes.

95. Cognataque sidera.] And he shall ascend to the stars of Romulus and Cæsar.

96. Hanc.] Jupiter exhorts Venus to elevate the spirit of Julius Cæsar into a star. This fable took its rise from a comet's appearing for seven days after the murder of Cæsar.

97. Jubar.] A star.

98. Ab excelsâ.] From the high heaven.

104. Capere lumen.] To become luminous.

107. Micat.] Shines.

Natique.] Of Augustus.

109. Hic, &c.] Although Augustus should forbid his acts to be preferred to those of Ju-

lius Cæsar his father ; yet fame, whether he will or not, will give him the preference, and in this the opinion of the people is contrary to that of Augustus.

111. Unâque.] In this one instance. In all other things it submits to the Emperor Augustus.

112. Sic magni.] The poet proves by several examples that Julius Cæsar rejoices that he is exceeded in great achievements by his son Augustus.—Agamemnonis.] Under whose command Troy was overthrown.

Atreus.] The father of Agamemnon.

114. Æquantibus.] For these three examples which Ovid brings, were indeed of very great men ; but they don't seem to be applicable to Julius and Augustus Cæsar, who were taken into the number of the gods. And therefore the poet proceeds to demonstrate the same thing by the examples of the gods themselves.

Temperat ætherias, et mundi regna triformis; *temperat ætherias arces, et*
 Terra sub Augusto. Paterest et Rector uterque. *regna triformis mundi; terra*
 Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis *sub Augusto. Uterque est Pa-*
 Cesserunt, Dîque Indigetes, genitorque, Qui- *ter et Rector. Precor, Dî, co-*
 rine, *mites Æneæ, quibus ensis et*
 Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini, *ignis cesserunt, que Indigetes*
 Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates; *Dî, que Quirine genitor Ur-*
 Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phœbe domesticc, Vestâ, *bis, que Gradive genitor in-*
 Quique tenes altus Tarpeïas Jupiter arces, *victi Quirini, Vestaque sacra-*
 Quosque alios vati fas appellare, piumque; *ta inter Cæsareos Penates; et*
 Tarda sit illa dies, et nostro senior ævo, *tu, domesticc Phœbe, cum*
 Quâ caput Augustum, quem temperat orbe re- *Cæsareâ Vestâ, que Jupiter quâ*
 licto, *altus tenes Tarpeïas arces,*
 Accedat cœlo: faveatque precantibus absens. *quosque alios fas piumque vati*
appellare, sit illa dies tarda, et
senior nostro ævo, quo Augus-
tum caput accedat cœlo, orbe
quem temperat relicto: que
absens faveat precantibus.

PERORATIO.

Jamque opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira, nec *Jamque exegi opus, quod*
 Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax vetustas. *nec ira Jovis, nec ignis, nec*
 Cûni volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus *ferrum, nec edax vetustas po-*
 Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi: *terit abolere. Illa dies, quæ*
 Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis *habet nil jus nisi hujus corpo-*
 Astra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile nostrum. *ris, c. m. volet finiat spatium in-*
 Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris, *certi ævi mihi: tamen peren-*
nis meliore parte mei ferar super
alta astra: que nostrum
nomen erit indelebile. Quâque
Romana potentia patet terris
domitis,

NOTES.

116. Temperat.] Governs.

Mundi.] Jupiter governs the upper parts of the world, which consist of Heaven, Æther, and Air; but Augustus the lower, the Earth and Sea.

117. Uterque.] Jupiter and Augustus.

118. Dî.] The poet prays to the household Gods, Vesta, Romulus, Mars, Apollo, Jupiter, and others, that Augustus may remain long upon the earth, and be taken late up into heaven.—Æneæ comites.] O ye household Gods, by whose assistance Æneas was delivered from the swords of the enemies, and the fire of Troy.

119. Indigetes.] Those Gods were called Indigetes by the Italians, before the coming of Evander and Æneas; such as Janus, Faunus; and also they of the Roman nations, who after their death were received into the number of the Gods. But those, the worship of whom was owing to the Greeks or Ægyptians, were called Adsciti.

Genitorque.] Romulus, who art also Quirinus, and wast the builder of the city of Rome.

120. Gradive.] Mars, of whom invincible Romulus was born.

121. Vestâque.] And thou, O Vesta, held sacred among the household gods of Cæsar.

122. Phœbe. &c.] Augustus, as Suetonius writes, built a temple for Apollo, in a part of the Palatine house, and added a Porch, with a Greek and Latin Library.

123. Tarpeïas.] And thou, O Jupiter, who hast a temple at Rome in the Tarpeïan hall, so called from the Virgin Tarpeïa. The Tarpeïan Mount is the same as the Capitoline.

126. Quâ, &c.] When Augustus, forsaking the earth which he governs, shall be transferred into the habitations of the gods.

127. Absens.] Being received into heaven.

128. Jamque.] It is usual with the Poets to say something of themselves at the end of their work.—Exegi.] I have finished, made an end of my work.

Ira.] The wrath of God.

129. Edax.] Consuming.

Abolere.] To destroy, to reduce to nothing.

132. Meliore parte.] The fame of my genius.—Perennis.] Immortal.

133. Indelebile.] Incorruptible.

134. Quâque.] My Work shall be read in every country throughout the world, inas-much as the whole earth is subject to Cæsar, and the Latin tongue is used in every nation under heaven;

legar ore populi: et vivam per Ore legar populi: perque omnia sæcula famâ
 omnia sæcula famâ (si præsentia (Si quid habent veri vatum præsentia) vivam.
 vatum habent quid veri.)

NOTES.

156. Præsentia vatum.] The divinations of Poets.

EXP. FAB. X. Ovid, in the conclusion of his metamorphoses, fulfils that part of his intention of closing it with the transactions of his own days; (having in the beginning set out with the creation of the world) and in a period not a little remarkable; as in it happened the death of Julius Cæsar, and his deification, which was a matter now first introduced by Augustus, who used his influence to have his predecessor enrolled among the Gods, in hopes the same compliment would be paid to himself when he should die: which our author in an address seems to flatter him with, but not until a happy length of days should close the period of his life; such was the tribute paid by our poet to the rising sun. But this honour was not so long delayed, as an altar was raised to him, and he numbered amongst the Gods, when but twenty-eight years of age. The fondness the Romans had for tracing their descent from Æneas, made them embrace every opportunity that had the appearance of giving it credit; so that Augustus, to engage them in his design of deifying Cæsar, persuaded them that Venus interested herself in it; this they could not resist, as it did honour to one of the descendants of Æneas, and so much flattered their ridiculous vanity. The appearance of a Comet at this time occasioned it to be said that the Goddess had stationed the spirit of Cæsar in the Heavens; and the sun also appearing somewhat obscured by a spot in his disk, they took this occasion to say that Apollo wept for their loss. This custom of ranking mortals amongst the Gods became so prostituted, that they elevated to that honour Tiberius the most cruel of the Emperors, as well as Claudius the most stupid. Cicero mentions that the memory of Cæsar became so hateful to the people, that they pulled down the pillar erected to his memory, when Dolabella made expiation on the place where it stood, and in his first Philippic takes notice, that he would ever be against the introduction of ceremonies, which affected to raise the dead to the state of the immortal Gods.

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TO THE

FABLES IN OVID'S FIFTEEN BOOKS

OF

METAMORPHOSES.

THE FIRST FIGURES SHEW THE ORDER OF THE FABLES, AND THE LAST
THE PAGES.

[illegible]

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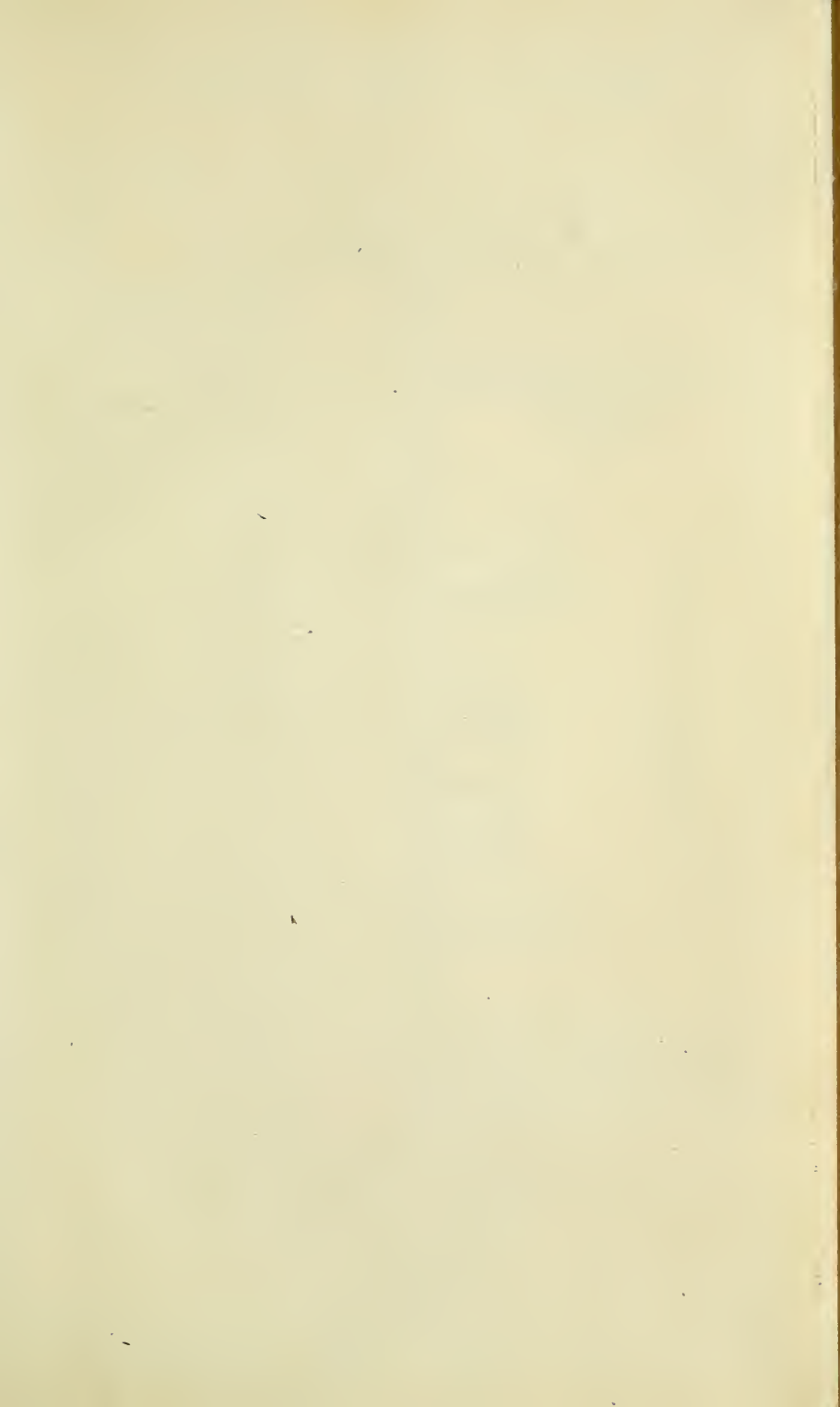
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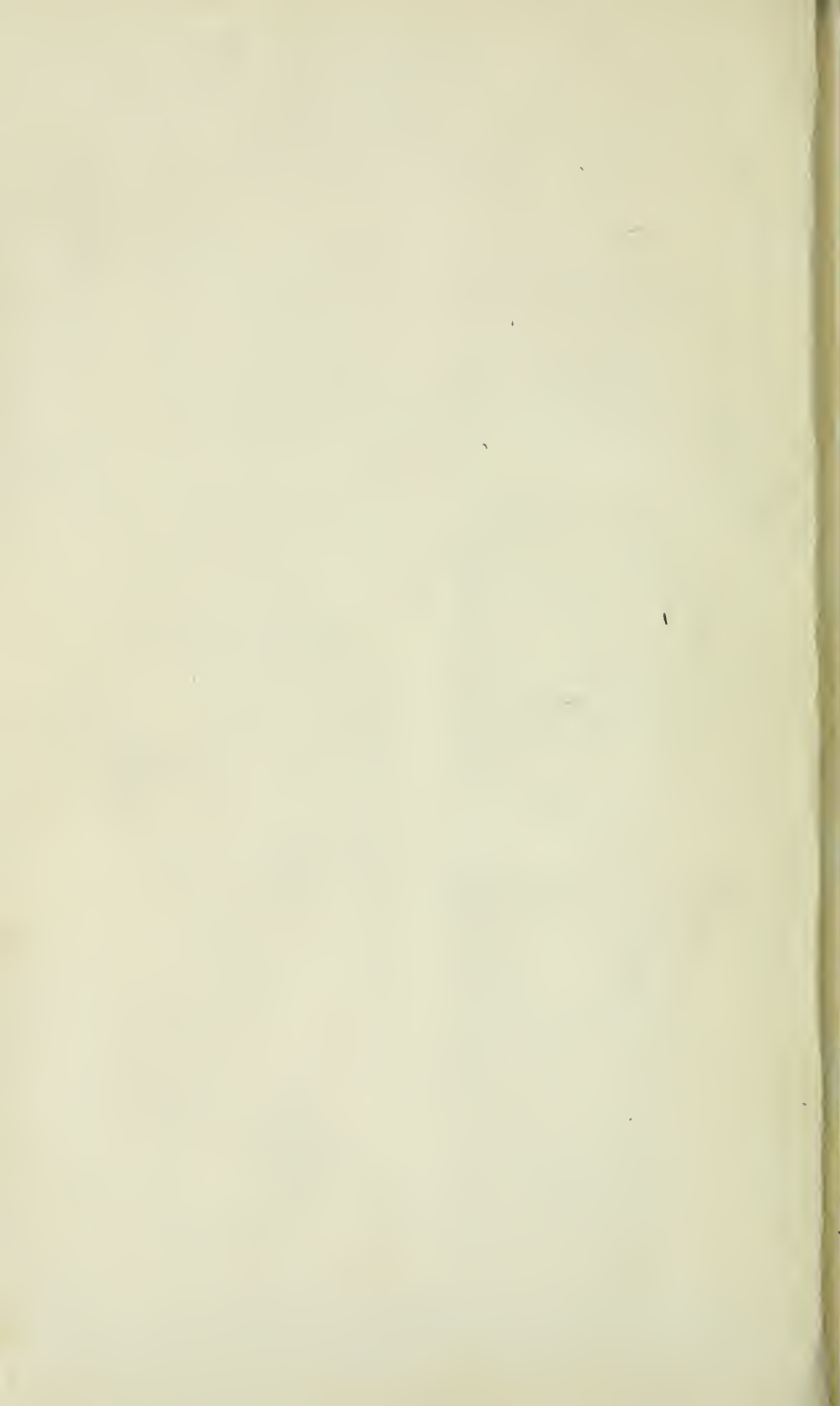
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